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Can't Keep Them In Their 'Places'

New Deal For South African Natives Seen In Crime Report

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By RANDY DIXON, Courier War Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 9—(Via Wireless)—Revolutionary proposals according new status to South African Union natives and also deprecating several traditional ineptitudes were contained in a report of the committee appointed by the Minister of Justice to investigate "Crime," according to a dispatch from Capetown reaching London.

The dispatch discloses that the committee absolved natives of the charge of having any disposition towards crime. It considers natives as law abiding as Europeans and deprecates the "policy of repression to keep the natives in their place."

COMPULSORY IDENTIFICATION

Among the committee's recommendations is the adoption of compulsory identification certificates for all races. This would remove the stigma from those exclusively carried by natives.

POLICE ATTITUDE SCORED

A strong section of the report comments on the attitude of police as being mostly unsympathetic. This led to the committee's suggestion that South African police officials, civil investigators and prison officials make a visit to other countries annually to study humane police methods.

The proposals were astounding in view of South Africa's admitted extreme bi-racial attitude.

Its statues practically deny natives of any civil rights whatsoever. Three months ago Premier Smuts warned whites that their future dominancy and rule depended on revising the attitude toward natives.

"Experience and fear dictate alterations," he said poining out that natives outpopulated Europeans, eight million to two million and the necessity to incorporate them in war work had detribilized them, and urbanized them, affording them greater knowledge, concern and consciousness of the South African police.

Three weeks ago ten thousand natives refused to board buses taking them to work when the fare was raised from four pence to five.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

THE BUNGA AND LOCAL CULTURAL PURSUITS

The institution of the Bunga in Bantu rural areas has proved a great blessing among the people there, and the very name itself has become a household word the significance of which is comprehended even by the children. It is not unnatural therefore that this institution should be looked upon as the giver-of-life and panacea of all the troubles of the rural Bantu. Indeed, it has done much to justify that attitude.

Two fields of rural life have shared more than any other the blessings of the Bunga system and they are education and agriculture. Thus today we have more people who have had the privilege of university education domiciled in the rural areas than in towns, and everybody knows the great developments that have been brought about there in agriculture all through the foresight and finance of the Bunga. All this is an honour to the intelligence of the pioneer councillors and those who guided them.

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Having satisfied to a considerable extent the two outstanding passions of the rural Bantu, we venture to suggest to the Bunga a new sphere of development which has already begun to cry out for attention that is financial encouragement of local cultural activities among the younger people. We have in mind sports organisations and dramatic societies. We know that to some people that may sound frivolous, but when it is considered that the Bunga scholarships have enabled many of these young people to espouse such cultural pursuits at colleges, it will be granted that the Bunga as the only financial anchor in these country areas, should extend its obligation to give them some assistance in realising their new and natural aspirations at home. The fencing of grazing commonages by the Bunga has dispensed with the necessity of tending the herd and flock and has thus given them more leisure time which must be healthily employed.

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We are not trying to blame the Bunga for the consequences of its good work, rather we are soliciting for the extension of its benevolent policy to a section of the community which has no direct say in Bunga affairs. Even the State has found it necessary to appoint a committee to advise it on the development of and State assistance to such cultural enterprises as far as the Europeans are concerned. Unless our rural cultural organisations, for which we hold no brief, are assisted by the local or general council, theirs will be only a sporadic existence. At present they are hopelessly handicapped financially and their efforts to raise funds are unavailing. Let us hope that the Bunga fathers will harken to the cries of their children.

Pretoria Riot Put In Proper Perspective

Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

MAY 9 1943

The judicial commission appointed to enquire into the riot in the municipal compound in Pretoria West on December 28, 1942 has made a thorough-going and satisfying report on that unfortunate episode. Indeed, the commissioners have put the facts of the incident in their proper perspective, and the logic of their recommendations cannot be escaped even by a most prejudiced person.

The report unmistakably points out three outstanding contributory factors in the riot—the municipal workers' feeling of discontent which amounted to something like suppressed mutiny arising out of bad living conditions, the municipal authorities' subterfuge with regard to the recommended wage increase and the absence of proper machinery (a sort of a safety valve) for bringing the grievances of the workers before the authorities which absence was due to the unorganised state of the workers and was preferred by the municipal authorities.

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The first two factors can, in truth, be held as the main causes of the riot and the third as responsible for turning what might otherwise have been a non-violent strike into the tragic affair that it was. Hence the commissioners emphasised that "there does exist (and, in their view, with justification) discontent on the Natives' part at their living conditions, and that further procrastination in remedying these conditions will keep such discontent alive and a potential source of difficulty, if not of actual disorder, either by itself or as a contributing factor, in the event of some later economic difference between it and them." They recommend further that "the Council, possibly through its Native Affairs Committee, consider the desirability indicated by their observations regarding Native representation on town councils and the full recognition of the municipal Non-European trade unions, of approaching the Native Affairs Department of the Union Government in an endeavour to give reasonable satisfaction to the Native demand for some voice in the management of their own affairs."

Without condoning the riot the commission has considerately recommended that compensation should be paid by the Department of Defence to those Africans killed by the military troops' fire which was "neither ordered by any officer nor warranted during the riot, and rightly points out that there was no provision in the Union Military Code laying down the duties of officers commanding military units called on to help in the suppression of civil disorders. For our part, we cannot countenance the use of military troops in any case of purely civil disorder when the police force is or should be there for that kind of work.

In short, it is to be hoped that the condemnations and recommendations of the commissioners will be accorded the consideration they deserve not only by those primarily concerned but also others dealing with African workers.

Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

LIVING COST GRANTS ADVOCATED FOR MINE NATIVES

When the Mine Native Wages Commission resumed in Johannesburg last Wednesday week, Mr. W. G. Ballinger, who is appearing for the Friends of Africa, said that he had been asked by a number of people to draw the Commission's attention to the revised cost-of-living allowances. He that the allowances should be extended by scale to the mine Natives. European workers suggested that the Commission should

on the mines received a cost-of-living allowance, but the Natives received none.

Mr. W. Gemmill, for the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, said that if the Commission took Mr. Ballinger's suggestion into consideration, he would ask it to investigate the advisability of reporting that the cost-of-living allowance should no longer apply to Natives in municipal compounds who wrongfully received it.

Mr. G. Carneton Jones, vice-president of the Chamber of Mines and resident director of New Consolidated Goldfields, said that he was opposed to the establishment of Native trade unions on the mines. The Natives, he said, were not ripe for trade unionism, and there was a risk that such a movement might get into the hands of unscrupulous people.

The Native's idea of a strike was that it was really a war, and it was impossible to say what would be conditions might prevail in the case of strikes in a Native labour force of about 300,000. More advantages might be given to the Natives for airing their grievances by further building up the Native Affairs Department.

LIVING EXPENSES

He did not think that the living expenses of the Native had increased so considerably as to warrant the granting of a cost-of-living allowance. As for the alleged increase in the living costs of married Natives and their families, the Chamber would put in a statement later when more data on the subject were obtained. The bringing of wives and families to the Rand would, he felt, create chaos in the urban areas and upset tribal life.

Replying to Mr. Ballinger, he said that he did not think there was a very low ceiling to the employment of the Native in the mining industry. Nor did he think that the cost of abolishing the compound system and replacing it by the village settlement system would be commensurate with the profits of the industry in a year. He did not agree with Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr's statement that the shareholders and the Europeans had had benefits and the Natives none.

Evidence was given by Mr. S. J. J. Lesoang, of the Transvaal African Teachers' Association, who spoke of the inadequate educational facilities available for the children of mine Natives. He did not advocate that the mining authorities should take over the State's responsibility in the matter of education but, until such time as the State realised its duty, he felt that the mines should do something to remedy a hapless situation.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Railways And Their Bantu Patrons

Towards the close of the last session of the Natives' Representative Council a motion on the treatment of Bantu passengers on the railways was read to this effect: "The Council emphatically protests against the humiliating treatment and discrimination accorded African and Non-European passengers on the South African Railways, more particularly the lack of accommodation on trains." The motion has definitely the blessings of all Africans who have had an occasion to travel by the South African railways, and they are a considerable number as railway returns of money accruing from classes reserved for them show.

This complaint against the treatment accorded the African on the railways is of long standing, and it has been voiced repeatedly either by exasperated individuals or representative bodies, but still no improvement seems to be forthcoming. Right from the time an African enters a railway station he is subjected to a process of humiliaton, or so it seems, at the hands of official zealots of colour bar, and throughout his journey he is made to feel that he is an unwelcome patron of this public service. He is only tolerated with very bad grace indeed.

At the ticket booths and booking offices he is "taught" to emulate even the patience of a donkey by being made to wait while the officials inside are enjoying a game of hide and seek or are engaged in personal conversations which seem to become more hearty at the appearance of a humble dusky face at the window or counter. Meanwhile, if he is a local traveller, he will have to see several "right" trains coming in and out of the station. A main line traveller is too frequently issued his ticket when the train is already at the station, and he has to scurry for it.

His troubles are not ended there. He will have great difficulty in getting himself and his little baggage on the train, so crowded are the railway coaches reserved for Bantu passengers. Most probably he will have to stand on the passage during the best part of his journey and put up with rude elbowings and curt commands of passing railway officials. That is in brief the lot of the average Bantu passenger on our railways, and the position has long been crying out for improvement. It has now been made worse by the so-called war stringencies.

The Bantu, it must be understood, is on the whole no leisure passenger on the railways and in any case he cannot afford to be. He travels because he must, and in most cases to answer the calls for his labour at markets created by interests which are great supporters of the railways. He, therefore, deserves consideration from the railway authorities even on the score of his no mean contribution to the railway earnings from the passenger traffic. While there are to be found some exceptionally considerate men among the railway officials, on the main the relationship between the service officials and the Bantu travelling public still leaves much to be desired, and we hope the complaint by Bantu representatives will not fall on deaf ears.

Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

The Police And Africans

Two weeks ago or so, the Minister of Justice, Dr. Colin Steyn, told Parliamentary representatives of Africans and other Europeans interested in the improvement of race relations in South Africa that he would like to establish co-operation between responsible Africans and the police in the prevention of crime, and also to improve the relations between the police and African people.

The Minister's proposals are sound and should be supported by all right thinking men. The enlistment of African assistance and influence in the prevention of crime among African people is absolutely essential, and it is to be hoped that public opinion will enable the Minister to carry out the experiment. But the task of creating goodwill between the police and the Africans—a step which is necessary to pave the way for a real co-operative action—is not an easy one. Between the police and the African people there has always been hostility and friction. Africans rightly or wrongly have never regarded the police as the guardian of law and order. They have always looked upon them as the custodians of white prestige and domination, as the disturbers of their peace and as men who glory in their imprisonment and punishment. That in a nutshell is the attitude of our people towards the police.

To people who do not know the conditions under which Africans live and labour, this attitude will appear unreasonable and groundless, because they believe that the police deal with the Africans in the same way as they deal with members of the other sections of South Africa's population, or that, if the police were harsh to Africans, it is because the latter were uncivilised and could not, therefore, respect law and order. That is not our opinion. By nature our people are law-abiding. If to-day they have no respect for the law it is because of the repressive nature of the laws by which their movements and personal liberties are controlled.

It is these laws, in our opinion, which are largely responsible for the criminalisation of Africans and the harshness of police methods in dealing with our people. Repressive laws cannot be administered kindly and sympathetically. The police in this country are required to enforce discriminating and oppressive laws against Africans and this has had the effect of brutalising their methods and of creating African hostility towards them. It is a well known fact that because there are hardly any discriminating laws against Coloureds and Indians, the relations between these sections and the police are fairly friendly and harmonious.

It seems to us that goodwill between the police and the Africans cannot be created until the Union Statute books have been purged of the many discriminating laws which are not only hampering and retarding African progress but are also creating misunderstanding and hostility between the races. It appears that the time has come, and is indeed long overdue, when white South Africa should recognise that repression is no security and that African freedom and progress will be the pillars of civilisation in this country. It is in the interests of the security of the white race that the African people should be made to feel that, although belonging to a different race and colour, they are an integral part of the national life of South Africa. There can and there should be "unity in diversity" if South Africa is to avoid racial misunderstanding and friction. By fair and generous treatment, the Africans can be made to realise that it is equally their duty and responsibility to keep law and order and to respect property and life. Their friendship and co-operation can be enlisted not only for the development of the country but also for the prevention of crime and for the improvemtnt of the relations between the races.

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Africa Will Not Be Looted, U. S. Official Declares

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—(ANP)—Renouncing any imperialistic ambition on the part of the United States Government in Africa, and declaring that the Republic of Liberia will be a "focal" point of international security insofar as the Americas are concerned, Henry S. Villard, assistant chief of the division of near eastern affairs of the Department of State, told the Chautauqua Institute last Thursday of his certainty that "the American principle of equality of opportunity in trade will remain a paramount factor in Africa, applicable in the colonies of whatever nationality."

Villard's address on "American Relations with Africa" represented one of the first statements on policy regarding the dark continent that has dared to venture into the post-war period.

"Our interest in Africa is not that of the pirates of old who plundered and robbed and took without giving in return," he stated. "Africa needs our skills and services in order to achieve greater productivity, just as we need access to Africa's resources. There will be ample room for cooperative effort in the working out of mutually beneficial undertakings."

Villard reviewed the relationships between this government and the governments of Liberia and Ethiopia, from the time of its beginning in the case of the former. He told of Liberia's founding with the aid of American missionaries, and the traditional friendship that has existed between the two countries.

"Liberia stands ready to encourage American enterprise," he declared, provided such enterprise did not exploit Liberians. "The extension of Lend-Lease aid and the presence in Liberia at this moment of American forces under the terms of a defense agreement entered into last year, give an indication of the reciprocal assistance which the two countries are rendering," Villard international security after the present conflict, Liberia—across the way from the bulge of Brazil—will be one of the focal points of specia importance to the Americas."

Regarding Ethiopia, he said: "During the entire period of Italian occupation, the United States Government steadfastly refused to recognized Italy's claim to sovereignty over Ethiopian territory. I have been assured by Mr. Yilma Deressa, vice minister of finance of Ethiopia, who was chief Ethiopian delegate to the recent International Food Conference, that this attitude on the part of our Government will never be forgotten in his country."

Villard made it clear that it is not the intention of this government to interfere in the demands of various subject peoples who are clamoring for self-government, although he did not close the door to free discussion of the question of political advancement" for the natives of Africa.

"If we wish to obtain benefits from the development of Africa, in the interest of all peoples—including the natives themselves—capital must be supplied for various purposes and from various sources philanthropic, commercial and perhaps international," Villard concluded. "The proof of our sincerity in fulfilling hopes awakened durig these years of war will lie in our willingness to contribute to and invest in the future of Africa."

Native Labour Conditions On Rand Gold Mines

Imvo Zabantsundu—(Bantu Opinion)

Evidence Before Commission Of Inquiry

King William's Town—South Africa

The benefits of pay, medical attention, food and hygienic living conditions enjoyed by the great Native labour force on the Witwatersrand gold mines were described by the Cold Producers' Committee of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines in a memorandum submitted last Tuesday week when the Covernment Commission appointed to examine and report on the wages and conditions of employment of Natives in the industry resumed its sitting in Johannesburg.

The Native wage bill last year was given as nearly £13,000,000, and it was stated that the amenities these employes enjoyed were constantly being improved. Two concessions in recent years were worth more than £1,000,000 a year, and the average rates of pay were to-day 3s. 11d. a month higher than in 1935.

It was also revealed that the bed accommodation in Native mine hospitals is so adequate that during the last four or five years there has been a constant reserve of beds equal to about 35 per cent of normal requirements.

EFFICIENT MINING METHODS

Scientific advances in gold mining methods on the Witwatersrand have made it possible, in one instance, for Natives to drill 200 feet in the time, and with no greater effort, that it took to drill 36 inches by hand in the past, stated the memorandum on "the steps taken to promote the economic use of the Native labour force."

The memorandum gave other examples of the constant search for more efficient use of Native labour carried on, and provided an opportunity for representatives of the Natives to question mine officials on the working conditions of Native labourers.

The Commission consists of Mr. Justice Lansdown (chairman) Mr. H. P. Smit, Controller and Auditor-General, Mr. H. S. H. Donald, Government Mining Engineer, Mr. A. A. Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Council, and Mr. H. G. Scott, acting-president of the Native Appeal Court, Kingwilliamstown. Mr. M. Smuts, of the Department of Native Affairs, is secretary.

Mr. C. S. McLean, consulting engineer, General Mining and Finance Corporation, gave evidence on Wednesday.

All the work done by Natives on mines was unskilled, he said. All mines on the Witwatersrand had some system of the Bedaux type, and these efficiency departments had the same object—to improve the general efficiency of the work of the unskilled labour force.

Commenting on the suggestion that the Natives' requirements were increasing and that his wage should be increased, Mr. McLean said he thought the industry was providing a wage which would appear to be sufficient for the type of Native employed.

It is difficult to accept that the Natives were finding it hard to make ends meet, in view of the fact that they worked such a short period of the year—the vast majority only worked half their working life. The period Natives worked on the mines had recently increased slightly.

CHANNEL FOR GRIEVANCES

Asked by the chairman whether the Natives had any representative body, Mr. McLean said that they were encouraged to bring their troubles to the senior compound staff. It was felt that the Natives had always given expression to their troubles, personal matters as well as those connected with work, to this staff and had received sympathetic consideration.

In reply to the chairman, who suggested that the Natives would not be likely to express dissatisfaction over their work to the staff, Mr. McLean said that the compound staff would be in a position to know whether there was any discontent.

In reply to Mr. Moore, he said he had no knowledge of any victimisation of Natives who endeavoured to form their own independent organisation.

Asked by Mr. Moore what would be his attitude towards the information of an independent trade union of mine Natives, Mr. McLean said it was difficult to say that the time had arrived when there should be an organisation of that kind. It was not felt that at present there was any demand for it. He thought the mining industry as a whole was accepted as a body that did not victimise.

HOURS OF WORK

In reply to questions from other members of the commission, Mr. McLean said that underground Natives were not employed overtime. When Natives did work overtime they were paid at the rate of their normal earnings.

Questioned by Mr. W. G. Ballinger (representing the Friends of Africa) on the difference between overtime paid to Europeans and Natives, Mr. McLean said the Native overtime rate was the standard wage, with a minimum of 3d. an hour. European overtime rates were mostly time and a half.

As to the working hours of Natives, Mr. McLean said those who left their compounds at 3.30 a.m. were underground about 4.10 a.m., and they were on the surface again at 1 p.m. With so large a number of Natives there was inevitably some delay or waiting at the bottom But the position was continually being studied so that they could be got to the surface as rapidly as possible.

Replying to Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, M.P., Mr. McLean said that so far as he could recall, the mines had had sufficient labour to meet requirements for the last 25 years, with seasonal shortages.

When Mrs. Ballinger put it to him that because the mining industry was getting all the labour it wanted that be not a "watertight corol- lary," and Native labour was satisfied, Mr.

Report On Pretoria Native Riots Issued

Johannesburg, S. Africa.—The Native riots at a Pretoria last, in which 16 Natives and one number of Natives were injured, were according to the finding of the judica. J. M. Murray, chairman, Senator (former Attorney-General of the riots and whose report was released.

"The riots were apparently not instigated by an outside agitator and there were no antecedent indications that rioting would occur," states the report. Bantu World

The Commission recommends that steps should be taken by the Pretoria City Council to improve the living conditions of its Native employees; and to promote a better relationship between the Council and its Native employees; that the Department of Defence should frame regulations to govern the use of military forces for the dispersal of riotous assemblies and the suppression of civil disorders and that compensation should be paid to Natives killed by the firing of military troops during the rioting.

Major E. W. Reeves, of the Central Army Transit Depot, is found to have committed a serious error of judgment in ordering armed troops to accompany armoured cars into action against Natives.

The Commission also finds that the police contingent under Lieut.-Colonel L. J. Verster took no part in the firing, and that no blame can be attached to the police for any steps taken in the riots or their dispersal.

The Commission finds that the shooting at the assailant of Corporal J. J. D. Coetzee, the European soldier who was killed, was justified, but that the shooting at the north side in the vicinity of the compound entrance was unwarranted and unnecessary.

CAUSE OF ANNOYANCE

The report states that the immediate cause of dissatisfaction among the Natives was annoyance that the Council, instead of immediately complying with the wage determination, had, during November and December, 1942, tried to obtain from the Minister of Labour postponement of the date (November 30, 1942) from which date an increased minimum wage became legally payable.

The Natives were also dissatisfied that the Council's previous repeated intimations to them of its intentions regarding compliance with the determination had been indefinite, and that the persons addressing the Natives were unable to explain the exact benefits conferred by the determination.

In addition to the immediate cause of discontent connected with non-payment of increased wages, it was provable that there were other antecedent factors, such as dissatisfaction on the part of the Natives, even subconsciously, with their living conditions in regard to lodging, food and lack of amenities. Such conditions were in fact unsatisfactory, the report continues.

After giving a brief history of the riots the report says that of the 16 Natives killed, 10 received their fatal wounds in the back and at least two in the side. In addition, five others were admitted to hospital suffering mainly from injuries caused by blunt instruments. Of the seven wounded, one at least had been shot in the in the back.

No orders to fire had been given by municipal compound on December 28 European soldier were killed, while a unorganised and unpremeditated commission, composed of Mr. Justice W. T. Welsh and Mr. A. S. Welsh Transvaal), who inquired into the for publication last Saturday.

any of the Central Army Transit Depot officers with the exception that when himself firing at Coetzee's assailant, Major T. L. Colbourne shouted, "Fire." This, on the evidence, was not heard in the prevailing din, nor acted upon by any of his men. Almost at once after the main firing broke out [illegible] and two police officers ordered the men to "Cease fire."

REMOVAL OF COMPOUND

The Commission here recommends that, if such decision has not already been made, the City Council should immediately decide once and for all whether or not the compound and hostel should be removed from their present situation. If removal is decided on, the provision of a modern compound hostel should be proceeded with as speedily as possible, and the existing deficiencies in accommodation, food and [illegible] facilities be remedied or mitigated as far as possible pending such removal.

If the Council resolves against removal, the "Tin Town" temporary compound should with all possible despatch be replaced by a modern compound and/or hostel building. The size thereof must be determined with a view to remedying the present overcrowding in the main compound, and also providing for a possible increase in Native population.

Adequate recreational facilities are an essential. Serious consideration should also be given to the question whether it is not possible to minimise the nuisance which, on occasion, the compound constitutes to European residents in the vicinity, and consequently to mitigate the regrettable race antagonism at present there existing.

LIVING CONDITIONS

The Commission emphasises that there does exist discontent on the part of the Natives at their living conditions, and that further procrastination in remedying these conditions will keep such discontent alive and a potential source of difficulty.

The Commission also recommends, that there be no further delay in fulfilling the Council's promise, during the Commission's sittings, to introduce an improved scale of rations.

The Commission further recommends that the Council should consider approaching the Native Affairs Department in an endeavour to give reasonable satisfaction to the Native demand for some voice in the management of their own affairs, and that the Council consider the policy of throwing open more responsible positions in the Native Affairs Administration to the Natives.

As far as the Commission has been able to ascertain, there was no provision in the Union Military Code or Standing Instructions laying down the duties of officers commanding units of the Union Military Forces when called on to help in the dispersal of riotous assemblies and the suppression of civil disorder, although at the Military College lectures were given in this respect.

It is the recommendation of the Commission that a clear and full statement be set out in the Military Code and the Standing Instructions of the procedure to be adopted by officers when called on to render help.

It is recommended that the statement should emphasise that, except in the case of emergencies needing immediate action by the military, a senior officer of the South African Police should be consulted as to the steps to be taken. It should also state clearly the responsibilities of the officer and the private soldier, and emphasise the principle of the employment of the minimum force necessary, and the avoidance, until the last resort, of the [illegible] of fire.

The Commission is of the opinion that firing by the members of the Central Army Transit Depot on the Natives, other than the aggressor of the late Corporal Coetzee, was not ordered by any officer nor was it warranted in the emergency.

In conclusion, the Commission states that in making these recommendations the Commission had borne in mind that the Natives were participators in an unlawful and riotous assembly.

McLean said there was no compulsion on Natives to come to the mines." The fact that the industry was seeking farther and farther north was due to the increased demand for labour. He did not think there was much variation in the percentage of union to extra-union Natives employed.

"I feel that you would not get this huge number of Natives coming forward if they did not appreciate the employment," he added.

EFFICIENCY OF M. AND B. DRUG

The remarkable benefits gained from the use of the drug M and B 693 in the gold mining industry on the Witwatersrand in reducing mortality from pneumonia among Native labourers, were brought to the attention of the commission.

In 1930, according to a statement submitted by the Gold Producers' Committee of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, only 305 Natives from the tropics were employed on the mines. The death rate among them was as high as 60 per thousand, or twice the average of the whole labour force.

Last year with the use of M and B, the death rate in a far larger force dropped to 2.26 per 1,000.

Mr. G. O. Lovett, general manager of the Native labour organisation of the Chamber of Mines, who told the commission that he had many years' experience of Native recruitment for the mines and had come into closer touch with the chiefs in Basutoland, was questioned on the statement of the Gold Producers' Committee concerning the territories from which the mines' Native labour force is obtained.

A table was given showing the average number of Natives employed on the mines for each year from 1930 onwards.

The outstanding features of the table, said the statement, were the increase in the number of Natives from the Union and High Commission territories and the introduction of tropical Natives, 26,589 of whom were employed last year.

The falling-off in engagements of Natives from the Union and High Commission territories began in July last year. There were several reasons. At least 100,000 Natives went on military service, and more than 50,000 Natives went to Cape Town last year from other areas to the Cape for convoy work and to [illegible] Coloured men who e[illegible]

Large numbers of Natives obtained employment on defence works and in war industries; and unusually good rains fell towards the end of 1942 throughout the Native territories.

Since the beginning of this year the number of Natives coming forward had again incre[illegible]

Mr. Lovett gave [illegible] reasons for the falling-off in recruits for the mines the high price of cattle in the Native territories and the large amount of money being paid out as dependants' allotments where Natives were on active service.

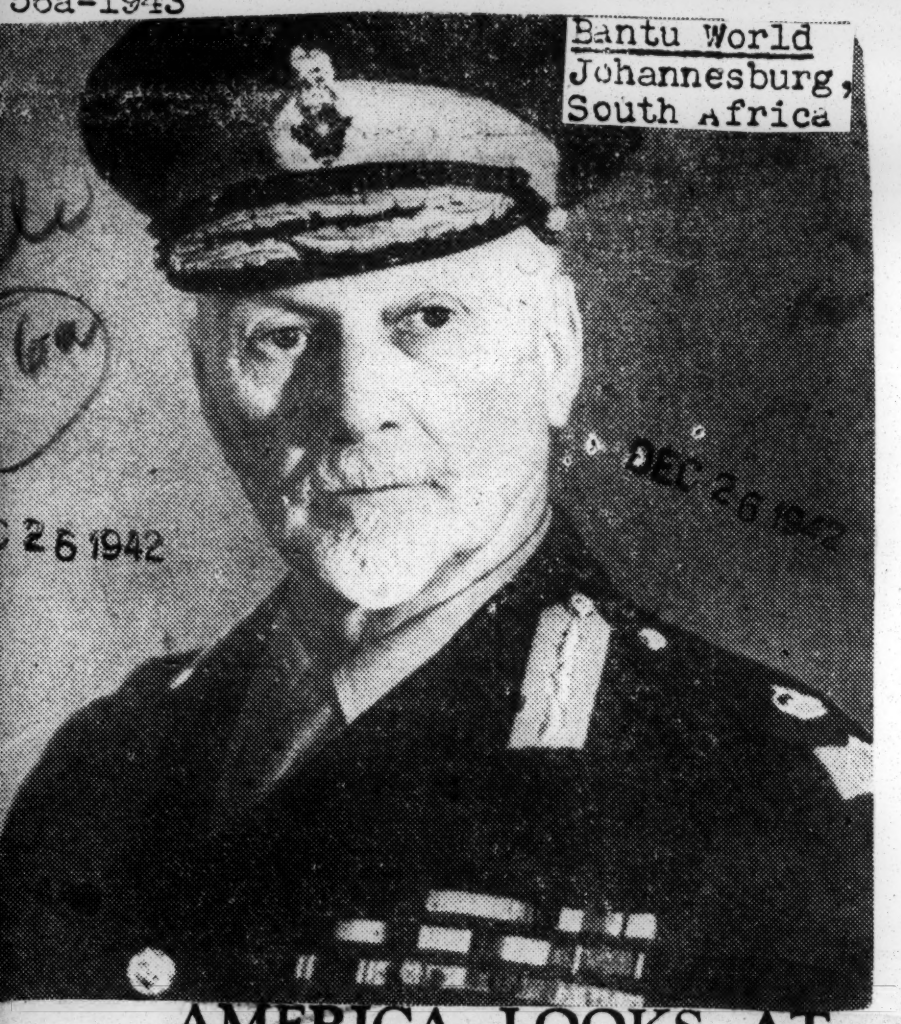
Senator H. M. Basner referred to one of the reasons given for the falling off in recruitment—the unusually good rains towards the end of last year in the Native territories—and suggested that the more hunger there was in the reserves the better for Native recruiting.

Mr. Lovett replied that it was incorrect to impute that the industry profited through hunger in the reserves. The industry required a type of Native who was of good physique.

Senator Basner next suggested that chiefs and sons of chiefs were made indunas on the mines and given the higher paid Native posts. To this Mr. Lovett rejoined that indunas were chosen on account of their personality, character and education, irrespective of their family. If they happened to be the sons of chiefs, it was accidental.

The commission adjourned until 10 a.m. on Thursday after arranging to inspect underground operations in the mines on Friday morning.

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AMERICA LOOKS AT THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND AFRICA

British Weekly 1/28/43.

By CECIL NORTHCOTT

ONE of the subsidiary advantages of having the United States of America within the group of United Nations is the benefit we all get from the agility of American groups in thinking quickly on world problems. The Atlantic Charter was announced to the world in August, 1941, but already there is issued under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund a document of some importance **The Atlantic Charter and Africa from an American Standpoint** (Britain : Edinburgh House Press. 4s.), in which the points of the charter are examined closely as they would apply to Africa. It is a bold document, but ought to be the first of many in which statesmen are taken at their word, and their fine sounding phrases applied to practical affairs.

* JAN 28 1943

Why is America interested in Africa ? The committee responsible for the document give nine reasons, among which the following are mentioned : Thoughtful Americans believe that the application of the Atlantic Charter to Africa, "is an acid test of democratic ideals in any new World Order after the present war;" there are thirteen million Afro-Americans constituting one-tenth of all Americans; missionary interest in Africa; commercial interest; the nearness of Africa by air to America; the American penetration of Africa both militarily and diplomatically.

While recognising the many shortcomings of the United States in the treatment of racial groups, the report says, "It is believed that in the solution of Africa's problems the United States has a contribution to make from its experience as a "melting pot" of many cultures, religions and racial groups, including the large population of African descent, and that the successes, limitations, and failures of our experiment in democracy, and their causes, should throw light on African problems, even though it is frankly recognised that the conditions in the two continents are very different."

* JAN 28 1943

The eight points of the Atlantic Charter are then examined one by one, and each of them pressed home very pertinently to African problems.

1. No Aggrandizement.—The declaration of the President and the Prime Minister that their countries seek no aggrandisement, territorial or other, is important for the future of Africa. "Africa must now," says the report, "be developed primarily in the interest of its own people. The principle of "He must increase, but I must decrease," should be adopted by every outside power in its relation to the African."

2. No Change without Consultation.—This important peace aim by which the peoples of a territory must be consulted before any change is vital for Africa. "For example, it is clear that the British Government could not yield to the desire of the Union of South Africa to have Southern Rhodesia incorporated without adequate means of assuring the protection of native rights." This also applies to the Protectorates. The Atlantic Charter is a new charter for all native peoples threatened with absorption by another nation.

3. Choice of Government.—The rights of African peoples to have some choice in their governments is a clear implication. "What form the governments in Africa should ultimately take cannot be determined in advance, but that they must have the representative element is clear."

4. Equal Access to Raw Materials.—While Africa still needs the skill, experience and co-operation of other nations, "the final test of their value to the African people is the quality of the economic services rendered judged in terms of native welfare." For Africa this must mean "that profits made by foreign corporations in Africa should be strictly limited so that more may be available for higher wages, education and housing."

JAN 28 1943

5. Economic Collaboration and Protection of Labour.—This fifth point in the Charter is full of the utmost meaning for the future of Africa. It should be applied to the bitter problem of land rights in Africa, from which African owners have so often been dispossessed. It speaks, too, about the right of the African to freedom of labour—"his lack of economic freedom is aggravated by labour recruiting, contract labour, anti-strike and anti-union laws." He is also frequently denied the right to carry on the trade of his choice.

It means, too, that the improvement of the economic welfare of Africans really depends now (not on more fine words) but, as the report says, "on the improvement of agricultural conditions, on the development of more effective native industries, on better transportation and other facilities for marketing, and on the adopting of further governmental controls to protect the interests of native workmen in the larger industries."

JAN 28 1943

6. Freedom from Fear and Want.—"If President Roosevelt," says the report, "is right in saying that one-third of the American people had been 'ill-fed, ill-clad and ill-housed,' surely the proportion is very much greater in Africa, even considering the simple wants of the native population. The wolf is more frequently at the door, and to be relieved of "fear and want" would be an indescribable boon. The goal is practicable under an intelligently conducted economic and social system."

7. Freedom of Travel.—How does this affect Africa ? "While isolation had advantages in permitting Africans to develop their own native culture, the exclusion from worth-while developments in Europe, Asia and America has retarded participation in the advance of civilisation. International commerce in such ways as will improve the economic status of the native African and be fair to all nations and groups, as well as international travel to broaden horizons, are highly important."

8. A System of Security.—Africa must stand within any system of security that is decided on after the war. She cannot merely be dealt with at the behest of the "great powers." Africans within their own great continent should be encouraged to visit the various African territories and to think of Africa as a whole. In this way General Smuts's dream of a United States of Africa might in the long process of time begin to take shape.

* JAN 28 1943

In addition to the examination of the Atlantic Charter, outlined above, the report has an excellent brief description of Africa, and an examination of the Mandate System of the League of Nations. As it rightly points out the central weakness of the Atlantic Charter is its failure to say anything of the international body which must be formed to see that its provisions are carried out.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa
Atlantic Charter,
And Africa
JAN 6 1943

The Atlantic Charter drawn up by President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill at the critical hour of this war, like the declarations made by British and American statesmen in the first world war—namely that that war was being fought to make the world safe for democracy, and to enable all nations and races, great or small, to determine their own destiny—has caught the imagination of all thinking people, white or black. The intelligent Africans, throughout the length and breadth of this vast continent, are anxious to know what is the position of Africa, her sons and daughters, under this charter of human freedom. They are inquisitive because they feel that the peoples of African origin in spite of their backwardness, should not be kept in subjection and tutelage for all time. But should be given "a larger and more responsible share in the government of their own countries."

JAN 16 1943

South Africa, as an integral part of the United Nations, has undoubtedly accepted the principles of the Atlantic Charter and it is only natural that Africans in this country should be anxious to know if these principles would be applied to them in the post-war reconstruction. It is true that Colonel Deneys Reitz, former Minister of Native Affairs, told the Representative Council last month that "while counselling moderation I do not fail to recognise, however, that there are certain fundamental things which we must go all out in our endeavour to secure for the African people. These things are best summed up in the cardinal points of the Atlantic Charter for post-war reconstruction. They are freedom from fear, fredom from want and also freedom from oppression."

JAN 16 1943

But while this declaration is highly appreciated nevertheless it is felt that a concrete statement should be made now so as to allay the fears and suspicion that what happened after the first world war would not happen after this

war—namely the non-recognition of the part played by the Africans in defence of liberty, justice and fairplay. It is a well known fact that South Africa will play an important role in the post-war reconstruction of the world. As a leading state of the African Continent, she is expected to give a lead to other African States as to how white and black can live side by side without friction and conflict. For this reason she must start now to put her house in order, to sweep away the evils of race and colour discrimination by abolishing all laws that are incompatible with the principles of democracy.

JAN 16 1943

There can be no "freedom from fear, from want and from oppression" for the African if the discriminating and restrictive laws, which are a disturbing feature of South Africa's legislation, are not abolished. These laws are a blot on the name of South Africa, and if she wants to play the leading role in the post-war reconstruction of Africa she will have to see to it that her hands are clean, that races living under her flag are treated as equals before the law, that in all spheres of human activities they have equal opportunities and the right of growth and development It is true races may and do diffe and some are culturally and intellectually more mature than others. But the door of advancement must be open to all; indeed the backward people should receive every help and encouragement.

JAN 16 1943

The White man's chief mission to Africa is not to exploit h

Bantu World

"Bury Hatred And Fear" Says Mr. Smit

South Africa

The resources of South Africa can be developed effectively only if we are prepared to embrace all the races of South Africa in our scheme of reconstruction," said Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, in an address at a meeting arranged by the Pretoria Ministers' "Fraternal" in furtherance of a Christian programme of reconstruction.

DEC 5 1942

"We must be prepared to recognise that Native and Coloured men, who are the mainstay of all our prosperity, should take their proper place, not merely as drawers of water and hewers of wood, but also in the skilled and semi-skilled occupations," Mr. Smit continued.

"At present there is the strongest opposition to Natives and Coloured persons being employed on skilled and semi-skilled work. The result is that we are not making the best use of the labour of some 8,000,000 of our people, who are mostly relegated to a position of great poverty in our midst.

DEC 5 - 1942

"We will never reach the standard at which we are aiming until we abolish all colour bars and make the best possible use of all our human resources," Mr. Smit stated.

"A large section of the European community suffers from a fear complex in this matter, and one of the greatest services we can render South Africa is to overcome this prejudice.

BURY HATRED

"If we in South Africa are to make anything of the new world after the war, we shall have to bury all our hatred and fear, and it should be one of the first principles of our Christian programme of reconstruction to educate public opinion on these lines.

DEC 5 1942

"One conception that is largely accepted by the country is that the Native problem will be solved by buying more land and segregating the Native in areas specially set aside for him, and allowing him to come into the European areas for labour only. These of us who are seeking a solution on these lines are chasing a shadow.

DEC 5 - 1942

"In the first place, if all the land contemplated by Parliament in 1936 were to be bought, it would not be possible adequately to provide for the needs of 8,000,000 people. Large numbers of these people must look to industries in European areas for their living, and industries can never hope to prosper without them."

Field-Marshal Smuts' Message To Africans

DEC 26 1942

FIELD MARSHAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE J. C. SMUTS, P.C., M.P., C.H., F.R.S., K.C., D.T.D., PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA has sent the following Christmas message to the African people:

"CHIEFS, HEADMEN AND NATIVE PEOPLE, I greet you and in so doing say:

KHOTSO!

DEC 26 1942

Though war prevails in many parts of the world, peace has so far been preserved in this our country. This fact has been due in a great measure to your loyalty and fidelity.

There was a time when mischievous people sought to mislead you with false reports as to the progress and the outcome of the war but in your wisdom you treated those rumours with reserve, and you have now found them to be false.

Your young men in thousands have joined the army in a cause in which I am sure you believe, that is the establishment of permanent peace in which oppression and aggression will disappear.

Several of your men have received recognition for valorous service in battle; having shown no fear when grave danger threatened them, carrying wounded men to safety in the face of heavy fire and in certain cases, though wounded themselves continuing to do their duty manfully, refusing to accept such relief as was offered them. Acts such as these are beyond all praise.

We look forward to the coming year with confidence and we have every reason to be confident.

DEC 2

Our Russian Allies have recently achieved one victory after another, Our Allies from America are taking a strong part in the campaign in North Africa and elsewhere, the Royal Air Force is continuously bombing centres in enemy and enemy-occupied country; our combined navies retain the mastery of the sea.

These are some of the facts upon which I base my confidence in the future.

I have recently visited South African forces, European and Non-European, in North Africa. Their courage is high and their morale excellent. There is with them the spirit of victory.

I look forward to a time which I hope and believe is not far distant when your young men will return to their homes to till the fields and tend the cattle.

So at this Christmas season I send you a greeting contained in one word

KHOTSO!

As some one has very timely suggested, many a white soldier will die on the battle field, the victim of silly race at the same time qu[illegible] being turned away.

In October, 1942, N[illegible] places in the Air Fo[illegible] were told there was[illegible] services, yet in Janua[illegible] Department publishe[illegible] that 1,000 meteorolog[illegible] the Air Forces.

This sort of stupi[illegible] thing which Mr. Ho[illegible] The full force of that last paragraph will be realized when it is understood that there is a definite shortage of trained technicians in many branches of our own armed forces and in war industries, while

FEB 18 1943

stupid nonsense is the ing victory further her and further away. Nations not only need all s, but they need every is willing and able to contribution to the war single man, who is make any sort of com-

Holding The Loyalty Of Colored Peoples

Star of Zion
Charlotte, NC

Singularly significant was the recent brief statement, "Fighting Patriot" by Quincy Howe, which appeared in the Charlotte Evening News. The full text follows:

FEB 18 1943

FIGHTING PATRIOT

By Quincy Howe

The advance of a Fighting French Army of some ten thousand men from Lake Chad towards Libya calls attention to an outstanding United Nations leader whose example can put new spirit into our whole cause. His name is Felix Eboue, Negro Governor-General of Free French Africa. General de Gaulle, personally, selected this fifty-five-year-old Bible-reading French patriot who has made it his life work to improve the lot of the Negro race in French Africa.

Back in 1940, Eboue decided that a United Nations victory offered his people the best chance of improving their conditions under the progressive colonial administration of France. Because de Gaulle had the wisdom to pick Eboue more than two years ago, most of the native black population of French Africa supports the United Nations' cause today. Maybe there's a lesson here for both the British and for ourselves.

If the United Nations are to hold the loyalty of the colored peoples all over the world, we shall need all the Felix Eboues we can find and if we do not enlist the colored peoples more suc-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

56a-1943

Mr. Smit On Conditions Of Urban Africans

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

JAN 30 1943

The change which had come about to the disadvantage of the African owing to his contact with the European was described by Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, in his evidence before the National Health Services Commission last Wednesday week.

JAN 30 1943

Contact with the European, he said, had brought with it loss of tribal sanctions and the disintegration of family life, while the change-over to European food and clothing and unsatisfactory housing conditions in urban areas had had a disastrous effect on the general health of the African.

The influx to the towns of Natives, many of whom left their women in the reserves, had had the result of spreading venereal disease. The urban Native became the prey of Native prostitutes and from them the disease was taken back to the reserves. Those who had their women with them were badly housed, there was little family discipline and the children ran about the streets.

There was a large population of young Natives growing up who were under-fed, under-nourished, ill-disciplined and, if not properly guided, would undoubtedly become a menace rather than an asset to the national life.

ROOT OF TROUBLE

The root cause of the trouble was the poverty of the Bantu, who was the backbone of the labour supply in the country. If employers would pay better wages and give their Bantu employees better food and housing it would, to a large extent, avoid the huge cost of the measures which the Commission might think it necessary to recommend.

JAN 30 1943

Mr. Smit outlined the measures which had been taken by the Government to improve the lot of the Native in the reserves by the provision of more land, improving the stock by means of good bulls, and teaching better agricultural methods.

The present scarcity of farm labour was largely due to unsatisfactory feeding and housing and unsatisfactory conditions of employment. There were some enlightened farmers who treated their Natives well, but there was a large section who did not pay sufficient attention to feeding and housing. On the mines the conditions were very satisfactory. Some of the smaller mines were an exception to the rule.

ONE DOCTOR FOR 116,000

JAN 30 1943

Dealing with the health services available to the Bantu population, Mr. Smit said that according to the 1936 census, the Bantu urban population numbered 1,141,642 and the rural 5,415,047, a total of 6,556,689. The estimate of the Bantu population at present was 6,958,294, and for that population they had 14,696 beds in hospitals. Of these, 2,495 were provided by the mission hospitals and 12,132 by the Provincial authorities. In one district in the Transvaal there was a population of 116,000 and only one doctor.

Mr. Smit quoted other cases to show the need for further medical services, which at present were totally inadequate. The missions were making a brave effort with inadequate funds and staff to cope with the situation.

Mr. Smit said that he considered it a poor reflection on South Africa that they depended on foreign countries for financial assistance for promoting social services in the Native reserves. They should undertake the entire responsibility themselves.

JAN 30 1943

TAXATION

To put a special tax upon the Native for hospitalisation would be an iniquity. The poorer class of Native was already contributing a considerable amount in poll and hut taxes and could not afford to pay further taxes.

The amount he contributed was quite equal to that contributed by the European if one took account of his means, and it should be remembered that the European did not pay such a tax.

JAN 30 1943

In reply to a question from the Chairman, Mr. Smit said that so far as the general question of hospital services was concerned, people should not be encouraged to look on these as a right due to them by the State.

People should be taught to look after themselves rather than look to the State to do so. The tendency to saddle everything on to the State indicated something seriously wrong with our national outlook.

JAN 30 1943

Shortage of labour on the farms will continue unless farmers give their Africans a square deal, said the Secretary of Native Affairs, Mr. Smit, when he continued his evidence before the National Health Services Commission last Tuesday.

There were farmers who gave their Africans a square deal, but a large section got as much as they could out of them and gave as little as possible in the way of fair treatment. The only solution of the trouble was a modified form of the legislation which applied to mine Africans.

Time
Chicago, Illinois
SOUTH AFRICA

Incident on the Veld

APR 5 194

Out of Cape Town last week rattled a troop train bound for Sonderwater Camp, 1,100 miles away. It was packed tight with mulatto soldiers and most of them were full of high spirits soaked up in Cape Town's cheap Jim Crow bars.

APR 5

Not many miles from Cape Town, their spirits spontaneously combusted. At wayside stations they smashed windows of other trains, broke open fruit trucks, shattered hotel windows, damaged shop fronts, plastered white civilians with whatever their hooch-hot hands could find to throw. Near the Touws River junction, where locomotives are changed, the switch had to be made in the open veld: the crew was afraid to take the train into the station. As a train from the Orange Free State passed by, the mulattoes smashed long rows of its carriage windows with bottles and fruit.

APR 5 1943

At the dusty Karroo town of Laingsburg, armed police were waiting for the hotheads. The soldiers piled off the train, pushed through the police, began to move in on the town. The police fired a volley over their heads, but they only laughed and went ahead. The next round killed one and wounded two.

The "Laingsburg incident" made inflammable hay for anti-war politicians, who hope to defeat Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts's pro-Allied Government in a forthcoming general election. In Parliament, British-hating, pro-Nazi Dr. Daniel François Malan, who leads the opposition to Prime Minister Smuts, solemnly denounced the "Smuts-policy" of teaching non-whites to use arms, charged the Prime Minister with allowing "Communist agitators" to stir up the colored population.

Field Marshal Smuts is Prime Minister of a country split into sharp opposition pro-war and anti-war, pro-British and anti-British, 8,000,000 underprivileged natives and 2,000,000 privileged whites. Well aware was Jan Smuts that his few fair-minded concessions to South Africa's colored majority could and would be used to make votes against his Government. Last week he gravely admitted: "As Commander in Chief I have been disgraced by some of my soldiers. This is a matter of first-class importance to the country. I will not allow such things to happen again."

"Atlantic Charter" For Africans Needed

1943

Dr. Xuma Explains Meaning Of Freedom

The urgent need for the drawing up of an "Atlantic Charter" for the Africans of the Union and the Protectorates by Africans themselves for submission to the leaders of the United Nations and the delegates at the peace conference after the war was emphasised by Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General of the African National Congress, in his presidential address at the annual congress last Tuesday week.

"The end of the war may be upon us at any time," he said, "and we must be ready with our case. The world must know our hopes and our despairs directly from us. We must do all we can to assure victory since there can be no charters if our enemies win. Our men, fellow Africans, are dying up North. They have helped to take North Africa and Madagascar. We would have done even more in South Africa if we had not been debarred from skilled trades for war production and if we had been armed as befits all brave men who have never betrayed their government in its hour of trial and danger.

JAN 2 1943

FAVOURED GROUPS

"We Africans, like the European South Africans, prize liberty as an innate right both for ourselves and for others. But we fear that in South Africa there has been practised something that amounts to racial imperialism and it is from that that we should endeavour to free the African people. that they may have difficulty raw materials and the labour of her backward peoples but to bring these peoples into the fold of civilisation. The application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter to Africa will fill the Africans with new hope and make them proud to be co-heirs of this continent with their European fellow citizens.

"This war is a war of freedom, Christianity and human decency. In some countries like our own it is still for the future to determine whether the liberation and freedom that victory will bring are to be privileges of specially favoured groups and colours such as we are accustomed to, or whether there is going to be a change of outlook, a change of heart and a change of spirit extending these benefits to the African as well.

JAN 2 1943

"Here our duty is clear. We alone can fully understand our wants and needs and we alone can make them properly known and educate the country's public opinion to an appreciation of them. Of late we have heard inspiring words of hope from Ministers of State and other high officials, but so far no fundamental change has taken place to indicate in any way that the old order is changing. If anything, in certain directions the anti-African attitude is stiffening and administrative pressure on the African is no less great.

LOW WAGES

"It is well to reflect upon the causes of certain conditions among our people. Our low economic status is conditioned by the low wages we receive which lead to poverty, bad housing, slums, lack of food, ill-health, a high death-rate, juvenile deliquency, crime and vagrancy. As a solution we must raise the wages of the African to satisfy his wants.

JAN 2 1943

"We have heard a great deal about social security. No social security scheme appears capable of success unless we increase the productivity of the country as a whole, which means education and training of the workers irrespective of race. All people must be raised to a level of security and ability to make personal contributions to the scheme. For the African this implies the removal of industrial colour bars and the repealing of all restrictive and discriminative laws against the African.

JAN 2 1943

"The Liquor Act has a demoralising and degrading effect on the African people and we must press for the abolition of municipal beer halls and police raids, and for the introduction of home-brewing and permits for those who want to obtain liquor.

"While we appreciate an increase in the funds provided for African education, we reiterate our previous request for the introduction for Africans of a free public school system of education run by the various education departments and financed from general revenue on a per capita basis with adequate salaries for our teachers. We also urge the training of Africans for skilled work with avenues open for appointments in industry on trade union wages."

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Vacancy In The Senate

JAN 9 1943

The appointment of Mr. Heaton Nicholls as administrator of Natal has created a vacancy in both the Senate and the Native Affairs Commission. It is not necessary

here to review Mr. Nicholls' policy both as Senator and "a senior member" of the Native Affairs Commission. That policy is well known to the intelligent readers of this journal. But in passing we can mention the fact that he stood for the undefined policy of segregation and trusteeship. He talked about the creation of a "Bantu Nation" but never explained how that nation could be created under a segregation scheme whose sole purpose was to force the Africans into a position which would make it difficult, if not impossible, for them to attain economic independence.

JAN 9 - 1943

He was appointed a senator to safeguard the interests of the African and coloured races because it was thought that he knew their "reasonable wants and requirements," in accordance with the provisions of the South Africa Act. Whether or not he was well versed with "the reasonable wants and requirements of the Native and Coloured races of South Africa", we are not going to argue one way or the other at length, as that will not serve our purpose; but we can point out this that Mr. Nicholls was at one time a Native Commissioner in Rhodesia where, no doubt, he acquired an official knowledge of Native Affairs which he afterwards displayed in advocating and defending the policy of segregation and trusteeship in the Union of South Africa. That in order to justify this policy, Mr. Nicholls worked hard to build up the Native Trust Fund, out of which educational and other serviecs are being rendered to Africans, no sane man can deny.

But it is equally undeniable that his knowledge of "the reasonable wants and requirements of the Native and Coloured races," a knowledge acquired about half a century ago, did not entitle him to be appointed to the Senate. The life which the African and Coloured peoples are living to-day is entirely different to that of fifty years ago. It is a new life with increased wants and requirements, and it is a changing and advancing life which cannot be considered in terms of a knowledge gained fifty or even thirty-three years ago, when the Act of Union came into operation.

JAN 9 - 1943

Mr. Nicholls is, undoubtedly, a born administrator, and we have no doubt that he will make a success of his new job.

The appointment of his successors, both in the Senate and the Native Affairs Commission, is a matter of vital importance to the African people, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will, in making the appointment, take into account the fact that the "reasonable wants and requirements" of the Africans today are not the same as those of the Africans of thirty-three years ago. To-day great changes are taking place in the life of our people, and these changes are creating problems, the solution of which requires white men who not only know their "reasonable requirements" but who also sympathise with their desires and aspirations.

JAN 9 - 1943

It must be remembered that the African people have been awakened from the sleep of ages, that they have been called out of the darkness of Africa's life and started on the road to civilisation. Whether the whites like it or not, they are marching forward. The trampings of their feet are heard in all directions. They are mounting the ladder of civilisation and will not be stopped. What does this mean? It means that their wants have increased and their requirements have multiplied, and the authorities, therefore must take these facts into consideration when appointing Mr. Nicholls' successors.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Representative Council

DEC 12 1942

newly-elected Natives sentative Council is now in sion in Pretoria, and no doubt its proceedings will be followed with keen interest by the African people. Judging by resolutions submitted by members, it is no exaggeration to say that some very interesting discussions will take place. Several resolutions are asking for increased representation of Africans in the Senate, House of Assembly, the Provincial Councils and in the Council itself, and also for the extension of the Cape Native franchise to the Orange Free State, the Transvaal and Natal.

This move in our opinion is a step in the right direction, and we hope that the Government and Parliament will not turn a deaf ear to this reasonable request. The present representation of Africans is inadequate and unsatisfactory; it is a mockery of Democracy. The interests of eight million people cannot be satisfactorily served and represented by four Senators, three members of Parliament, and two members of the Provincial Council. The demand for an increase is, therefore, reasonable and justifiable. We heartily endorse this proposal which, if conceded, would mark a great advance in harmonising the relations between White and Black in this country.

The request for the extension of the Cape Native Franchise to the Northern Provinces should be supported by all liberal-minded Europeans. And we do not see the reason why there should be any opposition to it. The franchise in its present form under the Natives Representation Act cannot in any way endanger the supremacy of the white race; nor interfere with the politics of the white man. The extension of this franchise would be a gesture which would be highly appreciated by the African people of the North.

Several resolutions are dealing with the Representative Council itself. Some of them are asking for the increase of the members. It is felt that the present number of elected and nominated members is not sufficient, and, therefore, cannot be regarded as truly representing the interests of eight million people. With this view we are entirely in agreement, and we hope that the plea which Councillors will make, in support of this proposal, will not fall on deaf ears and stony hearts.

Other resolutions ask for the abolition of communal voting, as the system deprives the educated and intelligent Africans the right to exercise the power of the ballot. As things stand at the present moment, with exception perhaps of the urban areas the votes of the people are entrusted to Chiefs, Indunas and other men whose political outlook is entirely different to that of the progressive African. Besides, the system is open to abuse. Unscrupulous men can easily mislead some of the ignorant members of electoral units. In our opinion communal voting does not serve the best interests of the African people. The electoral colleges, which control the people's votes are under no obligation whatsoever to carry out the people's wishes. Many of them very often vote contrary to the people's instructions.

DEC 12 1942

The abolition of this system, therefore, is an urgent necessity. The granting of individual votes in the election of Senators and members of the Representative Council, and the creation of smaller constituencies, will provide a solution to this problem. The African people, in their political development, must learn to think and act for themselves. Under the present system it is impossible for them to do so. We hope, therefore, that the proposal for the abolition of the communal system of voting will meet with the approval of the authorities.

The intention of the reforms suggested is to make the council more effective as a channel through which the Government, Parliament and the white people of South Africa can hear the desires and aspirations of the African people. We have no doubt that the Africans themselves will welcome the suggested reforms which should be welcomed by all right thinking Europeans. It must be recognised on all sides that the smooth, rapid, orderly progress which is so earnestly desired must depend, more than upon any other one thing, upon the harmony between White and Black which the Council is endeavouring to foster.

Changes In The Native Affairs Department

9/11/43

The recent Government changes affecting the Department of Native Affairs brought, to say the least, a great deal of disappointment among the Bantu people, especially that of the transfer of the Minister of Native Affairs, Colonel Deneys Reitz.

JAN 16 1943

It is the general opinion among Africans that the head of the Department of Native Affairs has too often in the past been a man who did not altogether have the interests of the Bantu people at heart. His has always been to subordinate their affairs to the interests of a conservative white public. In Colonel Reitz they had at last found their champion, a man who was rapidly being recognised as their father. His independent and and openly expressed views in favour of the cause of the Bantu people and his sincere and deserving warnings to them put him in high regard as far as they are concerned. While we do not envy him the blessings of promotion we must say we have lost a very valuable friend by his change over to London. We are, nevertheless, sure that the change has been necessitated by purely national interest.

JAN 16 1943

We have on the other hand every reason to believe that in his successor, Major van der Byl, a no less sympathetic Minister has been found. A product of the liberal Cape tradition and an important figure in several post-war reconstruction boards, he has a unique opportunity of finding a wider platform for our cause. He is wished success in his important work.

JAN 16 1943

With regard to the minor changes of Senator Heaton Nicholls and W. J. G. Mears we have a mixed feeling of satisfaction and mitigated regret respectively.

It is our opinion that the Native Affairs Commission, of which Senator Nicholls has been a senior member has become redundant and obsolete and that his exit therefrom should pave the way to the disbandment of that body which has always been a symbol of the iniquitous segregation policy. One thing, however, might be said about Senator Nicholls. Despite his old fashioned ideas about what is best for the Bantu people which found ample scope in the inapplicable segregation policy, he was quite sincere and his zealousness in carrying out that policy can be excused by the fact that his "experience with the reasonable w[illegible] and wishes

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of the Native races has been mistaken in a primitive and to be Under-Secretary for Native Affairs deprived us of an en-Bantu people would have meant direct contact with the Chief Commissioner more to them than his now distinctly gained up-to-date society.

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56a-1943
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y

BRITISH PEOPLE ARE SYMPATHETIC TO AFRICA PROBLEM, SAYS LEADER

That no small Tory group controls the British government any longer, that arch-imperialism is on the retreat while liberal opinion is growing in England, and that the British people are in deep sympathy with colonial demands for freedom, was the substance and spirit of Laborite Creech Jones' talk last week at the 36st. branch of the New York Public Library.

British colonial policy was subjected to the severest criticism and Author Creed Jones Labor member, British Parliament, was as severely questioned when L. D. Riddick, of the New York Public Library, called representatives of the Negro press and leading national and local organizations to confer with Jones on the future of the British colonies in Africa and other far-flung possessions.

George Schyler seemed to express the general attitude of the conference when he stated Negroes want to know why capable colored people in Africa and the West Indies were not given the right to administer their own affairs. He pointed out that the literacy rate was higher in the Gold Coast, Gambia, and Sierre Leone than in India.

"We are alive to the importance of discussing political freedom and full separate government," said Jones. He then said there were difficulties to be over come and that the people could sometimes be more helpful, citing the parocialism of the West Indies. He was quick to say there was no justification for the treatment of Domingo (American-West-Indian leader who was jailed when he landed in Jamaica a few years ago).

IN SYMPATHY WITH COLONIES

In his opening remarks Jones had said no small imperialist block controls the British government, that the government is growing more and more liberal and is generally in sympathy with colonial aspirations for freedom and self-government.

Kingsley Mbadiwe Nigerian author of British and Axis Aims in Africa, said, "We are trained for self-government. In my book I have indicated a group of brilliant men who could serve this end." He said Nigeria has shown it can raise its standard of living in 10 years. "You in Britain have failed on your side for 70 years. If we draft a plan is England ready to hear and answer?"

To Roy Wilkins' question as to the size of the problem of bringing Britain around, Jones said there is increasing pressure and propaganda and that arch-imperialism is retreating and liberal opinion is growing.

Among those present were Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis; E. F. McLaurin, March-on-Washington-Movement and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Llewellyn Ransome, of PV; A. M. Wendall Malliett, of the Amsterdam-Star News; Mrs. C. C. Saunders, of the Harlem YMCA; Edward Lewis, of NY Urban League; Kingsley Mbadiwe, of Nigeria, West Africa; Mrs. Dorothy Homer, of the 135 st branch Library; Rev. S. H. Sweeney, of St. Mark AME Church; James E. Allen, of the Association for the Study of Negro Life John Hope, wife of the late president of Atlanta University Thyra Edwards. PV's PM; Angelo Herndon, editor, Negro Quarterly; George S. Schuyler, of the Pittsburg Courier; Catherine Latimer; Ernestine Anthony; Roberta Thompson; and Dr. L. D. Reddick, of the NY Public library who served as chairman.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Smuts Joins Willkie In Plea For Equality

FEB 20 1943

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Courier London Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 18 (Censored)—Asserting that even if the war is won by the United Nations there can be no lasting peace in the world unless white races accord justice to the colored peoples of Asia and Africa on the basis of full economic, political and social equality, General Smuts, prime minister of South Africa, lent endorsement to Wendell L. Willkie's recent appeal for a New Deal for the peoples of color the world over.

General Smuts' speech, delivered at a Cape Town meeting last week said African natives are helping to preserve democratic institutions for European settlers in Africa against the menace of Japanese invasion.

PARADOXICAL SITUATION

Touching the ironical situation of black men fighting for white men against yellow men while the black men themselves are denied elementary democratic rights by oppressing whites, Smuts paid high tribute to the contributions of the colored population in industry as well as the armed forces.

"This global conflict," observed Smuts, "will have a considerable social effect on inter-racial relations in South Africa and the sooner Europeans realize this and free themselves from the prejudices and obsessions which run so deep in South Africa, the better."

Smuts added that the doctrine of "racial superiority" has suffered a great setback in the East and is inconsistent with the principles enunciated in the Four Freedoms' doctrine. He emphasized that the population of South Africa numbers not two million—but ten million—people. In reference to the preponderance of black people, the general said:

"You cannot move two million white people forward and leave eight million black people to wallow in trouble. They will pull the two million down if they are left to drag behind."

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SPEECH AROUSES COMMENT

Smuts speech has caused much comment in anti-British and reactionary sections, headed by Oswald Pirow, ex-defense minister, who opposes South Africa's co-operation in the war effort. As a gesture to native opinion, Smuts has declared for African trade a unionism subject to control of the native Affairs Department, until recently headed by Colonel Deneys Reitz, newly appointed High Commissioner in London.

Smuts played a big role in the formulation of the League of Nation's mandates after World War No. 1 and any liberal policies endorsed by him will carry great weight in the council of the victorious United Nations at the coming Peace Conference. For this reason, Smuts' appeal for liquidation of the color bar and for justice for colored peoples the world over is of great significance to Afro-Americans.

Directive to Bantu Education

DEC 12 1942

The unabated resistence with which leaders of White thought are warning the country that the only means of guaranteeing it a happy future is the integration of the Bantu in the national life of South Africa must give a new directive to the

prevailed in South Africa. This divided approach prepared the Bantu neither to be citizens of the civilised world nor of their own country and at best manufactured minds highly sensitive to the colour prejudices of the White race, intensified by a developing sense of frustration. These educational authorities acted in accord with the pattern of society for which they were called upon to prepare the Bantu. But now, times are changing. Leading citizens and Government spokesmen are telling the land that Segregation has fallen on evil days, is impossible and is productive of unnecessary ill-feeling between Black and White. Clearly a new policy must be thought out and whilst it is being shaped, let the Bantu be prepared for such changes as have been foreshadowed in some of

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

the pronouncements by Government spokesmen.

There is reason to believe that South Africa is beginning to face problems created by contact between Black and White courageously and that such courageous facing can be productive of wider opportunities for the African in the life of his country. This must give a new directive to Bantu Education.

Centres of higher learning must prepare young Bantu men and women for real leadership of the Bantu community—and fewer human encyclopaedias versed in Classical Mythology, Latin and Greek which have little or no bearing on the politics and economics of Bantu life.

Fort Hare, in particular, is, for example, more than ripe for a full-fledged department giving instruction in all the political sciences. Other institutions provide elementary instruction in Civics, more as a private hobby than as serious line of educational development of prime importance to the Bantu community. If the Bantu have not been very articulate in expressing their demand for the training of their sons and daughters for citizenship, that has not meant that they have not had the will to see their children become citizens of South Africa.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Civilian Protective Services

In order to win this war not only must we have an army, a navy and an air force, but we must also completely mobilise man-power on the home front, in the factories and for civilian protection. We, as civilians, must be trained and prepared to meet any emergency, either from the sea, land or air because in modern warfare the enemy is able to create havoc, destruction and panic far behind the positions held by our fighting forces. With this knowledge in mind, the Government established, in South Africa, Civilian Protective Services, and has entrusted the organisation of these services to the City and Town Councils of the cities and towns of the Union. It has appointed Councillor J. S. Fotheringham, J.P., as Chief Area Commandant for the City and the magisterial area of Johannesburg, and Mr. Graham Pallencen has been appointed the honorary Director of all non-European Civilian Protective Services for the same area, under Councillor Fotheringham. Already large numbers of non-Europeans have enrolled in the services and they are being actively trained, but several thousand more recruits are required before it can be said that the organisation is reasonably capable of meeting an emergency.

There are numerous sections of the organisation, such as fire-fighting, medical and first-aid squads, rescue and demolition section, transport, warden and civilian guard sections. All of those different sections are equally important, and all play their part for the security and safety of your homes and families.

Many of us for various reasons cannot join the fighting forces as we would wish to do if we had our way, but most of us can take our share in the war effort by joining the Civilian Protective Services, and in that way doing our bit to win the war.

Numbers of Africans, Indians and Coloured men have already attained important positions in the Civilian Protective Services and are pulling their weight. All services are purely voluntary and members are not required to serve anywhere outside the magisterial area in which they attest. The Government on its part guarantees compensation for injury or loss sustained by members while on duty.

It is hoped that as many Africans as possible will come forward and join the Civilian Protective Services. Those who live in Pimville, Orlando and Western and Eastern Townships can apply to the township offices, or enquiries can be made at the Non-European C.P.S. offices, 207, third floor, His Majesty's Buildings, Eloff Street, Johannesburg, where officials will be only too glad to give any further information.

Inner Zeitgeist
Johannesburg
S. Africa

So Far So Good

We have noted with much pleasure recent public utterances and welcome gestures by those in authority and others entitled to speak regarding some of the unfavourable conditions affecting the Bantu people. It has been the policy of the Government and its agents in the past to rely too much on the guidance and sometimes misguidance of popular public opinion as far as the improvement of the Bantu position is concerned. To-day, however, it is evident that that anomalous policy is being readjusted: the authorities are guiding and where necessary leading public opinion. That is as it should be for it is, in fact, one of their primary duties as leaders and well informed members of the community.

A very significant fact about this new departure is that the erstwhile conservative public opinion is either articulately or silently giving its blessing to the change. It is dawning to the people that the essential needs of the community are the same and interdependent and, therefore, cannot be artificially divided into air-tight compartments. Thus we agree with Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr when he says: "A new liberalism has been born in South Africa which is trying to understand matters, and which realises that it is not only the political aspect that counts, but that the economic and social sides have to be considered too." Indeed, we are inclined to think it is a sincere come-back to ordinary common sense. It surely does not demand much straining of the imagination to realise that "the Europeans and the Natives are living side by side and their interests are tied up together. The good of one is for the benefit of both, while the suffering of one can only be at the cost of the community as a whole." Much is being done and a lot more still needs to be done on the strength of that basic argument. Taking things as they are we have reason to say, so far so good.

But while we are very thankful for all that is being done to relieve the position of the sorely tried Bantu, we feel we must voice our disapproval of the idea entertained by some people that these benefits can only be enjoyed as mere privileges and not as inalienable rights of the people. That attitude is reminiscent of the notorious "herren volk" idea which seeks to deny other people their right to exist. Furthermore, it does not teach the people necessary responsibility, because enjoying anything through privilege does not involve full liability for its misuse. The Bantu people must be given their full share of benefits and responsibility in the society where they are qualified for them.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

"They Are Fine Soldiers"

"I have seen Natives from the Union, from the West Coast, from Northern Rhodessia, from Kenya and Uganda, in action. They are fine soldiers. We shall have to do something after the war to remove economic and social disabilities under which our Natives suffer." This striking statement which appears in the current issue of "Race Relations" is said to have been made by an Afrikaans-speaking officer who has now come to realise the importance of giving Africans a square deal. The part which is being played by Africans in this devastating war has proved beyond doubt that they have never been a menace to European security in Africa, and that they, in spite of the disabilities under which they live and labour, value the presence of the white race on this continent. In the first place they realise that had the White man not come to Africa, they would still have been groping in the darkness of Africa's primitive life. For this reason they are able to say that in the very exploitation of Africa and her sons and daughters, the White man has set this continent on the path of civilisation; he has given it a new life and a new hope and in consequence he has stretched its hands unto God and is being remembered. It is the black man's conviction that the white man's mission to Africa is not to exploit and oppress her peoples but to bring them within the pale of human progress and civilisation. But unfortunately the majority of white people in this country think otherwise. To them the jungle idea of life is a philosophy which should guide and direct our interracial relations. These men and women, who are unable to rise above race and colour prejudice should not worry those of us who honestly believe that in God's scheme of things, each race of mankind has an important role to play the drama of human progress, but should be regarded as people whose lunacy impels them to resist the irresistible. But do not let us be afraid of them. Rather let us be sorry for them, thinking of them as people who should be nursed back to reality in a mental hospital. For it is sheer madness to imagine that human beings can resist God's will and lives disorganise His scheme of creation and survive. "Up North", white and black soldiers have discovered, under the throes of this bloody struggle, the real purpose of human life—to live and let live. They have discovered, too, that the way of peace for the people of Africa lies in the improvement of our interracial relations. "There must be", they say, "economic and social justice for all irrespective of race, colour or creed".

SOUTH AFRICA

Color Line

The Union of South Africa, home of 2,000,000 dominant whites, 7,000,000 blacks and 250,000 Indians, grappled last week with an ugly racial problem. In Durban, chief port and swank resort of Natal Province, prosperous Indian merchants and farmers (mostly descendants of laborers imported in the 19th Century) had bought $3,000,000 worth of property in the past two and a half years, had moved into new homes in the city's toniest suburbs.

Alarmed by this breach of the Union's rigid taboos, Parliament stood ready to forbid further property acquisitions by non-whites in Natal. Behind the measure stood hard-headed, international-minded Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts. Said he: Durban must remain a "white city," rich Indians should invest in war loans.

56a-1943

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SOUTH AFRICANS RIOT AND SMUTS MAKES PROMISES

JAN 8 1943

White Prime Minister Pledges to Arm Natives to Keep Japs From Getting 'Em

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, Jan. 7—(A N P) — Prime Minister Jan Smuts has made a new declaration important in the racial situation existing here in South Africa. Smuts declared that he would see that all colored persons were armed before permitting Japanese conquest of South Africa.

JAN 8 1943

In effect the Smuts announcement is by way of preparation of the white Boer and English elements of South Africa for the possible necessity of permitting Africans and half breeds to bear arms. At present while hundreds of thousand of natives are conscripted into service, they are not permitted to use firearms. These African soldiers from South Africa unlike their highly efficient fighting countrymen in West Africa and Northern Africa, both English and French protectorates, are armed only with spears, picks and shovels. The South African blacks do all the labor battalion jobs.

The declaration of Minister Smuts came on the heels of the recent riot in Pretoria. Seven natives were fatally shot and one white policeman stabbed to death when natives herded into a compound rioted over dissatisfaction over pay and working conditions. The natives had made demands for better treatment and demonstrated when no evidence of change was noticed. Armored cars and tear gas failed to quell the disturbance so troops were called. The soldiers fired into the mob of natives, killing seven and wounding 50.

JAN 8 1943

Still another liberalization has taken place in South Africa when it was decided recently to suspend the native pass laws in cities such as Pretoria, Johannesburg and others. These laws forced Africans to carry at all times numerous documents such as service contracts, tax receipts, travelling passes, etc., and severely restricted the free movement of the African people. Failure to produce these passes led to arrest. It is estimated that in 1939-41 there were 297,685 arrests under these laws in Transvaal alone.

Informer, Houston, Texas

Engineer Relates Facts In Article

JAN 23 1943

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Liberia "Mississippi magnified to the stature of an independent republic," declared Arthur Ingram Hayman, an engineer for a rubber company with interests in the country, through an article entitled "Liberia-Democracy's Debit," that appears in the January issue of the magazine, "Tomorrow."

"The white aristocrats of Vicksburg would probably consider the black aristocrats of Monrovia to be untouchables because of their skin," said Hayman, "but, spiritually, there is little difference between the pattern of slavery to be found in the Liberian bush. Both in Vicksburg and Monrovia the handful of masters govern through the archaic symbols of caste and force—with their private empires, in each case, becoming seething infernos of hatred and unrest.

"Fortunately, the harm that Mississippi's aristocracy can do the cause of the united nations is limited," continued the writer, "since that particular little oligarchy has no support from the liberal government of awakened America. But most unfortunately, our government still cooperates with the arrogant little clique headed by President Barclay of Monrovia, failing to realize the economic and stragetic importance of helping to build democracy in a country which may become an important theatre of war in Northwest Africa."

Dissatisfaction Exist

Hayman points out that Monrovia is 250 miles nearer South America than Dakar and to the north and east of the country lies French West Africa, both infested by the vassals of Hitler Because of dissatisfaction in the country with the present government it is suggested that the natives might be receptive to Axis agents and wreck needless harm to the allied war effort.

The writer reviews briefly the history of Liberia, a country setup by the American Colonization society as a refuge for American slaves 1820, but says that "after more than 120 years slavery still exists" and the country is regarded by modern standards as "a backward nation."

"Today, Liberia is still the main market for slaves in Africa, although liberation of human chattels is being accomplished in Ethiopia—which has far less developed political institutions," states Hayman. "Slavery in Liberia was the subject of a league of nations investigation during the administration of the late President King. Slavery in the form of forced labor to satisfy taxes or 'rent' for the abundant land of the jungle still flourishes under a mass of covert legal forms—enforced by grafting tax assessors who not hesitate to confiscate the last cow, and by illiterate, brutal policemen who have no compunction about burning a village of grasshuts to the ground.

JAN 23 1943

"And since the rubber company came in to bolster the tottering America-Liberian regime, the worst forms of modern industrial exploitation are being combined with the worst features of chattel bondage to form the iron pattern for all Liberians except that tawdry little aristocracy which rules only to ruin."

The article reveals that only a few of the tribes who can claim direct descent from the original 80 aborigines are allowed any voice in governance. Some 28 other clans are left therefore disfranchised. Hayman says they have "as little to say about what happens in the legislature at Monrovia as a sharecropper in Georgia about what happens in congress."

JAN 23 1943

Further emphasizing the importance of the island community to the allied war program Hayman informs that, "only last year did America begin to build military defense in Liberia; but these defenses can be turned into deadly weapons of attack if the axis should invade and seize Liberia."

JAN 23 1943

Plenty Gold, Silver, And Coal

There is enough undeveloped gold, silver, coal and other vital meta to make up for everything we have lost in axis occupied lands, asserts the author. Besides this he points out that among the 28 dispossessed tribes there is enough manpower to furnish both soldier and workers in war industries.

We can have both, says Hayman, "if we but show the moral courage to go over the heads of the flabby regime at Monrovia and show these virile, capable peoples that we are fighting for their measure of freedom as well as our own. Such an act would mean defying the rubber company and one or two friends it has in our state department. But if we can force that same company to pay taxes in this country, we can put pressure on it in Liberia to cease hindering political development."

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Hayman declares that it is not too late to remedy the situation in Liberia but the time is growing short and the axis propagandists are working fast.

"It is high time, as the clock ticks off crucial moments for democracy, that we give the Liberian native something of his birthright of freedom at the same time that we teach him to think with an engineer," urged Hayman.

"The solution to the problem of Liberia is reconstruction—but reconstruction on a basis which will make the word 'liberty,' from which the nation's very name is derived, mean something."

Time Magazine

SOUTH AFRICA
Hot Night In Pretoria

JAN 11 1943

The bitter, pent-up determination of South Africa's low-paid Negro workers to get better pay (TIME, Jan. 4) boiled over last week.

JAN 11 1943

Negro municipal employes earning $4 weekly in Pretoria recently were promised a raise to $5 under a new Government minimum-wage ruling. When the City Council objected to the raise, 2,000 natives, mostly unschooled tribesmen, held a protest meeting. Speeches got hotter and so did the natives. The natives swarmed over Pretoria's broad streets, lined with jacaranda trees, into the low, white-stoned compound buildings, smashed up furnishings and anything smashable, attacked outnumbered police who tried to stop them.

Finally troops in armored cars from military camps close by rolled into the riot, opened fire on the mob after a white soldier had been stabbed to death. Before the bloody night was over, 15 natives lay dead beneath the jacaranda trees and 66 were in the hospital.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

The Council on African Affairs, thru its officers and members residing in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France and parts of Africa greets *The People's Voice* on its first anniversary. The Council hails the achievement of this strong progressive voice mobilized behind the drive against the axis.

South Africa's status in the war is the most important fact affecting the native or Negro people of that country. South Africa is a member of the United Nations and a signer of the United Nations Charter. The future, therefore, of the two million white, as well as the eight million black, inhabitants of that land is definitely linked to the war and its outcome.

Victory for the United Nations must mean *a people's victory*. That means that the powerful peoples of Britain, China, the Soviet Union and the United States will have new responsibilities. With the people of the other United Nations they become the guarantors of the national and international tasks confronting mankind. The people of Africa, including the native population of South Africa, will present to their governments and to the victorious United Nations the most urgent and human tasks. Each article of the United Nations Charter, and every high purpose of the war, will find ample room for expression in Africa.

FEB 13 1943

South Africa has become a powerful factor among the United Nations despite the strong and determined fifth columnists and pro-nazi forces which were found among the European population of the country. Under the leadership of the Prime Minister of that country, Field Marshal Smuts, South Africans, white and Negro, have played an effective part in defeating and now in ousting the fascist-nazi forces from the entire Northeast and Northern sections of the African continent.

Native Africans, from Senegal, the West Coast, from the North from Kenya and from South Africa are numbered in many tens of thousands among the fighters on the United Nations' side. They fight to crush fascist tyranny; for a better life for themselves.

HAVE SUPPORT OF CIVILIANS

America now has closer ties with Africa. Our men and our ships have passed around the Cape of Good Hope on their mission to distant fighting fields and seas. Across Africa they have flown. And many have given their lives in North Africa for the cause for which we fight.

When American troops and the American-effect, a new undertaking and guarantee deal for the 160 million inhabitants of the ican government took over in North and for the African continent. It is clear that re- Northwest Africa now in the principles as expressed in ceived the support of the civilian popula- Africa they called for and re-United Nations Charter. America tion. America, at that moment gave, in the responsibility for a new and better and through policies in South Africa with a Darlan and Peyrouton in the North Cape Town

equivalent to our own feudalistic poll-tax discrimination and economic robbery of America's Southern Negro population.

AMERICANS MUST UNDERSTAND

It is necessary that Americans understand the problems of these Africans who are fighting on our side. That understanding is possible because we have here in America sample illustrations in the anti-Negro policies of our poll-tax Congressmen and their reactionary and appeaser allies in other parts of the country.

Here are some of the problems in Southern and other parts of Africa which are deeply rooted and which hinder the war effort:

First, among the economic problems of South African black men, is that of land ownership. By law, Africans who are more than two-thirds of the population cannot own more than 13 percent of the total land area. In fact, they occupy less than 10 percent.

Next comes wages. I quote here from the report of the Native Affairs Department of South Africa on the Health and Economic Conditions of Urban Natives. "The Committee has been impressed, above all, by the poverty of the native community. This poverty is a factor, the ill effects of which permeate the native's entire social life." This poverty is further aggravated by the existence of a legal color-bar which deprives Africans of opportunities for employment in most skilled industries and denies them access to the provisions for industrial apprenticeship and training.

Secondly, are the limitations upon the democratic rights of Africans. In this respect the denial of the right to vote is the chief offense and is the greatest political problem confronting Southern and other parts of Africa. Limitations upon Africans in the civil services are also a problem and a hindrance to their all-out war effort.

PROBLEM IS TWO-FOLD

As is true in the United States with regard to the problems which exist because of bad policy towards Negroes, South Africa is faced with a two-fold task towards her native population:

- to make certain reforms immediately as win-the-war measures;
- to work out a long range policy of post-war changes.

The argument for initiating immediately win-the-war reforms is strengthened by what South Africa has recently done in this respect as war measures. Already, the application of the obnoxious pass-laws has been relaxed in the industrial areas thus removing that insult to African workers. The Government of South Africa has also agreed to modified forms of recognizing and bargaining with African workers. These advances show what can be done. Other immediate steps which would stimulate Africans in their war effort are:

- the immediate removal of the legal color bar and all restrictions on employment of Africans;
- further removal of pass-laws and debasing restrictions on African civil rights;
- immediate granting of the right to vote in local elections;
- the raising of wages commensurate to a decent standard of living;
- end of police and other official brutality towards Africans.

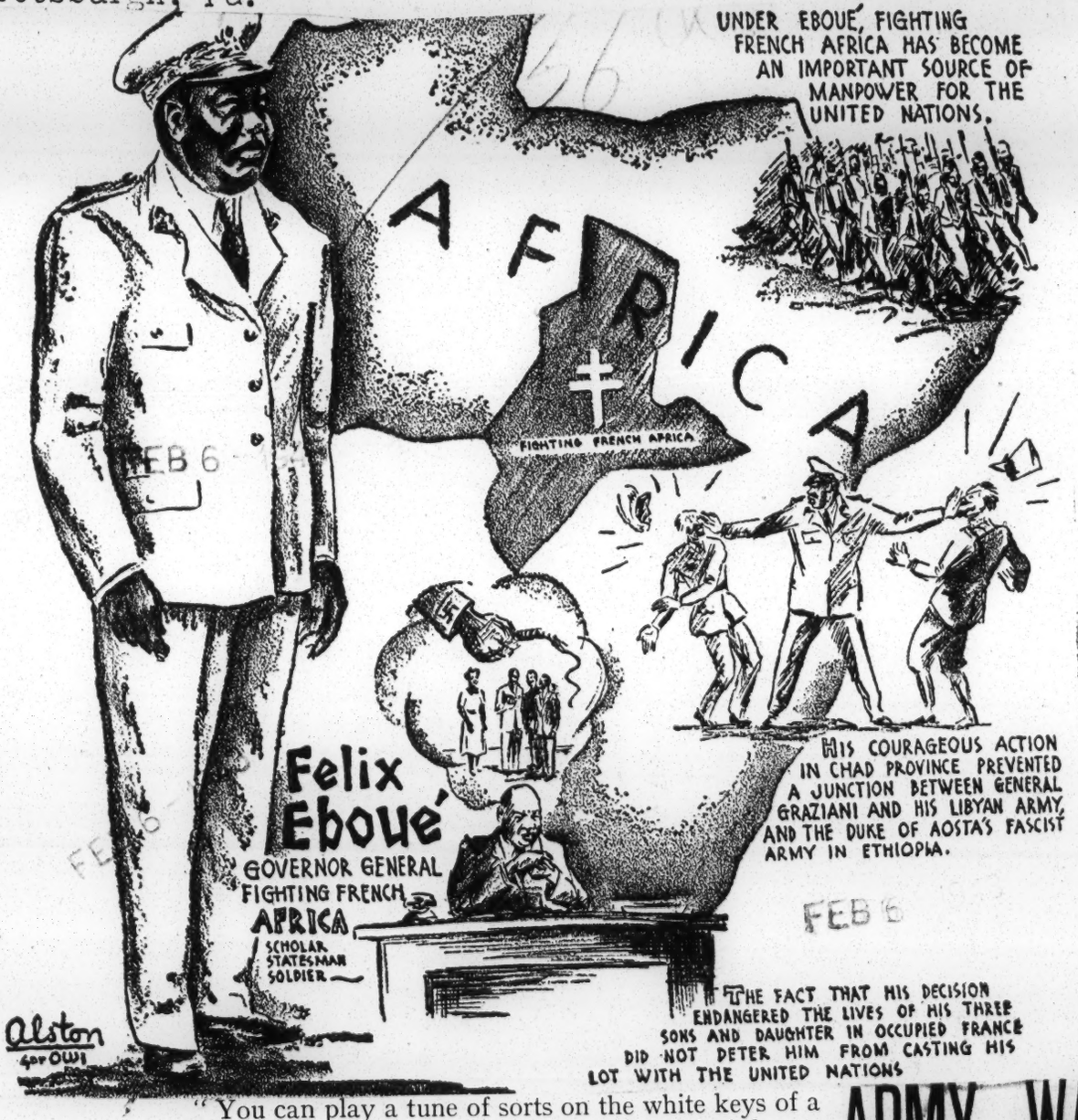
INCLUDES ATLANTIC CHARTER

The long-range policy for post-war changes in Africa must be based on the United Nations Charter which includes the Atlantic Charter. Likewise, such policy must give effect to the declaratoins of United Nations' leaders, that this is a war to end imperialism. The following cannot be omitted from any effective planning:

- provision for the full citizenship of Africans, including economic and political rights;
- end of the colonial system and thereby guarantee that the first charge on wealth produced by Africans shall be their own social welfare.

From the outbreak of the war, the Council on African Affairs has called for the arming of Africans and the fullest mobilization of all forces in men and material to win the war. The Council continues that call. It continues also to work with men and women of good will everywhere in the interest of an Africa worthy of the hopes and sacrifices of this war.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.



East Africa and Rhodesia
London, England

Tribute to Aggrey of Africa

A monument has been unveiled at Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina, U.S.A., in memory of the late Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey. Mr. E. W. Smith, at one time a missionary in Northern Rhodesia, and author of "Aggrey of Africa" and "The Golden Stool," paid a tribute to Dr. Aggrey, and the monument was then unveiled by Mrs. Aggrey.

The Memorial Committee states in a leaflet :—

"In this time of a war fought by us to prevent the triumph of extreme Nazi views of racial domination, it is well for those who believe in the principle of interracial co-operation and goodwill to honour Dr. Aggrey and to call to mind his work and ideals. It is hoped that the monument presented by African students in Great Britain and the United States may serve as a bond of union between the peoples of Africa and of all other continents, irrespective of race."

Another leaflet, entitled "Know This of Aggrey," quotes many of his sayings, the best known being :—

"If you educate a man you simply educate an individual, but if you educate a woman you educate a family."

"You can play a tune of sorts on the white keys of a piano ; you can play a tune of sorts on the black keys ; but for harmony you must use both the black and the white."

Quoting some of the things said of Dr. Aggrey, the leaflet recalls the following :—

"He was one of the most Christ-like men I have known, and he was perhaps the greatest interpreter of men to one another that I have ever met."—Dr. J. H. Oldham.

"Aggrey's was a life of faith—faith in humanity surpassing the bounds of colour, nationality, language and religion."—Mr. T. J. Jones, of New York.

"During the three years of his service under the Gold Coast Government, Dr. Aggrey did work of enduring value for the people of his native country."—Extraordinary Gazette issued by Sir Ransford Slater.

"Aggrey indeed was the finest interpreter which the present century has produced of the white man to the black ... the black man to the white."—Sir Gordon Guggisberg.

"After listening to Dr. Aggrey one came away with the feeling that every word he spoke had effect, and that a missionary of his description, knowing his own people as he appeared to do, would, under Government supervision, probably do more for the Natives in a few years than all our well-meaning European ones would in a lifetime."—"The Rhodesia Herald."

ARMY WARNS AFRICAN AEF

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
MAY 15 1943

WASHINGTON, May 13—Thousands of Uncle Sam's soldier who are shipped overseas to the West African theatre of war receive a sound lesson in democracy by way of an army publication, "Pocket Guide to West Africa," which is given each of them at point of departure for West Africa. In order to wipe out any prejudice which the soldier may have the publication declares:

"Remember that the African, though his skin is black and his ways strange to you, is a sensitive and intelligent individual and will bitterly resent slurs against his race, tribe or country.

"Remember that the African is in his own country, on his own land, and that you are a guest and must conduct yourself accordingly."

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Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1942.

"Truculence" Among Africans

DEC 19 1942

In the past few weeks events have taken place in the city which have disturbed many people. Reports of criminal excursions by Africans appeared with disquieting frequency in the daily press and the severe sentences passed by the high courts on the accused proved the gravity of these crimes.

To add to this regrettable state of affairs the outbreak of strikes among African workers followed one another with alarming rapidity. This alarmed some Europeans who, as usual voiced their feelings in no uncertain terms in the Press. Some, without thinking seriously of the cause of these things, attributed the outbreak of lawlessness to the relaxation of pass laws.

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They forget that when these laws were relaxed a few months ago it was at the time when the crime wave was alleged to be at its height. So far nothing of a tangible nature, has gone to prove since then that since the pass laws were relaxed correspondingly increased.

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Commenting on the pass laws the Inter-Departmental Committee says: "The application of these laws also has the undesirable feature of introducing large numbers of Natives to the machinery of criminal law and makes many become familiar at an early age with prison."

Despite this undisputed fact, we doubt if the so-called "truculence" and "insolence" among Africans is due to that factor alone. There are other causes which are causing among the Africans a spirit of restlessness and despondency.

"Indeed", says the report of the Initer-departmental Committee, "undernourishment is undoubtedly a factor in the production of the spirit of hopelessness, turning to sullenness and desperation, which may readily create mass disaffection."

Here, the finger is placed on some of the causes that contribute to the wave of helplessness and desperation we see abroad to-day. And these things cannot be remedied by condemnatory letters and speeches, but by seeking to remove the causes. We are pleased to remark that there is a growing number of Europeans who are aware of this and are striving to the best of their difficult position to remedy these things. Even in Government circles we see this desire to ameliorate the irksome conditions under which Africans live. That is the only solution and we sincerely hope that our leaders and those responsible for shaping the minds of the masses will cooperate with liberal European opinion towards this gaol.

Then recrudescence of strikes has also focussed all eyes on the Africans in industries. Fortunately, the former strikes were soon settled and, although at the time of writing cesation of work has been reported in other quarters, it is hoped that co-operation between the authorities concerned and the African representatives will soon effect a settlement. In the former strikes it was found that the Africans concerned had legitimate grievances and as soon as they were promised that these would be seen to, the workers returned to work.

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We want to show that there are root causes behind this change of attitude among Africans. We do not for a moment condone acts of violence or unreasonableness when discussions are invited. We are against the kind of leadership that encourages people to resort to force where other legitimate channels exist for bringing their grievances before the authorities. But we say, to shut our eyes to the economic forces that breed these "upheavals", would be running away from the truth.

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Johannesburg,
South Africa

AFRICANS IN THE NEWS

JAN 16 1943

Professor Ayela Gabre, representative in London of the Abyssinian Government, is now in England. Before the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, Professor Gabre was Director of Customs in Addis Ababa, Director of the Municipality and then Judge of the High Court.

In West Africa, Africans are participating in the Administration of the country. Recently, Messrs A. A. Alakija, S. B. Rhodes and G. H. Avezathe were appointed to the Executive Council in Nigeria; and Sir Ofori Alta and Mr K. A. Korsah in the Gold Coast.

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Two well known Nigerians were included in the King's Birthday Honours List. Dr. Henry Carr, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lagos was made Commander of the British Empire. Some years ago he was given the O.B.E. Canon L. A. Lennon, who has worked under the C.M.S. in the Diocese of Lagos for 22 years has been made a member of the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. Peter Thomas of Nigeria is the first African to be awarded a Commission in the Royal Air Force. He went to England over a year ago and recently gained third place in his examinations

Dr. Hastings K. Banda is the first Nyasalander to become a doctor. When he was 13 years old he went to Johannesburg and for six years worked as a clerk. Then he went to America and took a degree in philosophy, and afterwards a medical degree. He went to Britain and did further study in Edinburgh University, then he worked for a time as a doctor in Liverpool. He has now been appointed as Assistant Medical Officer in the County Borough of Tynemouth, Northumberland. In this post he will gain experience which will be valuable when he returns to Nyasaland, as he hopes to do after the war.

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Mr. A. Tuboku-Metzger, of Sierra Leine, has recently passed his London medical examinations. He was in London during the heavy bombing and acted as a dresser in the Emergency Medical Service and also helped in the blood transfusion unit.

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Mr. Thomas Fowell Boston, of Sierra Leone, who recently qualified at the Edinburgh Dental Hospital, has been appointed Dental Surgeon to the Isle of Wight County Hospital. His work will include looking after the teeth of school children, and also work in hospitals.

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O. Ikejiani, of Awka, Southern Nigeria, has passed the B.Sc. final examinations with first-class honours, at the University of New Brunswick. He went to Canada from the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. He specialized in zoology and chemistry, and he has now been appointed assistant in the Department of Zoology at the University of New Brunswick.

Miss Stella Thomas, of Nigeria, has the honour to be the first African woman magistrate in West Africa. She studied in England and became a barrister in 1933. Two years later she returned to Nigeria and has won the admiration of judges and the people for the manner in which she has conducted her cases. Her brother, Stephen Thomas, was also made a magistrate not long ago.

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In the American Army there are now more Negro officers on active service or in training than there were in the last great war. Many American Negro soldiers are in Britain. Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davies, is the highest American Negro officer in the United States Army and has a son who is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the American Air Corps. In the American Navy there is a Negro division of the Marine Corps, and several qualified Negroes have entered the Navy and been given Chief Petty Officer's ratings. Negroes are working in American shipyards, and in war factories, and hundreds have been given employment in Washington. President Roosevelt has expressed the wish that Negroes should be given consideration, and those who have been given the opportunity are doing good work.

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Colour Bar In Industry

DEC 5 - 1942

There are people who think that the white man is enriched by the impoverishment of the African. This idea has befogged the minds of most of the politicians and is, therefore, responsible for the policy which refuses to recognise the African as a citizen who should not be denied the rights and benefits of civilised life. He is not, as the result, regarded as part and parcel of the population of South Africa. He is not encouraged to contribute his quota to the prosperity of the country except as a labourer and payer of taxes. These people seem not to think of him as a consumer and therefore as a potential market for producers and manufacturers.

But it is gratifying to find men in responsible positions to-day educating public opinion on the need for the improvement of the economic conditions of the African people, and stating that the raising of their standard of life would give impetus to the expansion of commerce and industry.

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Last week Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr,

Minister of Finance and Education, told members of the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans that "it is often stated that South African markets are small, but that is due to the poverty of a large portion of the population, and it is only by raising the rate of pay and the scope of the work open to the African that the position can be improved."

Just imagine what would happen to South Africa if the black man's standard of living were raised to that of the European, if his earning capacity were improved and his spending power thus increased! The African is a fertile but uncultivated home market to which the eyes of the producers and manufacturers should turn. There can be no doubt that the opening up and the cultivation of this market will increase South Africa's prosperity and enhance its position as the centre of Africa's commercial and industrial activities.

But fear which has been fastened upon the minds of some of our politicians is robbing this fair land of golden opportunities and possibilities of a splendid chance to play a leading role in the civilisation of the African continent. Thus what South Africa needs, above all, are statesmen who are capable of shaking off the fear-complex, and willing to teach the two races to live together in friendliness, in the unchallengeable belief that they need each other.

But thank God such statesmen are now available. At the present time they may be just like John crying in the wilderness but the seeds they are sowing will sooner or later germinate and bear fruits. Mr. D. L. Smit, the Secretary for Native Affairs, is one of those statesmen who are not afraid to tell white South Africa that all is not well with the African people.

The other day he told a Christian organisation for post-war reconstruction that: "We must be prepared to recognise that Native and Coloured men, who are the mainstay of all our prosperity, should take their place, not merely as drawers of water and hewers of wood, but also in the skilled and semi-skilled occupations."

We hope that this statement, made by one who is closely connected with Native Affairs, will stir the hearts of white South Africa: Mr. Smit, unlike some of our statesme speaks not merely as a liberal-minded man, but as one who knows the position of the African people. He knows what progress they have made and under what conditions they are living.

There is no getting away from the fact that "if we in South Africa are to make anything of the new world after the war, we shall have to bury all our hatred and fear, and it should be one of the first principles of our Christian programme of reconstruction to educate public opinion on these lines."

It is our firm conviction that if the Christian churches in South Africa would adhere more to the simple teachings of Christ than to theology, prejudice and fear could be banished from this fair land of ours. It is no exaggeration to say the Church as a whole is largely responsible for race and colour hatred. It is in the church where discrimination and segregation started, and it is to be hoped that the church in order to help in the post-war reconstruction of the world, will abandon this unchristian attitude towards the human race.

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The Atlantic Charter, America And Africa

A special Committee, working under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York, has issued a report on the application of the Atlantic Charter to the problems of Africa says "Race Relations News." The chairman of the Committee was Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, and the executive members included Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Dr. Emory Ross, Dr. C. H. Tobias, Professor Ralph Bunche, and Professor Charles S. Johnson. The Committee was also advised by three Englishmen who were in the United States, Dr. Edwin W. Smith, Dr. W. B. Mumford, and Dr. Julian Huxley, and also by the late Professor B. Malinowski.

Among the Committee's major recommendation are the following:—

The lessons of the recent military defeats in Malaya, Singapore, Java, and Burma—resulting largely, in the opinion of many European authorities, from a lack of more general co-operation between the Native population and the Europeans in control—emphasizes the vital importance of prompt steps to give colonial peoples a larger and more responsible share in the government of their country, in order that it may not be said that measures adopted to meet legitimate Native aspirations have been "too little and too late."

The eight points of the Atlantic Charter should all be applied to Africa, in keeping with the broad humanitarian and democratic principles enunciated.

The goal of ultimate self-government should be definitely accepted in every colony, and the controlling governments should show themselves eager to fit the African people for larger and larger participation in their own affairs, both through indirect rule and through direct representataion in government councils.

In every colony steps should be immediately taken to provide adequate Native representation in the legislative council, including some African elected members, and such African membership should steadily increase with the years.

More positions in the Civil Services in every colony should be opened to competitive examinations in Africa, making ability and not colour the basis of choice, and looking forward to the time when most Civil Service posts will be held by Africans.

All forms of industrial colour bars are as indefensible in Africa as they are in the United States, and those that exist should be eliminated.

The Government of the United States, being already a party to many treaties dealing with Africa and the protection of its Native people, has assumed certain responsibilities which it cannot escape. It should not only continue to participate actively in international conferences, but also in other projects dealing with Africa.

The American financial and business interests with investments in Africa should be specially careful to see that African labour is treated fairly in methods of employment wages, living conditions etc.

The people of the United States should be willing, both through philanthropic and missionary societies, to devote more attention and more financial aid to Africa than in the past.

America has a large interest in Africa—missionary, financial, educational, scientific, and other—all increased by the fact that it has the largest educated Negro population in the world, and by the further fact that war conditions involving the United Nations are relating America increasingly to Africa.

South African
Outlook
Lovedale, South
Africa

What Were Your Grandparents?

FROM the very start of our present system of public education the policy of colour segregation in the schools was taken for granted. It is true that during the first thirty years mission schools in the Cape Colony were attended by White as well as Coloured children, and European pupils were to be found in a few exceptional Aborigines' schools. But in the public undenominational schools of the Cape it was the intention—an intention supported by a finding of the Supreme Court in the nineties—that admission was limited to pupils of European extraction. The same Court laid down a definition of a child of European extraction as one all of whose grandparents were European. The other Colonies followed suit when they later organised their system of Government education.

Until recently, the onus of proving that the grandparents of a pupil not European rested with the local education body,—the school committee or the school board—and in most cases this was not only a difficult but a dangerous proceeding, opening up possibilities of libel actions and so where children were not too obviously Coloured or where the parents were accepted socially as Europeans no steps were taken to exclude the pupils on the ground of race.

In 1940, however, and, later, in other Provinces, the procedure was reversed. Now, if a child's claim to be "White" is challenged the onus to prove that its grandparents were European (in Natal, Ordinance of July 1942, the expression is "European descent for three generations") is placed upon the parents themselves.

Whatever views one may have on the general question of segregating the races in school—Afrikaans-speaking, English-speaking, Coloured, Indian, African—each section having its own school and being educated in its own "reserved" compartment,—and one recognises that this, as far as Colour is concerned, is what seems to be the wish of the majority in each section—this new plan of making the parents of doubtful children prove their status as European may create difficulties and inflict injustices of a nature to be deplored even if it does not raise problems greater than those the policy of school segregation is thought to solve.

In the first place, are there not many South Africans—and not only those of the byvoner class—who would find it extremely difficult to prove in a court of law that they are of pure European strain for three generations? Just as many Europeans living in countries under the New Order are finding it difficult to prove their non-Jewish ancestry so there are many South Africans, not only those who believe their grandparents were (biologically) pure European (though others know to the contrary,) but those also, with grandparents above suspicion, who would find it extremely difficult and perhaps, expensive, to bring conclusive evidence of this.

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Report On The Conditions Of African In Urban Areas

Gold Coast Independent, Accra,
Gold Coast, West Africa

JAN 30 1943

A YEAR ago, the Union Government appointed an Inter-Departmental Committee to explore possible ways other than merely increasing wages, of improving the economic and health conditions of Africans in urban areas. The report of the Committee was published last month and is obtainable from the Government Printer, Pretoria, at 2/6d. It is a document of great importance and one which will be warmly welcomed by all who work in the field of African affairs.

The report states that witnesses who represented industry almost unanimously supported the African's claim for increased wage. The Municipalities of Port Elizabeth, Durban and Queenstown have, of their own accord and without previous difficulty in obtaining labour, embarked upon a considered policy of improving wages. Recently determinations of the Wage Board are also bound to influence the general wage level and will do much to relieve the immediate economic situation.

The Committee believes that the growth of trade unions among African workers in South Africa is as inevitable as it has proved to be in other countries and that it would be unjust to refuse recognition to workers of one race when those of all other races have been recognised by statute. The Committee recommends that African unions should immediately be registered and given administrative recognition in accordance with rules agreed on between the Departments of Native Affairs and Labour. The Committee excludes the mining industry from its recommendation. It also suggests that a suitable officer be appointed to the staff of the Native Affairs Department to keep it in continuous touch with African unions and to assist and advise them.

On the subject of education the Committee feels that adequate facilities should be provided to enable all African children in Johannesburg, Bloemfontein Kimberley, Port Elizabeth East London and Durban to receive education in primary schools. Its estimate of the cost of this development was based on the assumption that the whole of the poll-tax (African personal tax) would become available for the purpose. Unfortunately the Treasury made only five sixths available.

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In regard to housing the report points out that if the whole of the African urban population is to be properly housed, it will be necessary for large additional sums to be spent. In the larger towns all skilled work on location housing schemes is a monopoly of European workmen. A more liberal application of the segregation policy would reserve for Africans all work which they are capable of performing for the benefit of their own people in the areas set aside for African occupation. It is highly anomalous to compel an unskilled labourer earning 3/6d a day to rent a house built for him by skilled artisans earning 3/6d. an hour. The housing of Africans in an African area is emphatically a sphere in which the African tradesman whether mason, bricklayer plasterer carpenter or plumber should be encouraged to do all the work of which he is capable. To begin with work of a fairly straight-forward type should be undertaken departmentally by the local authorties. The African workman should be carefully supervised and instructed where necessary by an experienced European foreman until they are thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of construction.

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The Committee found that there was some basis for the belief that many municipalities follow the principle of self balancing African revenue accounts. In view of the widespread poverty of the African community a fact which deeply impressed the Committee and the consequent necessity in almost every case for improved services such as health sanitation and water the report urges municipalities in their own interests to avoid the adoption of this principle.

In the opinion of the majority of the Committee there is no justification for excluding Africans from the old-age pension scheme while Coloured people are included. The hardship is felt more particularly in the towns and in country areas where tribal conditions have largely disappeared. In these areas the care of the aged has become a serious burden on people of whom the majority are already below the breadline. The Committee recommends that such poor relief as Coloured people in towns and citbee are entitled to obtain should si available to urban Africans as well.

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The Committee suggests that local authorities should take steps to increase the local production in locations of vegetables and fruit. It also approves of the principle of municipal distribution at cost of such commodities as milk vegetables fruit and fuel. In view of the serious results of malnutrition in the towns there is a strong case for the provision of communal meals on a selective basis.

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Amongst many other recommendations are the following: African social workers should be employed by municipalities a system of family allowances should be studied; mothers grants should be made in selected cases; the abolition of the pass laws should be considered; experiment should be made with labour exchanges; a more generous view of Africans' right to trade in urban locations should be taken in the Orange Free State; and the Native Affairs Department should have a staff of inspectors to visit all urban areas reguarly and particularly it should have a special officer to supervise municipal accounting.

The Chairman of the Committee was Mr. D. L. Smit Secretary for Native Affairs and the Departments of Public Health Social Welfare and Labour were represented on it.

Colonel Reitz's Assurances

"Illanga Lase Natal"

DEC 19 1942

Colonel Deneys Reitz, Minister for Native Affairs, has won widespread regard among the African community for the breadth of his views on the racial question and the courage with which he has pleaded the cause of the African people are still uneducated and unwith White South Africa both inable to appreciate or take advantage of the Bantu should feel Parliament and out of it for better of all that modern civilisation has to offer." DEC 19 1942

Laws.

All this, no doubt, concerns the permanent good to the African if a not African at present and as he was be. beginning is made now to ensure the the fore war broke out, but is adequately establishment of principles that will ing indicative of the Minister's earnest guarantee the realisation of the Ba. ness in his declarations advocating the Minister's wishes for the Bantu. ern improvement of living conditions for In the not very distant future we arg the Bantu and, for this reason, makes are most likely to be having a gene cts his assurances the more welcome. ral election for the White electorate nts Taking Colonel Reitz's assurances and whilst believing firmly that the

Opening the first session of the Colonel Reitz's administration of second Natives Representative the Native Affairs portfolio has not Council, the Minister repeated an been lacking in indications that the assurance he had made on previous Minister is in earnest about setting occasions that as Minister for Native on a higher plane the life of the Affairs, he would do all he could to ntu community. Besides two Govern see that hopes and aspirations for a ment commissions specifically charg better world would include the Afri ed with investigating definite aspects can people, adding, however, that of Bantu life, increased amounts "the vast majority of the African

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Government will emerge as strong as ever from it, it would be unpardonable folly to trust too blindly to the mercurial temperament of a country whose ruling sections are sharply divided on the war issue for enough leisure, when the war is over, to plan a more secure life for the African. If the Minister for Native Affairs is to use his good influence on behalf of the Bantu when the war is over, he is being exposed to more than human risks.

Besides, he will not be in harness to the end of time. His health has on occasion caused the Bantu community more than concern and his good intentions for the Bantu may bear the best fruit if they are interpreted now into material effort aimed at assuring that when the war is over principles laid down and guaranteed now shall then need only to be given effect to. Channels for doing this are numerous.

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There is, for instance, the still controversial issue of the recognition of Bantu trade unions. That these should come under the Department of Native Affairs, as is suggested in the Smit report, does not assure the Bantu that post-war South Africa will have ideas about the Bantu very different from those held when war broke out. The Bantu worker has shown himself capable of organising and disciplining himself amidst admittedly difficult times. If this does not qualify him for having his trade unions given statutory recognition, then nothing does. Our Minister's influence can have a more than balancing effect on the final decision on the recognition to be accorded Bantu trade unions.

Pass Laws have been very much discussed in recent months—so much so that the Minister for Native Affairs himself condemned them roundly as reminiscent of the "slave mentality." If they cannot be abolished now, then we would most welcome an assurance that after the war they shall go off the Union's Statute Book. If that principle is established now, and there is no reason why it cannot be, when the African soldier is fighting so magnificently for Democracy and adding another glorious page to the Union's martial history, we can only have to give practical effect to it when the war comes to a close. Then, the world shall know that the cream of Bantu youth who have made the supreme sacrifice for their country shall not have died in vain and neither shall those who will return from the war have been clubbed for naught by the barbarous Germans and wicked Italians.

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The mealie muddle certainly demands urgent and immediate attention. The position in parts of Natal in particular has gone past the serious and if the Government will continue to lend a deaf ear to the cries for a revision of regulations governing the distribution of mealies, then it is time our Minister for Native Affairs used every influence he had to bring not only relief to the starving Bantu in rural areas, but to bring pressure to bear on the Mealie Control Board to make it realise that mealies are not a luxury food for the Bantu.

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The Minister paid glowing tributes to the devotion to duty of our kinsmen in the North and to the exemplary loyalty of the African community within the Union and as these compliments are deserved, they are much appreciated when they are from a responsible leader of White thought. Compliments in themselves are good but they do not alter the fact that three Africans die daily in Durban of tuberculosis whilst Bantu reserves and rural locations are overcrowded with the Government unable to provide more land for the duration and the Government slow to set a higher standard of pay for its own Bantu employees.

Now is the time when we most need the influence of men of the eminence of Colonel Deneys Reitz to lay down foundations for a life free from want and fear. We cannot wait for the end of the war before those foundations are laid and principles established.

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The Minister was not unmindful of the fact that the incidence of illiteracy among the Bantu is responsible in part, for the latter's inability to make full use of the advantages of modern civilisation. This state of affairs has been due, not to the apathy of the Bantu, but to the grudging manner in which funds have been doled out for Bantu Education. The very wide difference in the expenditure on the education of White South Africans and that of Africans amply shows that the Government has not taken it as one of its most serious duties to encourage Bantu Education. Bantu Education is too wide to be financed by block grants and the Poll Tax.

Whilst the Minister's reference to the backwardness of the vast majority of Africans was an admission that the apostles of Western Civilisation had not done their work of enlightening the African with all conscientiousness, it was also a pointer to African leadership that the African must discard the habit of looking for everything to the White man and that he must concern himself with organising himself in much the same way as other progressive sections of the population have done. It must always be realised by African leadership that even the best-willed Europeans find their fight for better living conditions for the Bantu handicapped by the African's own unreadiness in some instances to snatch hard-won advantages.

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Happily, there are signs that this defect is receiving the serious attention of some of our leading figures and should not make it difficult for Col. Reitz's assurances to be long in taking shape.

Enlightened Leadership

Bantu World —

There was once a time when many Bantu people looked upon a man who could with seeming boldness throw voluminous abuse upon the whiteman's administration as their true leader and hero. In most cases a charlatan of that kind was a man of no social standing and little education if any at all. Frenzied oratory was a veil to cover his purely self-seeking motives. Unfortunately, that man was regarded by his admirers as one of the elite of Bantu intelligentsia, and he did much to discredit men who really did have educational merits.

Johannesburg,

It is a happy sign, however, that in recent years the majority of the Bantu people have looked for their leaders from among men and women of education and enlightened experience. The advantages and good results of this change are becoming more and more evident to-day especially in the political and social spheres, where long-sought-for concessions and healthy progress are being gained almost every year.

The reason for this is not far to find. Some of our former illiterate and inexperienced leaders might have been sincere and public-minded in all purposes and intents, but their slogan methods of abuse born of ignorance would never carry them very far, because they only antagonised the people from whom they sought their freedom of development. On the other hand well-informed and enlightened leadership is bound to succeed, because of its knowledge of the growth of other peoples and its demands in general are based on reasonable grounds. Without being compromisors these leaders tell their people that "other people have been through the mill before you. Do not imagine that you have been singled out for preferential treatment in the matter of troubles." Reason and dignity go farther than ignorant obstinacy and abuse.

South Africa

We would that in other spheres of Bantu enterprise and progress such as that of trade and industry insistence should be made upon enlightened leadership even if only to avoid unfortunate episodes such as those which have happened in the recent industrial strikes. The theory that educated Africans are inclined to "sell" their people has been thoroughly discredited.

NATIVE HOUSING

Nothing could be done by the Native Affairs Department about the Divisional Council demands for the removal of the hundreds of Africans around the Windermere area. It has been admitted that the question has become more and more a question of building a Native Settlement in that area. Besides, it has been ascertained that the presence of such a large number of Africans denote building activity.

The City Council of Cape Town has decided to cancel its previous resolution in which it condemned 54 Native huts as slums in the Retreat Area. Mr. Advocate D. B. Molteno did a lot in swinging the responsible Committee into the realisation that the 54 Huts signified a deeper meaning in Native housing in the Peninsula. So did the Communist Party and the Wynberg African Vigilance Association. It is understood that the Council now realises, as never before, the meaning of bad housing.

While the Health Department might be at liberty to clean and to "dip" African workers in Main Barracks as had been the case during the last few weeks in preventing the recurrence of Typhus Fever etc. the position is unacceptable to the rest of civilised and urbanised Africans. The uncleanliness, disease and the "stable" buildings known as the "Amaholo" will largely be laid at the door of the City Council of Cape Town which have up till now refused to demolish these unhealthy and unfortunate buildings for human habitation. The expenditure incurred to pay Doctors who visits Langa for the purpose of quarantine etc. and the length of the operation and the general standstill of other work, will always mean that what the Council refuses to pay for better Native housing it will pay in other directions, let alone dead bodies of Africans who die and become invalid for sheer bad habitation.

A few days back a batch of Africans who came to Langa to register for the Mines were arrested at the Station and marched down to the Police Station and each fined the sum of 10s. It is not known what the Umzi did about the matter.

A rowdy element from the Eastern Province has come to stay at Langa. Four of these youngster have been rounded up and fined and deported to Port Elizabeth whence they came.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Sees Lifting Of Africa Color Ban

MAY 29 1943

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—(ANP)—In a recent address to a huge audience of South African men and women, Prime Minister Jan Smuts declared the ban of prejudice is being lifted in South Africa "by service and sacrifice."

The prime minister, in outlining his "vision of a social South Africa," said he expected a better South Africa as a result of the war.

The general said he was pleased with the efforts South Africans were making to improve themselves. "They have improved their social life, their children are being educated and are learning trades and industries." "Your young men have gone forth in their thousands."

Gen. Smuts said, "and have borne a very noble and great part in the victories achieved."

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African Soldier's Plea For Square Deal

Bantu World Johannesburg, South Africa

MAY 29 1943

"The Native's greatest need after this war is not paternalism, but freedom, to develop initiative and independence and thus become self-respecting. His cry will always be: 'Remember Sidi Rezegh—do not forget Tobruk! There we suffered and died side by side for the perpetuation of the same ideals.' writes Corporal W.S. M'Cwabeni, No. 29535 N.M.C., Native war Records, Boksburg, the winner of the Non-European Section of the recent National Eisteddfod Essay on "The Soldier's Return to . . . What ?"

Throughout his essay is a plea for a square deal for the African soldier. He asks for a place in the sun, for better schooling, health services, training in technical and legal pursuit, for State-aided Native doctors, health inspectors, nurses to care for the millions of Africans. He asks for recognition that the Non-European soldiers, "the best stretcher-bearers in the world" should not carry the white man's burden, but share with him in the blessings of democracy, since they today are also fighting for democracy.

Colour Prejudice

He says that the Native, who is at present serving with the South African Forces, wishes above all else to come back to a Christian South Africa. "But colour prejudice has cast its ugly shadow even on the Church, with the outcome that the more enlightened African thinks once more of following the pagan worship of his fathers. The African's cry is 'This is a white man's God !' It conveys nothing to say to a man: 'God is our Father and you are my brother in Christ' when, as many priests and missionaries do to follow servants of God, you let him in by the back door."

As far as numbers are concerned, the essay points out, the Non-Europeans are in the majority. They are also the most backward, and, therefore a prey to all pernicious practices. They are the most indigent and open to all diseases found in slums and squalor—diseases which know no colour bar. Africans should be trained to assist their own people. The Government should do all in its power to fight tuberculosis, venereal disease. Infant mortality is on the rise. This, he says, may be due to the disintegration of the Bantu family through economic reasons and municipal beer halls.

He asks for a return to the "home brewed" t'wala which has a low percentage of alcohol and is a healthy brew. Its ban has been the reason for much illicit brewing, despite beer halls all over the country. He draws in his essay a comparison between the morals of the people living in the rural villages with any location.

Corporal M'Cwabeni asks for State-aided schools and that the Native schools at present in existence be weaned from missionary control, and that the standard of education be the same as that for white children.

NATIVE TEACHERS

Native teachers serving in the proposed State-aided schools should enjoy the same status as white teachers. The examinations should be the same and the schools should be financed from the funds of the national Treasury with the salaries of teachers enough for their requirements.

He suggests that as the Native (despite his gradual drifting into urban areas) is essentialy a husbandman, agricultural schools be established throughout the Union not to train men merely as agricultural demonstrators, but to go among the people as supervisors and overseers. The higher positions, he complains, in the Department of Agriculture (Native Section) have always been the prerogative of Europeans. He asks, too, that an end be made to that grudging attitude when Africans wish to follow the legal profession.

He hopes that after the war Africans will obtain political recognition.

Corporal M'Cwabeni asks for the abolition of pass laws when the Allies have won the war. He wants to be a free man in a democratic country.

Segregation Welcomed

M'Cwabeni says the Africans would welcome segregation with open arms if the Government were sincere about it, and if in the Native Affairs Department only Africans with proper qualifications were employed.

The essay ends on a note of hope. The Native dreams of a country in which there will be closer co-operation and greater understanding between Briton, Boer and Bantu, with joint councils working for the common good; while in sport, as well as in other fields, the Bantu will take his just place.

"The fight for liberty will soon be over—it would be a moral wrong if the subversive elements, the saboteurs, traitors and Fifth Columnists should have more benefits from the Allied victory than the Native who suffered and died up North." He feels that the lead will have to be taken by the Springboks who saw the African as an indispensable associate and not as a "boy." "We are both indispensable to South Africa. The Native now wishes to see the words of Cecil John Rhodes bear fruit: 'Equal rights for all civilised men south of the equator."

MAY 29 1943

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

MAY 29 1943

"The Soldier's Return To.....What?"

Elsewhere in this issue we publish extracts of an essay written by an African soldier, Corporal W. S. M'Cwabeni of the Native Military Corps for the recent National Eisteddfod competition on "The Soldier's Return To . . . What ?" The essay, which is a plea for a square deal for the African soldier won the first prize of the Non-European section of the Eisteddfod. Corporal Mcwabeni says "the Native's greatest need after this war, is not paternalism but freedom, to develop initiative and independence and thus become self-respecting. His cry will always be: 'Remember Sidi Rezegh—do not forget Tobruk.'"

We have, on more than one occasion, in this journal stated that White South Africa could not expect the Non-European soldiers, who have shed and are shedding their precious blood and who have distinguished themselves on the battlefields of East and North Africa in defence of democratic freedom and justice, to return to a South Africa which has the ingredients of Nazism and Fascism in her system of Non-European administration. We have stated that it would be a gross injustice and a violation of the principles for which the United Nations are fighting, if Non-European men who have shared with their European comrades the agony, privations and tribulations of the gigantic struggle now going on all over the world, were to come back to live under the discriminating and oppressive laws which are to-day causing a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Non-European sections of the South African nation.

To-day the soldiers themselves are telling White South Africa that they would like "to come back to a Christian South Africa," cleansed and purged of the dragon of race and colour prejudice, to a South Africa where Non-Europeans would have a place in the sun and enjoy the fruits of their sacrifices in defence of democracy. Corporal Mcwabeni says: "The fight for liberty will soon be over, and it would be a moral wrong if the subversive elements, the saboteurs traitors and Fifth Columnists should have more benefits from Allied victory than the Native who suffered and died Up North."

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It would indeed, be a tragedy for South Africa if the loyalty, the sacrifices and the war efforts of the Non-Europeans were forgotten after final victory had been achieved and the bells of peace had ushered humanity into a new world. As during the 1914—18 war, the Non-European sections of the nation have to-day rallied to the Government's call to arms; they have refrained, in spite of the many disabilities under which they live and labour, from committing acts of sabotage and from doing anything that would have embarrassed the Government in the prosecution of the war. They naturally expect that in recognition and appreciation of their co-operation with the whites in this titanic struggle, the Government would see to it that in the new South Africa after the war, Non-European sections of the nation are allowed to live as free men and women so as to contribute their share in the development of the country's commercial and industrial activities.

Corporal Mcwabeni in his plea for a place in the sun, "asks for recognition that the Non-European soldiers, 'the best stretcher-bearers in the world,' should not carry the white man's burden, but share with him in the blessings of democracy, since they today are fighting for democracy." This plea, we hope, will not fall on deaf ears. South Africa, the leading state of the African Continent, is now called upon to put her house in order, if she is to play an important role in the harmonization of race relations in this continent.

The Non-Europeans are not asking for a republic or a flag of their own; they are asking for the right to live their lives to the full in a democratic country, the right to participate in the good things of civilisation, the right to share in the government of the country and the right to contribute their quota to the development of its resources. "The Native," says Corporal Mcwabeni, "dreams of a country in which there will be closer co-operation and greater understanding between Bantu, Boer and Briton, working for the common good."

MAY 29 1943

Natives Prefer Towns

The Comet
Lagos, Nigeria

Professor J. S. Marais, Publicity Section Director (Food Control) contended that on the whole the Natives do not want to work on the farms. They preferred the comforts and better wages of town life. The department of Native Affairs explicitly refused to impose any enforcement on the Natives. It was true that there were many unemployed Natives in the large townships. In Johannesburg alone there were more than 13,000 daily unemployed. The large proportion of these, however, were criminally disposed and cons quently not wanted by the farmers.

The Department of Defence refused to comply with the request of the farming industry that the major portion of the salary of Coloured and Native labourers in military service should be retained in trust by the State, to be paid out in time of their discharge. The military authorities had already complained that the recruiting of Natives for service had practically come to a standstill owing to the many restrictions.

The committee appointed to draw up a composit resolution submitted the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:-

"Congress draws the attention of the Government to the fact that the farm labour shortage is extremely acute and requests the Food Controller to give this matter his early and serious attention

"Congress further more requests the Government (a) to apply Chapter IV of the Native Trust and Land Act to all Provinces and districts immediately; (b) to exercise stricter control over the unemployed Natives in Locations by enforcing the law forbidding the farmer from sowing on shares with the Natives (c) to revise the recruitment of Native labour for Mines and all public works in such a manner that these bodies will obtain labour mainly from sources out of reach of the military recruitment of Natives and requested that the military authorities be asked to Coloureds so as to ensure that Native males can be replaced by females in domestic service." The resolution also exercise the greatest care in the potential farm labour should not

be lost to the farming industry; and that any Native who has worked as a farm labourer for at least eight months of any year to be exempted from poll-tax for that year; that a farmer should not be called upon to provide particulars of Native labourers for taxation purposes as this prejudices the labourer against the farmer; that the recruitment of non-tax-paying youths should be permitted and that the Native Commissioner be allowed to act "in Loco parentis" to the Native.

Soviet Union To Take Hand In Jurisdiction Of Africa

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Inclusion Viewed as Important Step in Dealing With Colonies

NEW YORK—(A N P)—Establishment of the Anglo-American-Soviet Mediterranean commission holds great potentialities for the future of North and East African as well as other sections of the Mediterranaen and middle east, in the opinion of the Council on African Affairs.

Prime Minister Churchill revealed in his speech to the House of Commons on Sept. 21 that the request for the setting up of the inter-allied commission had come from Marshal Stalin in August, during Italian peace negotiations. In this same speech Churchill gave a hint as to the terms of the Italian surrender as laid down by the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union, when he declared, "Their (the Italian) empire has been lost, irretrievably lost."

COLONIES LOST

The general interpretation of this statement, which has met with no denial from official quarters, is that Italy will never get back her colonies of Libya, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland in Africa.

The inter-allied Mediterranean commission, therefore, will have a responsibility in determining the future status of these former colonies, the council points out, and the presence on the commission of the Soviet Union, which has no imperialistic interests in Africa, gives added assurance that the principles of the Atlantic charter will be fully applied to these countries.

One specific development which may be expected, the council further states, is the reuniting of the Somalis with the Ethiopians who are essentially one people, and Ethiopia's acquirement of an outlet to the Red Sea at the Port of Massawa, important distribution point for the middle east, which acquisition would be of immense economic value.

VIEWED AS IMPORTANT

All previous authorities concerned with economic, political, and military problems in the middle east and mediterranean areas have been Anglo-American in character, it is pointed out, and as the first instance of the participation of the Soviet Union in such administrative activity, the Mediterranean commission represents an important forward step in inter-allied unity.

Future of Africa Is Future of World

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

At the regular September meeting of the Council on African Affairs held here this week, report of activities of the Council during the past four-month period and plans for increased efforts toward developing a better understanding of and support for present day Africa's aspirations were presented by Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council, and approved by the Council's members. These plans include publication and wide distribution of a series of popular pamphlets on Africa, and the preparation of authoritative reports on specific political and economic questions affecting Africans. Securing of enlarged headquarters and organization of an African library for research use are also scheduled.

Dr. Yergan referred to the fact that Negro newspapers were particularly alert at the present time to the problems of African people, reflecting an aroused interest in this subject among American Negroes generally, as a consequence of the war. He also cited the great amount of publication and discussion on Africa current in this country and Britain.

"In this widespread interest," he said, "we see promise that public opinion will at last compel recognition of the fact that the future of Africa is the future of the world."

Paul Robeson, chairman of the council, took time out from rehearsal of "Othello" to preside at the meeting.

Sierra Leone Possesses Four Holders Of Doctorate Degrees

West African Pilot

FREETOWN. — Referring to a publication in this Newspaper 1-s. December on the conferment of the doctorate degree on Rev. Dr J O Lucas in which a list of West Africans holding the doctorate degrees w s mad-

Mr Alex B. C tay h s writt-n citing names of Sierra Leon-ans holding doctorate degrees who were not included in the report.

His letter on the subject reads as follows :

I read with interest in the "PILOT" of December 14, 1942 the conferment of the Doctora e of Divinity on Rev. Canon J. O. Lucas and the Master o Arts degree on Mr G. Percy Savage by the Universi y of Durham.

Th ge achievements are welcome here in Sierra L ons, where these gentlemen were p pular in th ir undergraduate days.

Coming to the fifth paragraph of the report, I read :

"W st Africa holds, today, about seven doc orate degrees of British universi ies."

Your Paper went fur her to name these gentlemen in the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

As Sierra Leone seemed to be forgotten, may I add the names of the following gentlemen to the list :

Dr M C. F. Esmon, M.D. B.S., L R.C P. (London). M.R.C.S (England) and Dr E H. Taylor Cummings, M D. Ch.B, D.P.H. D.T.M., (Liverpool), M R.C.S. (England) L R C.P. (London).

D ctors S. R. de. ambell, M. , Ph D., and I. E. Steady M.A., D D., are products of American universities.

homey, Ivory Coast, Algiers territory, French Sudan and other areas

Asked why the governors chose Brazzaville as the site of the pow pow, one informant stated that it was selected because of Monsieur Eboue's splendid example of patriotism and resistance to the Vichy government. He added that it was the governors of and French Equatorial Africa the capital.

Among the governors who will attend are those of the French Congo, French West Africa, De-

Governors' Meet Eboue Host To.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By CHATWOOD HALL

MOSCOW — (ANP) — Another honor is coming to the black governor general of French Equatorial Africa, Felix Eboue, with the announcement in diplomatic quarters here that all the governors of French Africa the capital, as the site of a forthcoming general meeting.

Among the governors who will attend are those of the French Congo, French West Africa, De-

550 Africans Hold Degrees From Various American Universities

Eastern Nigeria Guardian
Port Harcourt

LONDON. — 'Many of the African elite have degrees from American and British universities,' states the Tale Newspaper observer that in most cases those with American de-

gree had been helped by the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York

Since 1922, it continues some 550 African Negro students have been brought to the United States to study at the colleges and universities

Most stayed at least five years — long enough to get their master's de-

Imbued with a heady measure of American culture, they returned to their Native land to teach, administer

Rocket, gas, chieller, big money

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
REEL 84

56a-1943
Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Underdog

March 27, 1943

In the House of Assembly last week, the Prime Minister, General Smuts, agreed that Africans in industry were not receiving high enough wages to give them a decent standard of living. But the Prime Minister did not indicate what the Government was going to do about the matter, except to say that "I do not think we will have a prosperous South Africa and realise the destiny to which this country is moving unless social justice is done." With this statement all men of vision will agree. As the Prime Minister once remarked "the population of South Africa is not two million but ten million." Now, of this number eight million people are living in abject poverty, and under conditions which are not conducive to health and happiness. In the reserves, Africans find it more and more difficult to maintain themselves and their families, as the result of the Government's Native land policy. The Native Land and Trust Act has hopelessly failed to improve the conditions of African life in the rural areas. Indeed it has created problems that are crying for solution. For instance, the chiefs and the people are dissatisfied with the five morgen of land allotted to each individual in the Trust lands. Their chief complaint is that the five morgen are not large enough to enable them to produce sufficient crops to meet their growing wants. It must be remembered that it is out of the crops produced on these five morgen that the people must maintain themselves and their families, pay their rents to the South African Native Trust, their taxes to the Government and for the education of their children, and also provide for rainy days. If some of the White farmers of this country are unable to make farming pay out of thousands of morgen which they own, how can the Africans be expected to live on five morgen of land?

It cannot be gainsaid that the insufficiency of land allotted to Africans in the reserves, is responsible for the drift to urban areas, and has created the problem of stock control. These problems, in our opinion, cannot be solved by proclamations and regulations. The real solution lies in the provision of adequate land for African occupation, and the encouragement of large scale farming by Africans not only for their consumption but also for national and international consumption. March 27, 1943

In urban areas, the position of African workers cannot be improved solely by the provision of health, social and housing measures, however essential these may be, but by the recognition of the fact that as workers they should be allowed to organise themselves in order to bargain with the employers of labour in connection with the question of wages and better working conditions. It is true that it is to the obvious interest of employers as a body that their employees should be well fed, well clothed, well housed and healthy. But the most important thing from the point of view of the worker is that he should be enabled to provide these things himself.

African workers, like workers of other races, do not ask for Government patronage, they ask for the recognition of their Trades Unions so that they can also reap the benefits of the country's industrial legislation, such as the Concilliation Act. They ask for the abolition of Colour bar in industry and commerce, and for the right to sell their labour to the highest bidder in the labour market.

Unless the Government's Native land and industrial policy is changed, social justice to the underdog is impossible.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Union's Native Policy

In the House of Assembly last week, Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger made a stirring speech which was listened to attentively by both members of the United Party and Nationalist Party and in which she pointed out the failure of the policy of segregation, while urging the Government to take immediate steps to revise the Union's Native policy. The present policy, she said, was "economically unsound and its effects on the African population is morally indefensible." Feb. 27, 1943

Mrs. Ballinger has rendered the African people a great service by exposing the impractability of solving the so-called Native problem by General Hertzog's Native Acts. The Natives Land and Trust Act, on which the success or failure of the Hertzog scheme depended, has hopelessly failed to effect a territorial segregation of the African people, because the land set aside for African occupation is inadequate and for the most part unhealthy for Africans who have lived on the high veld for generations, while some of it is unsuitable for cultivation and as a result the reserves are overcrowded and are unable to maintain their inhabitants. The Chiefs and their peoples, who were promised more land during the discussions on the Hertzog Bills, have been disillusioned and are now dissatisfied with the Government's land policy. They are clamouring for more land and are strongly opposed to the five morgen allotted to individuals on the Trust farms, because they have discovered the fact that economically they are losing ground.

As Mrs. Ballinger has rightly pointed out, it is "a misnomer to apply the term segregation to the policy embodied in the Hertzog Acts. It was never the purpose of this legislation to separate Africans from Europeans; it was never its aim to enable the Africans to secure economic independence. Its sole purpose was to force them into a position that would enable Europeans to secure and exploit their labour as is the case in the Transkei. Feb. 27, 1943

The urbanised Africans must be recognised as a permanent part of the urban population. In the areas set aside for their habitation, they should be allowed to own properties so that they can become respectable citizens of the country. The failure of the Native Land and Trust Act to provide adequate land for African occupation has made the enforcement of the Natives Laws Amendment Act extremely difficult, and it is therefore essential that the Union's Native policy should be revised in such a way as to bring the Africans into the democratic way of life. There are many laws which cannot be allowed to continue if Africans are to be freed "from fear, from want and from oppression."

In the struggle into which Hitler has plunged the world, Africans are playing a part which entitles them to a greater measure of freedom than is the case today. After the war they will certainly not be satisfied to remain under the conditions prevailing to-day. There will have to be such radical changes in the Union's Native policy that the African people will be filled with a new hope and be proud to be citizens of South Africa.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Roosevelt Host To African Prince At White House

MAY 22 1943

WASHINGTON, May—(ANP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt received Kingsley Ozumba Mbadiwe at the White House last Monday and heard the suggestion of the Nigerian prince that America's "good neighbor" policy ought to be extended to the countries of West Africa.

The goodwill visit also afforded Mr. Mbadiwe the opportunity of telling the First lady of the effort being exerted by the youth of West Africa in support of the allied war effort. He told her that Nigeria is now contributing to 28 assorted war relief funds, that the school children of his country have already sent funds to Russia, that African soldiers are fighting in North Africa and performing important assignments in Egypt, and that the country is growing large supplies of rubber to meet the unprecedented demands.

MAY 22 1943

The distinguished visitor found Mrs. Roosevelt quite interested in African music. He explained to her that it is through such cultural approaches the peoples of the countries might more easily come to know each other better.

Mr. Mbadiwe let it be known that West Africa would like to see extension of trade relations between the two countries. Besides rubber, Nigeria produces hides and skins, peanuts, palm oil, cocoa, soy beans and ivory.

MAY 22 1943

The visit terminated when the African member of royalty presented Mrs. Roosevelt with a three foot ivory tusk. The gift is a royal token customarily made when royalty makes a visit in West Africa.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

First Million Franc Budget For S. Africa

June 5 1943

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, June 3—(ANP)—That the Union of South Africa may continue its progress to improve economic conditions, health, feeding and general well-being of natives, the minister of finance, J. H. Holmeyr, recently delivered to the Union parliament the first 100,000,000 franc budget in the history of the country.

An interesting feature of the budget is the announcement of a estimates an increase of 130,000 state and provincial francs to blind Africans and also scheme to pro-estimates that the amount to be vide every school going child, in- paid into the South African Native respective of color or race, with Trust fund is increased to 1,557,000 one meal a day.

The department of native affairs estimates an increase of 130,000 francs to blind Africans and also estimates that the amount to be paid into the South African Native Trust fund is increased to 1,557,000 francs.

Native Authority Bill

WE HAVE often had cause to complain seriously against the Indirect Rule system as is represented in some of the different Native Administrations of this country and should have thought that any new Bill or Ordinance, dealing with this subject, would introduce drastic and far-reaching reforms which will, at least, remove some of the causes for complaint.

With this in view, we searched in vain through the "Bill for an Ordinance to provide for the establishment of the offices of Native Authorities throughout Nigeria, other than in the township of Lagos, the appointment to such offices and the powers and duties of Native Authorities" the draft of which has just been published by the Attorney-General.

We should have thought that the sole Native Authority system would receive its death blow in the new Bill but rather than this, it seems to be moving from strength to strength. The system whereby an Administrative Officer may assume the role of Native Authority certainly does not recommend itself to intelligent Nigerians.

We do agree that it is so much waste of valuable paper that every new order or rule affecting only a small area or group of people has to be published in the "Gazette" and so we welcome the idea that such subsidiary legislation need no more be published in the "Gazette." On the whole, we still maintain that the Native Authority system requires drastic overhauling.

West African Pilot, August 11, 1943

Native Authority Bill (1)

ACCORDING to the latest Gazette, Government, after 10 years' experiment, has decided to repeal nine ordinances which were enacted between the years 1932 and 1942 in connection with Native Authorities. The Bill is bound to be controversial in certain respects and we advise all the African Unofficial Members to read it carefully and to discuss same with their constituencies.

The important objections which we make in connection with this Bill are based on the following Definitions and Appointment of Native Authorities (a) in the Protectorate and (b) in the Colony.

The definitions of "Chief," "Native" and "Native Authority" are challenging. Any person recognised by the Governor is deemed to be a "Chief." Any Native of Nigeria who is ordinarily subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court is deemed to be a "Native." Any appointee, be he a person or a group of persons or Chief, is deemed to be a "Native Authority."

We take very strong exception to the recognition of any single person as **the Native Authority.** Where the indigenous political institution is essentially **democratic,** it is contrary to the principle of "Indirect Rule" to engraft upon the "soundly rooted Native stock, that had its foundations in the hearts and minds and thoughts of the people" (quoting from Cameron's **Memorandum**) an alien practice which is essentially **autocratic.** We submit that the era of "Sole Native Authority," be that authority a Chief or District Officer or any other person, is gone and maintenance of such a practice in our law is definitely a retrograde tendency. Check this as No. 1.

ideals it preaches.

March 12, 1943

Native Authority Bill (2)

ANOTHER point we wish emphasised by our legislators during the second reading of the above Bill is the problem raised whenever a vacancy exists in a Native Authority, especially the type associated with a Council, namely, a Chief. It is true, this is a political issue, but the filling of such vacancy is pertinent in so far as the law and practice of appointment of Native Authorities are concerned.

We submit two cases to elucidate our point. At Ibadan (Oyo Province), we understand that the Native Authority there (i.e. Olubadan and Council) favoured the appointment of a subordinate Chief or Native Authority, but the people objected to this appointment. We are informed that Government acceded to the wishes of the people. At Ishara (Ijebu Province), we understand that some members of the Native Authority objected to the appointment of a subordinate Chief or Native Authority, but the people favoured such appointment. We are informed that the voice of the people was ignored.

Bearing these two conflicting experiences in mind, it is significant that in Clauses 54-56 of the Bill, His Excellency is empowered to appoint "any Administrative Officer to such office" in case of vacancy in office of Native Authority, and the acts of such appointee shall be deemed valid, as if same were the act of a Native Authority.

We submit that there is a lacuna in this Bill which should be remedied. Let it be enacted in our laws the principle to be applied in the succession of chieftaincies and let same have definite legal standing to enable such disputes to be settled on the basis of precedents in the future. We refuse to countenance the view that such an appointee must necessarily be a **persona grata** of the Government, because such principle is undemocratic. To avoid being enmeshed in a morass of inconsistencies we suggest the deletion of Clause 5 of the Bill and the extension of Clause 6 to apply to the Protectorate as well. Check this as No. 2.

The West African Pilot

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

So. African Gov't Resents 'Living Wage' for Blacks

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 24.—The recent consideration by the House of Assembly of the Railway Native appropriation bill aroused wide attention and comment. The railways have made exceptional profits this year but the minister of railways has failed to give proper attention to the need for a living wage of the non-white workers on the railroads.

When it was brought forcibly to his attention by members of the assembly and organizations that even the 12 cents per day raise which he was promising would not begin the touch and rise in the cost of living, the minister, Mr. Molteno, gave every evidence of being annoyed.

Molteno not only pays white workers a wage, but also for the group known as coloured people, mixed bloods and half-breeds which pays them more than the native blacks. Molteno declares his pay rates are based on the cost of living to the different classes of employes.

restive Negroes. The report was dynamite.' It also was the voice of a nation's conscience.

Low Wages, Bad Housing People's Daily New York, N.Y. Cause South Africa Riot

A commission sent to Pretoria, South Africa, to investigate riots last December when 2,000 Negro municipal workers demanded $1 a week raise above their weekly scale, issued its report recently.

Headed by fair-minded Justice John Murray, the commission made these findings public:

- That ten of the 16 Negroes killed by troops were shot in the back while fleeing armored cars.
- That the riot sprang from wage grievances and disgraceful housing conditions; Commented *Time Magazine*: "In a land where 2,000,000 whites dominate 7,000,000

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

Feb. 27, 1943

(By Donald B. Molteno M.P.)

The most outstanding feature of interest in Parliament this week was the presentation by Mrs. Ballinger of what is probably the most devastating and closely reasoned attack upon the policy of segregation that the House of Assembly has ever listened to. Mrs. Ballinger was speaking in support of her motion calling for the review of the whole Native Policy of the country. She received an exceptionally good hearing from both sides of the House. The Prime Minister was present throughout her speech and that made by myself in seconding the motion. He took careful notes of the points we made.

URBANISATION OF THE AFRICAN

Mrs. Ballinger said that the recent strikes in the North and other happenings there constituted a serious warning as to the existence of grave maladjustments in South African society. There had been many such warnings since the passage of the 1936 Land Act and Representation of Natives Act and the 1937 Native Laws Amendment Act. These Acts purported to lay down the general lines of Native Policy for "all time". It was the object of the segregation policy, that they embodied, to limit African property rights to the "Native Areas". It was implied that the Native population should not be welded into the general industrial system of the country.

Nevertheless the adoption of the policy had not stopped the steady urbanisation of the African population in response to the growth of secondary industry. 'The policy of segregation' said Mrs Ballinger, "as visualized by this country was definitelv unsound in its foundations; it cut across the whole economic trend in this country, and therefore it could not succeed." She added that not only was the policy economically unsound, but, in its effects on the social life of the African people, it was morally indefensible.

The natural tendency towards the urbanisation and the industrialisation of the African, the speaker was able to show, had actually been speeded up by segregation policy. The assumption that the Reserves alone were the natural "home" of African had imposed on Native Affairs Department obligation to find a home for every African family that could establish a claim on Reserve land. In practice this had meant the whittling down of the size of African rural holdings thus making it more than ever impossible for the African peasant to make a living on the land and hence increasing the townward-drift.

Feb. 27, 1943

EFFECT OF SEGREGATION ON THE EUROPEAN

Despite the drift of African labour to the towns and the expansion of industry which absorbed it, the policy of segregation had failed even to give a standard of civilised security to the whole of the European population. Such a standard had temporarily been given to the latter by the War, but the post-war world would bring back the old difficulties and maladjustments unless the old policy were practically altered.

The only way to achieve security for the European population in the post-war world was to develop the country industrially. This in turn could only be done by developing the African working population as an efficient labour force and as an effective consuming factor.

AN ALTERNATIVE POLICY

Mrs. Ballinger said she was not demanding revolutionary changes but the adoption of a different conception of the direction of Native Policy. The objective of Native Policy should firstly be to establish secure and economically independent homes for Africans for whom there was room in the Reserves. As to the rest of the population, the fact would have to be faced that they would have to earn their living elsewhere. Property rights and adequate living standards would have to be conceded to the urban African population in recognition of the fact that their homes were in the towns. The principle of financial segregation would have to be abandoned, and with it the ideas that the Native revenue accounts of municipalities were the only sources for financing the social services of urban Africans.

Mrs. Ballinger concluded her speech with an appeal to the Opposition not to make Native Policy an issue in the next General Election, but to treat the whole subject with the seriousness that its importance demanded.

In seconding the motion I emphasised the utter inconsistency of developing the African population as an efficient producing and consuming factor in South African economy with the policy of segregation. I reviewed the poverty stricken conditions of the African population in the Reserves, on the European farms and in the towns. I stressed the importance of the development of an efficient labour force and an expanding home market for the future of South Africa and pointed out that the European working class could never hope to achieve security on the basis of a civilised wage as long as the general wage level of the country was kept low by the segregation policy.

Feb. 27, 1943

I also called for a change of policy, based on the development of an independent African peasantry in the Reserves, the provision of adequate capital and credit facilities for African agricultural development, abandonment of the Urban and industrial colour bar, the concession of adequate training and educational facilities for the African population and the definite abandonment of financial segregation.

AFRIKANDER PARTY AMENDMENT

Mr. E. A. Conroy, a member of the Native Affairs Commission, moved an amendment to the motion calling for the carrying out of the segregation policy to the full. Neither he nor his seconder, Mr Oost, had any case to put up against the devastatinig facts cited by the Native Representatives. Segregation was the policy of their late leader, General Hertzog, and that was enough for them!

The debate was adjourned and will be continued at the end of this week.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Union's Native Policy Should Be Revised Says Mrs. Ballinger

Feb. 20, 1943

Feb. 20, 1943

Mrs V. M. L. Ballinger (Nat. Rep., Cape Eastern) moved in the Assembly on Tuesday: "That, in view of recent happenings in Johannesburg, on the Reef and in Pretoria, this House urges the Government to undertake an immediate revision of the Native policy of the country in order to bring it into line with industrial development, the needs and aspirations of the African population and the principles of the Atlantic Charter, to which this country has subscribed."

Mrs. Ballinger said a good deal of political capital had already been made by the Opposition out of the thirty-odd strikes which had occurred recently in Johannesburg and Pretoria and on the Reef, and this had caused uneasiness among people who were anxious that the African situation should not be made a matter of political capital.

Recent events were a reflection of serious maladjustments in the economic situation of the country and a timely warning of the existence of those maladjustments which could still be rectified.

Eight years ago the Native Land and Trust Act, the Native Law Amendment Act and the Representation of Natives Act were passed with the object of laying down finally the basis of the Native policy in South Africa and defining the relationship between Europeans and Africans, said Mrs. Ballinger.

The definition was based on separate territorial and property rights. Africans were to be limited in their property rights to areas released under the Native Land and Trust Act and were to have no continuing claim on the rest of the country.

The application of the term "segregation" to this policy was, in reality, a misnomer, for the intention was really to separate Africans and Europeans except in their property rights. The intention of that policy was that the African people should not be welded into the industrial system, but should be a movable element and because it implied that the policy laid down eight years ago was foredoomed to failure.

PROCESS OF URBANISATION RESERVE OVERCROWDED

The process of urbanisation was going on rapidly and on a much greater scale among the African population than among the Europeans. This process was natural and it doomed to failure the policy of segregation visualised in the Native Acts. This policy was contrary to the whole economic trend in South Africa.

The efforts to apply the so-called segregation policy had merely made it increasingly difficult for the economic system to adapt itself to the increasing demands made on it. The policy was economically unsound, and itsthe failure of the whole principle of effects on the African population weresegregation. Unless the country faces remain permanently rural in character.that this policy had failed. The Prime Minister stated Minister's statement was important Last year the

Efforts to find homes in the African reserves for people who had a claim on the reserves resulted in the whittling down of the size of holdings. A point had now been reached where it was almost impossible for people in the reserves to make any sort of living. The reserves were hopelessly overcrowded and there were long lists of waiting applicants. It was necessary, therefore, for the men to go out into the urban areas for ever longer periods. "There is how the drift to the towns begins. There is the root of the evil.

The policy laid down by the Native Affairs Commission and Europeans of South Africa.

ment of our economic life which is now becoming increasingly urgent."

PROMISES TO SOLDIERS

Promises were made that those who fought in the war would not come back to their previous precarious existence.

"I cannot see on what foundation those promises were made. There is a happy assumption that we are automatically going to have an enormous industrial expansion in South Africa. Unless we have more definite plans we are likely to find that there will be no expanding market, but a contracting market. This is a natural corollary because the rest of the world will swing into its stride after the war and we are going to find it difficult to compete with the greater efficiency of the mass-producing countries and the lower labour costs of the eastern producing countries."

The low purchasing power on the home market and the low productivity of the labour force were two problems which had to be overcome. These two factors were the natural result of the present native policy. While the country was being industrialised the people on whom industrial development depended were being progressively impoverished. The committee appointed by the Prime Minister last year to investigate conditions in the urban areas had been greatly impressed by the poverty of the native population, a factor which permeated into the country's entire social life.

The farmers could not pay better wages to Africans while they employed them in their present numbers. The Government should help the farmers so that they would be able to manage without employing such great numbers of natives. The towns had drawn natives in increasing numbers, and, without regarding them as a consuming factor, had helped to exploit them as a labour force. The natives had not been allowed to combine and use the weapon of collective bargaining. The native population in the towns were refused every one of the economic channels by which they could build up their economic standard. The tide could be turned back and must be turned back if South Africa was to have that expansion it needed—but the tide would have to be turned back soon.

South African Outlook
Lovedale, South Africa
March 1, 1943

Bill Amending Native Act.

The Minister of Native Affairs (Major P. V. G. van der Byl), moving the second reading of the Native Administration (Amendment) Bill, in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, 24th February, said the object of the measure was to remove a number of defects in the administration of the Native Administration Act of 1927, and to eliminate certain hardships resulting from inadequate provisions in the Act. The Bill provided for the appointment of assistant Native commissioners, and the protection of officials, chiefs, and headmen against "insults and the activities of agitators and other unruly elements" at lawful meetings. Matters affecting the validity and interpretation of wills would no longer be excluded from the jurisdiction of Native courts. It had been found that many Natives were unable to afford recourse to the Supreme Court. The most important amendment affected the jurisdiction of Native commissioners' courts. At present these courts had jurisdiction over Native cases only when a defendant lived in the area where the action was brought. Thousands of Natives migrated from their homes to their places of work and often the only course for a plaintiff was to take all his witnesses and follow the defendant to another area. The jurisdiction of Native commissioners' courts would now be extended to meet such difficulties. The Bill also provided that the Minister of Native Affairs could have the decision of the Natives Appeal Court reviewed by the Appellate Division, even when the decision of the Natives Appeal Court did not conflict with any previous decision. The Bill was read a second time.

Native African Holds U. S. Is Not Sincere

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia
Feb. 20, 1943

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The people of the United States are not interested in Africa, which is under the control of the principal European powers and where few Americans have commercial holdings, declared Ernest B. Kalibala of the Lincoln University sociology department at the February 23rd war information lecture program.

The American concept of Africa, he said, is based on old textbooks, movies not made in Africa, and the words of missionaries.

In order for the position of Africa in the war to be understood, Mr. Kalibala pointed out the basis of the war must be seen as economic goods, resources—more than any other, land—and is a prize for its European controllers.

In answer to the question, why have they been able to keep this country?—the speaker cited the diversity of language and internal separation in Africa. "The Europeans divide the colonies and rule," he said.

PROMISE IS DARK

Even after the war the promise of Africa is merely a continuance of the "status quo"—the restoration of French and Dutch colonies and continuance of England's colonies.

Liberia, the politically independent country in Africa, Mr. Kalibala described as economically dependent. He called attention to the commercial interest there, as well as to rule by West Indians and Negroes who have sought refuge from American slavery—both of which groups have joined to exclude the people of Liberia from a voice in the government.

In short the four freedoms mean nothing to the African as long as he has European rule, the speaker believes.

"Africa stands out as a promise land in resources," he said, "and is the most vital sector in this war." As a key to the control of the Mediterranean sea and base for European invasion, it holds much importance.

BASED ON SPECIAL INTERESTS

Mr. Kalibala feels that American international relationships are based on the interest of special groups; Europe is undemocratic in its treatment of colonies; and the whites hesitate to obligate themselves to colored people and to utilize the manpower and resources of Africa and Africans, whom, he said, they might give weapons as well as freedom.

Ultimately, because they cannot exterminate most of the Africans, as the Indians of America were, the powers will have to accept them as men and women, Mr. Kalibala concluded. He advised his listeners of a more united feeling and rising nationalism among his people.

African Prince Visits First Lady In White House Parley

MAY 22 1943

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt received Kingsley Ozumba Mbadiwe at the White House last Monday and heard the suggestion of the Nigerian prince that America's "good neighbor" policy ought to be extended to the countries of West Africa.

The goodwill visit also afforded Mbadiwe the opportunity of telling the First Lady of the effort being exerted by the youth of West Africa in support of the allied war effort. He told her that Nigeria is now contributing to 28 assorted war relief funds, that the school children of his country have already sent funds to Russia, that African soldiers are fighting in North Africa and performing important assignments in Egypt, and that the country is growing large supplies of rubber to meet the unprecedented demands.

The distinguished visitor found Mrs. Roosevelt quite interested in African music. He explained to her that it is through such cultural approaches the peoples of the two countries might more easily come to know each other better.

Mbadiwe let it be known that West Africa would like to see an extension of trade relations between the two countries. Besides rubber, Nigeria produces hides and skins, peanuts, palm oil, cocoa, soy beans and ivory.

56a-1943

Women Work, Men Loaf in North Africa

Afro-American
AUG 7-1943
Baltimore, Md

U.S. Soldiers Get Eyeful of Polygamy and Decide That One Wife Is a Plenty

By JAMES O. FREEMAN

ADVANCED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA—I thought stories about women of the Orient doing all the work were fiction. It's gospel truth.

This is one of the many peculiarities that American soldiers in North Africa marvel at.

Though Americans refer to people of this section as Moslems they prefer to be known as Arabs, and profess no knowledge of the former title.

The female members are entirely subordinate, and by virtue of their unfortunate position they carry almost all of the burden. The men are entitled to many wives, and the number of wives indicate a man's wealth. Hence, the middle class members of this strange society seldom boast more than three, and, in few cases four wives.

AUG 7-1943

Men Ride, Women Walk

Since the chief occupation here is farming the women are required to do all of the labor. However, the men are very attentive. They will ride majestically upon the royal ass (donkey) to the fields, where their veiled slaves (wives) are breaking their backs with the task of cultivation.

At eventide, it's a common thing to see a long line of little women with large, bulky bales of hay and a few sticks, plus the tools they used during the day, on a homeward march, led by their master, who sits, with rare dignity, upon his proud, and noble jackass. Once they're at home, the hard work of the day is ended, with the exception of preparing a simple meal, the chief portion being bread, borne of their labors.

Homes of Straw, Sticks, Etc.

Their homes are the most unique dwellings one ever saw. For the most part, they are one-story huts, built of straw, sticks, rocks, and mud, in which the happy household, including small cattle, chickens, pigs, and the dogs sleep. Sunrise finds them in the fields, lending support to their meager way of life.

This is true of all of the members who live in the country. In the cities, life differs to some extent. Here, the men occupy positions as public hack drivers. The hacks are drawn by horses, numbering from one to four, depending on the size of the hack. The women usually hold menial jobs as household servants or restaurant kitchen employees. The children of these city folk have a private profession of begging, and obtain ample assistance from the adults, both male and female.

No Admission Among Upper Class

There is an upper strata to these interesting people in that section of the city known as the "Medina." All Arabs reside within the high walls surrounding this section, and they adhere to the curfew rule of 9 o'clock. The entrances to the "Medina" are guarded by French, British, and American military police, and soldiers are kept out by orders of high military command.

I regret that I cannot attest to the physical beauty of the female as custom dictates that they must wear veils when outside of their own domains, all public appearances without veils being taboo.

Some members of our command have been fortunate enough to receive invitations to homes, where they had the opportunity of seeing the female unveiled, and they brought back glowing reports which have made some of us feel like going native. However, the fact of speaking Arabic, or French, had to be taken into consideration, so, we are all working on our languages.

It's quite a sight to see a wealthy Arab wearing his bright red hood, white silk gown, and sandals, with a long string of hooded, barefoot wives in back of him.

The above has offered an amazing study of interesting people, but, we are still eager to complete our jobs, so we may again take a boat back to America and our one-wife custom.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

African Ministers and Railways

A deputation consisting of the Revs. R. F. Modiba, J. S. Molope, H. M. Maimane, and A. A. Tsekeletsa, from the Pretoria Branch of the Transvaal Interdenominational African Ministers' Association, interviewed the system Manager, on September 6 and presented the following memorandum on which they enlarged and answered questions from the Manager. He was with two other men—one an ex-Station Master.

SEP 25 1943

In presenting these complaints, we are not unaware of the difficult conditions under which the Railway Department is working, owing to a depleted staff because of the war. But we never-the-less feel that many of our ligitimate complaints are remediable. We want to stress the fact that the Non-European passenger is the greatest patron of the Railway and as such it should only be just and reasonable to accord him a measure of satisfaction.

We wish to bring to your attention the following complaints:—

COMPLAINTS:

(a) It seems to be an established policy of those who issue tickets to passengers that no Non-European will be served if there is a European passenger waiting to be served. This policy of not serving passengers in the priority in which they arrive, leads to a long queue of Non-Europeans, which is always attended at the last minute with the inevitable consequence that many passengers miss their trains.

SEP 25 1943

(b) The 2nd Class waiting room and W.C's are in a condition that is most terrible, and we are satisfied that were they a private concern, they would long ago have been declared unfit for human use.—In fact the waiting room is too small.

SEP 25 1943

(c) Waiting for tickets is more serious with the 3rd class passengers who are usually more numerous. They also have hardly anywhere to wait as the place that affords any shelter for them is small and open to the inconveniences of the weather.

(d) Non-Europeans are sometimes denied the use of the main entrance and once inside the station they are not allowed to stand anywhere, but they are always hustled round the corner. When a train is about to pull off instead of the Railway Police just coming to the people to tell them to what platform they should go if they are catching that particular train, the police take a position on the entrance to the platform where they insolently demand that passengers should produce their tickets. This is not done with Europeans and Africans resent it most strongly.

SEP

(e) Africans are not helped by porters, and while a passenger is struggling with the luggage, he is stopped by a policeman for a ticket by which time his train may be pulling off.

(f) The attitude of officials in the working office is generally hostile.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Non-European service department be separate, in the same ways as all the Government departments are, with sufficient staff to meet the demand.

2. If it is impossible to get more Europeans to serve the Non-Europeans, then a Non-European should be employed to serve tickets.

3. The police should stop harassing Africans on platforms or inside the station.

4. An African porter should be obtained.

SYSTEM MANAGER'S REPLY

2 (a) He asked the other man to explain. The man said that there were three windows served by one man. The Manager admitted it was an unsatisfactory arrangement and promised to see to it that immediate improvement is made. He did not want one section of the community served at the disadvantage of another.

(b) He regretted the situation but said that it was because they had no accommodation and that when the new station buildings are erected the situation would be very greatly improved as there would be enough space to build on. This answer also applied to the last part of (c) below.

(c) The Manager promised to see that better arrangements were made so that people could buy their tickets any time as they arrived.

(d) He would see that the practice was stopped similarly with (e).

Recommendations: (1) This would be favourably considered when the new buildings are erected. 2. This was against the state policy, otherwise he could do it. Still he would discuss it with the higher authorities. 3. See answer on (e). 4. The Deputation was promised four African porters.

H. M. MAIMANE.
Hon. Secretary.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

A FORGOTTEN MAN

The failure of the French Committee of National Liberation to include Gov. Felix Eboue among its members, is a disturbing symptom that augurs ill for the future status of French colonials. And, if we should accept the none too remote possibility that Eboue's exclusion was deliberately planned by high ranking American and British officials with whom neither de Gaulle nor Giraud dared dissent, we have then a pretty gloomy forecast of the post-world climate which the Negro everywhere will be made to endure.

Eboue incontestably is one of the great figures—not in Africa alone—but also in the other parts of the world where democracy has come to grips with the forces of oppression and barbarism. In a brilliant article that appeared in the last week's issue of the Chicago Defender, Dr. Mercer Cook of Atlanta university examines with meticulous care the various circumstances and factors in the web of political intrigue and deception that form the framework of the North African Committee of National Liberation. He says:

"Next to General de Gaulle, he (Eboue) was the first and the greatest single contributor to the Free French cause in Africa. On August 26, 1940, he broke with Vichy and brought Equatorial Africa under the de Gaulle banner. . . . The French were thus able to attack Libya from the South, to protect Nigeria and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and to check the fascist infiltration into French West Africa."

Dr. Cook believes: "If [illegible] had been Governor Eboue, a black man like them-blood must not be compromised or betrayed by inept leadership at home. Whatever may be the reason for this omission, one thing is crystal clear that the planned society which a new world enlightened Negro and the fair-minded white citizenry must share if a real peace is to be the unmeasured reward for the costly sacrifices that are being made on the battlefields in the name of democracy.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 84

Colored Races Still Outside?



Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Nation
New York, N. Y.

AUG 14 1943

GENERAL SMUTS OVERTHREW THE HERTZOG government in 1939 and took South Africa into the war with only a precarious margin of votes, and for nearly four years he has lived dangerously in the face of a powerful opposition dedicated to a policy of neutrality. Moreover, he has had to combat an undercover pro-fascist movement of somewhat formidable proportions which has preached sedition and practiced sabotage. Nevertheless, General Smuts has survived without resorting to dictatorial methods, and this summer, although he could have prolonged the life of Parliament, he chose to seek a new mandate. The decision was that of the stout believer in democracy; the timing revealed the astute politician. For the victories in North Africa, in which South African troops had played an important role, gave his United Party a very favorable electoral springboard. And at the same time the waning prestige of the Axis cooled the ardor of the pro-fascist elements. On July 7 unprecedented numbers of voters went to the polls, a large majority of them intent on answering "Zeesen"—the Nazi radio station which had filled the air with propaganda for the anti-war Reunited Nationalists led by Dr. D. F. Malan. The results, delayed by collecting and counting soldiers' votes, show that General Smuts has won a spectacular victory. The United Party, with its pro-war allies, the Labor and Dominion Parties, received a popular majority of two to one. Together they now have 107 members in a Parliament of 150. Dr. Malan's group, it is true, has held its own, but at the expense of the other anti-war groups, which have now been eliminated. Although the election was fought entirely on the war issue, its outcome means that South Africa will begin the tasks of peace under a leader who is a firm believer in international co-operation.

AUG 14 1943

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

COMPLAINTS ABOUT BANTU SOLDIERS' PAY

MINISTER'S STATEMENT IN SENATE

In the Senate last Wednesday week, in the debate on General Smuts's motion that the House review his policy as Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defence, Senator Basner said in connection with Native soldiers' pay that while he congratulated the Government on what they proposed to do for soldiers in the matter of pay and allowances he did not think the recommendation of the select committee for Native soldiers was a credit to South Africa.

APR 17 1943

Senator Brookes said that the Natives had been shabbily treated in the report of the Select Committee on Soldiers' Pay.

REPLY TO DEBATE

The Prime Minister replying to the debate, said that the Select Committee on Soldiers' Pay had considered the pay of Native troops carefully. All he could do at this stage was to say that he accepted the committee's report. If he added to it or subtracted from it he would probably diminish its value in the eyes of the public.

If the proposed increases in pay and allowances were granted no one should say that South Africa did not give her men a square deal. The comparative tables showed that the position of the Union soldier and his dependants was probably equal to that of soldiers in any country in the world with the exception of United States. The Union could not be expected to pay soldiers on the same standard as a country of vast and unlimited wealth as the United States.

APR 17 1943

About 80 per cent. of Native soldiers came from the reserves and the rural areas, and a few came from the towns where, he admitted, the cost of living was high and where the pay now received by Native soldiers would be by no means fair. If Natives from the rural areas went to the mines they would receive no more than they received in the Army. The Army rate for Natives was based on the average rates of the mines and he had heard no charge that the rate on the mines was bad.

APR 17 1943

FAIR RATE

The Government could not be expected to anticipate the future and pay Natives on something approaching the higher scale on which they might be paid in future. All that could be done was to pay Native troops at a fair rate under existing economic circumstances. Altogether, a Native family would receive something in the neighbourhood of £3 a month. Did Natives in rural areas receive as much in other occupations?

He did not want the ideas to spread among the Natives that they were not being fairly treated. The National War Fund existed to meet special conditions which could not be met by the Army. An attempt had been made to investigate the possibility of arranging different rates of pay and allowances for urban and rural soldiers, but all the information received had indicated that this was impossible.

Only the war fund could meet the claims of urban Natives, and at the conference to be held with representatives of the fund the Defence Department would draw attention to the cases of urban Natives. As the Government were now contributing to the fund they were able to confer with the fund and ask it to look into cases. There was no doubt that in many cases Natives who had enlisted from urban areas would suffer if their pay was not supplemented.

GOOD CONDUCT

He did not want the Natives to have a sense of grievance. The service and conduct of Native soldiers had been good, and, on the whole, the conduct of the Native people in South Africa had been exemplary. They had been labouring [illegible] carried on the ordinary, rough, unskilled work of the country. Their spirit, on the whole, had been good.

APR 17 1943

The Europeans wished to live on friendly terms with the Natives. This was an old Dutch tradition and no less an old English tradition. Everything would be done to show appreciation of their good service and law-abiding conduct. He knew that new influences were at work among the Natives, misleading and upsetting them, and there was, therefore, all the more reason to be kind to them.

APR 17 1943

56a-1943

An Appeal To All "Basutolanders"

(To the Editor of "*Mochochonono*")

Sir, Mochochonono — Maseru, Basutoland S.A.

IT is true that all people of good will in the whole civilized world were stunned by the news of the loss to Basutoland of over 600 soldiers by enemy action somewhere in the Middle East a few months ago. All this sad incident has been weighing rather heavily on me since then. I have also been waiting for the publication of an official statement announcing the administration's intentions concerning the dependants of those honourable men, but I have so far been disappointed.

To my mind, it behoves all the Basuto—irrespective of their locality—to do something about this matter. It was the honour and good name of Basutoland as well as the glory and pride of her inhabitants that those noble dead had gone to defend. They have thus died at their post and it is only right, I am convinced, that we, who are yet alive should see to it that their wives and children do not degenerate into perpetual *beggars* and *delinquents*. We should all remember that "*we are members one of another.*" Christ demands that our love for our neighbour should be "*limitless.*"

The Basuto in Basutoland and at whatever corner of the Union you may happen to be, friends and sympathizers of the Basuto, regardless of your nation, colour or religion, this is an appeal intended for you. You are being called upon to translate your sympathies into action by supporting some scheme which is to be solely designed for the benefit of the children of our "*noble dead.*" Their voice continually keep saying to us: "How can you say you were proud of me and that you appreciated my services, when you allow my wife and children to parade the streets and side walks naked and poorish from starvation?" Surely, if there is still some grain of godliness in us we shall be ready to support any good scheme embarked upon to make life tenable for the dependants of our noble deceased soldiers.

It is not for me to say what scheme should be undertaken, but I can at least make the following suggestions for the readers' constructive thought and criticism:

(a) In collaboration with the Paramount Chief and the Resident Commissioner, let Basutoland sponsor "The Deceased Soldiers' Dependants' Fund" immediately.

(b) The Basutoland National Council, of the £100,000 fame of 1939, should open such a Fund with a substantial donation.

(c) All Schools and Missionary bodies in the whole of Basutoland and charitable individuals and organizations there and abroad should take a lively interest in collecting monies for this fund once it is established. (d) The aim of such a fund should be—among other things—provision for educational facilities for *at least* one member of each of the departed soldiers' children. The task of allocating such a bursary (scholarship) to the right people in the families concerned should be the responsibility of a "*Select Committee.*" To those who may already forsee the impracticability of such a scheme, I hasten to remind them that nothing we really consider great to-day appeared great when it was first introduced.

It is our divine duty, I contend, to undertake such good work for the benefit of those unfortunate dependants; that is the only reason why I am commending such a scheme to you for prompt thought and prompt action. Let the spirit of God awaken our conscience to the realization of our responsibilities!

B. S. T. LIKATE.

"Basutoland Taxation"

Mochochonono Maseru - Basutoland S.A.

Dear Editor,

Sir, I deem it my duty to say something about Basutoland. I have been given to understand that Native taxation is too heavy.

As a young Basutolander, I consider it my duty to point out these few facts which I will elucidate later on. Taking this business of taxation in our country to consideration, I notice that it is not satisfactory, because although the tax has been increased, the life of the people has not been improved, the salaries and wages are not increased, for example:

I Poor people are not well looked after, they have no means of earning their living.

II Teachers and Evangelists who are serving the country, by educating young men and women of the future to think and serve the country are still underpaid, and they are paid quarterly. It hurts me to say, some are not even getting £30 annually, instead they are paid in kind (3 bags of mealies a quarter). These people have sent their children to schools and institutions where they pay £16 annually and also £1 8 for their taxation, excluding the money for books and clothes etc., but nobody cares for them although they are in this deplorable situation.

III Naturally people pay taxation to improve their country, but to my extreme surprise, much good is done to the people living in the lowlands than those living in the Maluti. There are good main roads and contour-furrows are dug to stem soil-erosion in the lowlands, but these are not seen in the Maluti where soil-erosion is also spoiling the country. In the lowlands good work is done near main roads than in the interior of the country (good) main roads are where important people pass e.g. "The High Commissioner etc.)

IV This is the most serious of all, in some of the schools in the Maluti, you will notice that when the roll is 90 or more of the school, there is a spade 1 spade to be used for manual work and two desks. I wonder if it is true that one of the aims in teaching "School Gardening" is to improve methods of cultivation and correct rotation of crops, what could be expected in a schoo of this type?

The African And His English

Mochochonono Maseru, Basutoland

by

AN AFRICAN CLERK IN NORTH AFRICA

10-30-43

During the past few years, the Army Authorities originated the East Africa Educated Corps with a view to helping us to learn something new of which we were ignorant when we enlisted. Young men were trained to carry out the job and at present many Units have already had an Education N.C.O. detailed for the purpose of teaching us simple English, writing, reading and how to deal with simple accounts.

I am sure that everyone of us realizes the great use of knowing a few words of English. It is true many East African Askaris know Swahili, but in this country only the smallest fraction of Europeans understand Swahili while the majority speak English. Many instances have come to my knowledge of an English speaking African soldier trying to enquire, show or explain something to a non English speaking comrade who, sometimes may not be an African, but not knowing a single word of the English language, begins to swing his hands about and then his head from side to side, and in the end the two depart disappointed. Personal servants of British Bwanas and drivers are good examples of this sort of thing.

In towns, on certain buildings and along road sides, we usually find notice boards, by which we may be warned or shown the names of places and what we are or are not allowed to do; but for a man who cannot read, such are just decorations and he goes the wrong way or does the wrong thing with the result that he finds himself in the hands of the military police, the cause being, in the first place, not knowing how to read; even if he knows, ignorance of the English language may lead him astray.

As far as accounting is concerned, I feel sure that all of us ought to know at least how to do simple addition and subtraction, for this helps a man to keep a correct account of his own money, to be able to purchase articles in shops, to make rough estimates, and so on.

We are greatly indebted to our Commanders for giving us the opportunity to learn English while we are serving in the Army. When we return to civil life we shall find it of tremendous importance. We can show our gratitude and appreciation by giving of our best service, by not disobeying Army Regulations and by strict obedience.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

South African Native College

Appointment Of Lecturer In Chemistry

Dear Sir,

The Council of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, has appointed Dr. A. Scott Galloway, B Sc. (Hons), Ph.D., A I.C, to a newly founded lectureship in Chemistry.

Dr. Galloway received his education at Brechin and at St. Andrews University, Scotland, and took the Education Diploma (Special) of the University of

South Africa at Rhodes University College. From 1937 to 1939 he was Science Master at Kingswood College, Grahamstown, and from 1939 to 1941 Lecturer in Chemistry at Rhodes University College.

Dr. Galloway was a Carnegie Research Fellow and the results of the work which he did in collaboration with other scientists have been published in the Journal of the Chemical Society His thesis for the degree of Ph.D which was accepted by the University of St. Andrews was on "Optically Active Hydrazines, Semicarbazides and Acid Hydrazides."

BDT/SN

"Mr. G. A Mbeki, B A, B.Econ, has been duly elected to represent the Former Students of Fort Hare on the Governing Council of the South African Native College for the period 1944 5 6

Mr. D. G S. Mtimkulu, M.A. (S A. and Yale) has been elected as Secundus to the Representative." 9-18-43

Yours faithfully,

B. D. TOOKE
REGISTRAR.

Mochochonono

Mine Native Wages Commission

Maseru, Basutoland
9-18-43

Lack of space, owing to wartime conditions, has prevented us from publishing the very lengthy memoranda which have been submitted by various bodies appearing before the Mine Native Wages Commission which, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Lansdown, has been taking evidence for some time past. When space has been available, we have published as much of this evidence as possible.

Space did not, however, permit us to report fully, two important memoranda. These memoranda were as follows:- the memorandum by the African Mine Workers' Union and the memorandum by the Gold Producers' Committee of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, rebutting the allegations made in the memorandum put in by the African Mine Workers' Union.

Until the Commission has obtained all the evidence it requires, and has issued its full report which will deal with all aspects of its work, we feel that in the best interests of all concerned, no hasty judgments or wild statements should be permitted to cloud the issue.

The memorandum submitted by the Mine Workers' Union is only one amongst a number of memoranda, some of which contain much helpful evidence. The Union's memorandum contains complaints of "bad feeding"; "unhealthy housing"; "inhuman handling"; "victimisation', and after considering the evidence of the Gold Producers' Committee, and the fact that the Chamber of Mines had stated that it would welcome any investigations the Commission might care to make into all these matters, Mr. Justice Lansdown commented that in spite of visits of a surprise character, the Commission had so far, found nothing to support the very serious allegations made in the memorandum submitted by the African Mine Workers' Union.

A further remark of the Chairman may be quoted as a guide to all who are genuinely interested in the important work of the Commission. After he had read the memorandum of the Mine Workers' Union, the Chairman said :-

"When one reads this memorandum, one wonders why half the labourers are not dead; why the death-rate has decreased to 2 94 per thousand. There is nothing you touch here which you do not condemn I am only saying this because I should regret it if it were found that there was any over-statement or exaggeration in these communications that you have made here, because exaggeration very often defeats its own case."

We feel sure that in making these remarks, the Chairman of the Commission had the genuine and impartial welfare of all interests at heart, for there can be no question that "exaggeration very often defeats its own case."

Begging The Issue

IMVO Zabantsundu
Johannesburg

The Bantu sometimes wonders why it is that whenever those in authority are called upon to probe fundamental issues affecting him they often, if not always, fight shy of the basic principles of the matters in question. They will beg the issue by futile dabbling with paraphernalia rather than tackle boldly the points that really matter. 4-3-43

This disheartening tendency is evident in matters affecting the basic life of both the urban and rural African namely, wages and land tenure. Just the other week, for example, the Prime Minister after admirably admitting the obligations owed the underdog in this country rather disappointingly went out of his way and repeated the cheap and often expressed argument that instead of increasing his wage the Bantu should be given better conditions and an improved standard of living, because he does not realise the value of the money being put into his hands. That argument, in our opinion, is a mere compromise born of partisan political motives inasmuch as it refuses to recognise that the basis of improving the life of urban workers is equitable wages.

We are asked to be grateful and acknowledge the generous improvements which have been made up to now. Without being unmindful of the steps already taken to improve the lot of the working Bantu, we fail to see any generosity where anything like justice is yet a long way behind, for in the words of Dickens "it is the duty of a man to be just before he is generous." It takes no great perspicuity to realise the hard and sometimes hopeless lot of many urban Bantu workers, and it is not for them to put themselves in a false position by overlauding mere patches on the threadbare fabric of their existence. 4-3-43

There is a complaint that the Bantu wastes a lot of money on luxury and things that have no value at all. While that is true to some extent, it must be remembered that possibly he is deluded by the deluge of these things round him and mistakes them as the criterion of civilised urban life. He cannot be blamed for fighting against an inferiority complex that is being forced upon him by inadequate wages.

The same position obtains in country districts, where people, to make up for their lack of land, seek to satisfy their possessing instinct by acquiring more cattle which make the limited commonage all the poorer. Reclamation of land and limitation of stock, which are the two outstanding things occupying the minds of the authorities, are quite alright in themselves, but the basic and crying need of the people is more land. Of course, the Native Trust is buying land but very slowly, and having bought that land it makes elaborate preparations to turn out model farms to be hired out to a land-hungry people. All this, we maintain, is still begging the issue. Something more is needed to relieve the acute congestion in rural villages, and to put restrictive supervision before giving the urgent relief is absurd, to say the least.

Bantu Teachers' Wages

IMVO Zabantsundu

The news is most welcome that Bantu teachers' salaries are to be raised on the first of April by from ten to twenty per cent. This, following closely upon the assurance given by the Minister of Finance and Education, Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, that the whole question of financing Native education would receive full consideration in the coming recess, goes to prove the good faith and earnestness of the Government in the question of Native education. Johannesburg, S.A.

Indeed, this commendable step, though rather belated, will do much to pacify the feeling of the Bantu teaching profession which is well-nigh at breaking point on the inadequacy of its remuneration. Bantu teachers have long been chafing under very trying financial conditions, and some of them have succumbed and resorted to unprofessional and disgraceful means to eke out their meagre wages. It has always been their forlorn cry invariably in all teachers' meetings that their salaries did not allow them to keep up to the standard and moral dignity of their profession; and besides prejudicing a noble calling in the public eye, they did not at all reflect the skill of and the pains required to learn their work. 3-20-43

The comparatively high wages paid to their brethren employed in industry with little requirements in time and cost of training, if any at all, have contributed a great deal in undermining Bantu teachers' morale, and the high cost of living in wartime has only made matters worse.

While, therefore, this concession by the Government is very much appreciated, it cannot be regarded as having satisfied the needs of Bantu teachers. And this question of teachers' salaries is not a matter that concerns them alone but the Bantu people as a whole. The teachers are the people who lay the foundation of a nation, that is the growing generation. Their corruption due to their poor wages would therefore constitute a national tragedy which would take several generations to counteract. Moreover, the majority of the Bantu people are still uneducated, and showing the educational agent, the teacher, in such a bad light can only delay the necessary evolution process. It is to be earnestly hoped that in the promised consideration of the financing of Native education further increases in teachers' salaries will be provided.

56a-1943

NATIVE HOUSING EXPERIMENT PROPOSED

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU, JOHANNESBURG

As an experiment in Native housing the Departments of Native Affairs, Social Welfare and Public Health have suggested that Natives should be encouraged by the municipalities of Pretoria and Cape Town to erect 25 economic houses in each of those cities.

This is a development of the Bloemfontein system, where it has been appreciated that the Native has not had enough capital to complete a house which can be regarded as satisfactory, and the local authority has helped him with capital either in the form of material or in cash.

The Native is required to repay the capital in instalments within a stipulated period and to pay interest on the amount advanced. Plans have to be submitted and supervision is exercised over the construction.

In a letter to the City Council of Pretoria, the Secretary for Native Affairs expresses the view that the Bloemfontein system is capable of development, not to replace the municipal housing schemes, but to supplement them and thus to accelerate the provision of Native housing.

Some of the defects which normally are found to exist in Native-built houses can, it is thought, be overcome by supervision and guidance. 4-3-43

As a result of discussions between the Departments of Public Health, Social Welfare and Native Affairs, it has been proposed that, as an experiment, Natives should be encouraged to build their own houses, with the assistance of municipalites, along lines simillar to the Bloemfontein system.

It is suggested that for a start the experiment should take place at two centres, namely, Pretoria and Cape Town, and that it should be limited to say 25 houses.

COST OF HOUSES

The cost of these houses would be financed from economic housing loans, and it is considered that the municipalities might purchase the material required in bulk under contract.

The manager of the Native and Asiatic Adminsitratoin Department has recommended to the Native and Asiatic Administration Committee of Pretoria City Council that the experiment should be undertaken, but with 100 houses instead of the 25 suggested.

The matter will come before the Council at its next meeting.

DETRIBALISED NATIVES

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU JOHANNESBURG

In the Senate last Friday week Senator Basner moved that the Government be asked to appoint a commission to inquire into and report on:

Whether the policy of administering trust farms by agricultural officers, instead of chiefs, is not having the effect of detribalising large sections of tribal Natives;

Whether the policy of allotting to Natives on trust farms a maximum of five morgen of arable land is not calculated to drive them off the farms to supply mining, industrial and agricultural undertakings with further supplies of cheap labour;

Whether it is desirable to detribalise and urbanise further sections of the Native population before the development of more industries has taken place, and before the section of the Native population already urbanised has been properly integrated into urban and industrial life; 4-3-43

Whether methods of farming and mining cannot be altered, and whether other sources of labour cannot be obtained, to make these undertakings less dependent on cheap Native labour;

Whether it is desirable to create a permanent Native peasantry in South Africa, together with a permanent Native urban and industrial population;

And whether it is not possible to plan the simultaneous and complementary integration of the Native section of the population into peasant and urban communities.

NOT COMMUNIST

Senator Basner said after his election he had been attacked in the Nationalist Press as a Jew who would spread Communist and anti-Christian doctrines. He was in no way connected with the Communist party or any Communist movement, and his motion was not designed to further the interests of any political party. He considered it in the real interests of the people. He was not suggesting that segregation should be dropped overnight.

"Either you have to let go the reins constitutionally or they will be taken from you unconstitutionally. 4-3-43

The present position was untenable. If South Africa was to be an industrial country segregation would be impossible because there would have to be a class of Natives working in the factories who would not be tribal Natives. Mr. Pirow who was a Fascist and stood for the domination of the Natives by the Europeans, realised this when he said that South Africa must be a "raw materials country."

Native Living Costs

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU JOHANNESBURG

REDUCTION ADVOCATED

Increased wages for urban Natives should be accompanied by an all-out effort to reduce the cost of living and to provide, at the lowest possible cost, the amenities of life and social services, said Dr. P. M. Anderson, chairman of the Witwatersrand University Council, when he addressed the annual meeting of the Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic at the Alexandra Township last Saturday. 4-3-43

A mere increase in wages was not likely in itself to provide a solution to the many problems created by the migration of numbers of Natives to the towns, as it might lead to an increase in unemployment without providing a happier or healthier life for the people, he continued.

Areas like Alexandra Township constituted a particularly urgent and difficult problem. The people were too poor to provide all the public services indispensable to the well-being of the inhabitants and to protect the community living in the neighbourhood. The township required more than one clinic and ancillary health services.

SERIOUS CHALLENGE

"Perhaps the most serious challenge to the people of South Africa comes to us from the low state of health prevailing among the poorest section of the community," said Dr. Anderson. Ill-housed and under-nourished people readily fell a prey to endemic and other diseases, and the health of the whole population might be endangered. It was extremely doubtful whether even the minimum of public health services was being provided to-day.

There was a definite awakening of public interest in the matter, but progress was painfully slow. The problem was an urgent one, and went hand in hand with the ideals of the Atlantic Charter and social security aims.

If the present state of affairs continued there would be a decline in the effectiveness of labour—the basis of national wealth—and would lead to moral deterioration. 4-3-43

The chairman, Mr. Justice Schreiner, said that during the past year all branches of the work of the clinic had grown. The Provincial Council, Native Affairs Department, Union Education Department and private donors had given more than £20,000 to the building fund. The new clinic building, and accommodation for European and Non-European nurses, had been started.

NON-EUROPEAN MORALE UNDERMINED BY BAD CONDITIONS

IMVO Zabantsundu

CAPE M.O.H.'S EVIDENCE

Johannesburg, S.A.

The morale of the Non-European is very bad, said Dr. T. Shadick Higgins, Medical Officer of Health, in evidence before the National Health Services Commission in Cape Town last Friday week. Poverty was the root cause of their troubles. 3-20-43

The primary remedy was sound education. They should be given schools and experienced teachers. The moral side of their education was more important than the academic or technical side.

The chief cause of the high death-rate among Non-Europeans were diseases that were preventable, as was shown by the low death-rate from such diseases among Europeans. For instance, 40.2 Non-European infants out of every 1,000 died from bronchitis or pneumonia, against 3.1 European infants. From diarrhoea or enteritis 47.8 Non-Europan infants in every 1,000 died, against only 9.9 European infants. In 1940-41, of all Non-European deaths 57 per cent were of persons under 25. Among Europeans the percentage was 15.

NATIVE CROWDING

The conditions under which Natives lived in the Cape Peninsula, other than in Langa Location, would be a disgrace in the remotest Native territory and constituted a grave and growing problem. It was estimated that there were 19,000 Natives in the municipal area, Langa, which was full, accommodated 7,500. Many of the others squeezed into the already overcrowded slums, to the grave injury of themselves and of those among whom they lived. Others built huts on the outskirts of the city in contravention of the building regulations and usually without water supply or the most primitive sanitation. 3-20-43

The conditions that are growing up in Native settlements in the area bordering the city, and even within the city boundaries, have to be seen to be believed, said Dr. Higgins.

FOUR NON-EUROPEANS AWARDED M.M.

IMVO ZABANTSUNDI, JOHANNESBURG

Four South African Non-European soldiers were presented with the Military Medal by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East Forces, when he visited a South African base camp a few days ago. 4-3-43

Acting-Sergeant Francis Tonkin, Cape Corps, was decorated for his initiative and courage in bringing a track loaded with men through heavy enemy shell fire, his leadership proving an inspiration to other drivers under his command. Private Jack Mohlala, Moses Maluka and Jantjie Mothapo, Native Military Corps, received the award for meritorious action in which they showed great courage and determination. 3-20-43

After he had pinned the ribbons on the breast of the four men, General Wilson said to the large parade of Africans present: "To win the Military Medal requires bravery, determination and cool-headedness, and is not easily gained in this war. I hope the men on parade will be given a chance in the future to distinguish themselves in the same manner as these four men."

Among those present at the presentation ceremony were Major-General Sir Percy Tomlinson, Director of Medical Services, Middle East, Major-General Rowell, of the Australian Forces, and Major-General F. H. Theron, General Officer, Administration, Union Defence Force, who accommpanied him on a visit of inspection. Later General Wilson was the guest of honour at a luncheon given at South African Base Headquarters.

HIGHER WAGES FOR NATIVE TEACHERS

IMVO Zabantsundu — NATIVE

Native teachers' salaries are to be raised on April 1 by from ten to twenty per cent. According to the new scale to be introduced for primary schools, men holding the Teacher's Lower or Third Years' Certificate will receive £72 a year (rising by £6 increments annually to £150), and women will receive £60 a year (rising to £120). These increases will affect about 63 per cent. of Native teachers in the Transvaal, who till now have been paid from £60 to £66 a year. Johannesburg, S.A.

A new scale will also apply to teachers in primary schools hoding the Higher Certificate. Men will receive £96 a year (rising to £180), and women will receive £78 (rising to £138). This new scale will affect about seven per cent. of the teachers. In the secondary schools only principals will receive any increases. 3-20-43

The Native teachers are far from satisfied with these increases, and the Working Committee of the Transvaal African Teachers' Association intends to call meetings of its members to voice their protest.

NATIVE MINE LABOUR

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU JOHANNESBURG

In the annual report of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines for 1942 the returns of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association show that the average number of Natives employed by the mines was 374,189, compared with 383, 329 in 1941. The number of Natives recruited for 1942 amounted to 310,406, against 377,694 the previous year.

The number of tropical Natives employed on the gold mines at the end of 1942 was 25,103, compared with 26,990 in 1941. The reduction is due to the suspension of operations in Basutoland, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland. 4-3-43

The death rate from disease among Natives employed by members of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association was 3.09 of a thousand, against 3.07 in 1941. The accident death rate, however, again showed a satisfactory decline, the respective figures being 2.19 a thousand and 2.39. The disease death rate among tropicals was 4.26 a per annum, compared with 5.79 in 1941. 4-3-43

The engagement of Natives in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland was suspended from July 1, 1942, but engagements were resumed in Bechuanaland on November 16.

To assist the collieries in meeting urgent demands from the Government for an increased coal output, the Native labour organisations arranged for an additional supply of Native labour to be sent to the Transvaal collieries and also for the engagement of a number of Natives for the Natal collieries.

N.A.D. TO HAVE MORE BANTU CLERKS

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU JOHANNESBURG

In the Senate last Thursday week, the Minister of Native Affairs, Major Piet van der Byl, moving that the policy pursued by him be reviewed, said it was the policy of the Department to employ a certain number of Natives in clerical positions. 4-3-43

The Public Service Commission had recommended that the number of clerical posts held by Natives in the Department be increased to 57, namely 19 first grade and 38 second grade. Further appointments would be made until this number was reached.

The Government fully recognised that there was a shortage of Native labour. During the recess representatives of the farmers would be invited to meet him and officials of the Department to see whether a solution could be found.

The policy of the Government was to build up the tribal life of the Natives; to encourage the establishment of local councils and to continue the purchase of land to implement the promise of General Hertzog.

Senator C. H. Malcomess (Nat. Rep.) said the Natives were not getting the justice to which they were entitled. War measure No. 145 prohibited Native strikes without giving them the right to demand an arbitrator. Ninety per cent. of the police were unsympathetic towards Natives.

The Natives had lost confidence in the Native Affairs Commission and looked on it as a political body and a graveyard for would-be Cabinet Ministers.

The debate was adjourned.

The Native Administration (Amendment) Bill was read a second time.

HIDDEN ART

Imvo Zabantsundu Johannesburg apr. 3, 1943

By Rahab S. Petje

Our page has become very dull and the only way to bring it back to light is that we should make our various talents from the four corners of the world spring forth and merge into one brain in this our famous press "The Bantu World," paper in which our thoughts can be expressed freely.

Among us today are Africans who have within them very rare jewels of many and different specimens. Some, or at least most of us are unaware of such good qualities, not unless some very unpleasant experiences act as an outlet and inspiration.

Through the columns of this Press, the African men, women as well as children get to know each other. Many able artists have up to now not been able to express themselves intellectually, no opportunity for so doing has been provided them. Writers, Composers, Illustraters, had nowhere to send their works for publication, with the result that many of them, through want of facilities, were discouraged and rendered therefore lost to the profession in which they had a big chance in life. 4-3-43

Not only the Artists were the losers in this respect, but the people who could have developed a lot, and inspired to noble deeds by such works, were the greatest of all losers.

We have many artists whose talents are far from being useful either to them and the race for lack of recognition and appreciation, so that the purpose of the Press is to unearth this "National Wealth" to the surface for the benefit of the African Race.

Let us introduce ourselves and unearth the unknown in the field of Art by contributing regularly to the "Bantu World." We have among ourselves Musicians, who express themselves in song, they could say something about it and share the joy of music with the world. We have Poets and Poetesses (the kinsmen of Musicians) who could write and give our musicians words to express themselves. Dancers who could express the Poets' words and the musicians' tones with their feet. Artists who could express it more clearly in drawing. All this is a very rare combination and variation.

Let us arm ourselves against ignorance, the enemy of every sane human being. Let us pave the paths of our children and make them straight, so that our iniquities and ignorance should not be visited upon them. Let us not adopt fossilised types of mentalities.

Therefore, in the name of Art express yourselves and encourage others in the line of your art, so that development and recognition could shine as the Star of Hope to the African Race.

56a-1943

J. K. MOHL: OUTSTANDING AFRICAN LANDSCAPE PAINTER

Few Africans have taken very seriously to painting—more from the absence of facilities for training than lack of inclination or talent in this direction, but Mr. J. K. Mohl, referred to in a recent issue of the "Bantu World" by Mr S. L. Job in a letter to the editor of this journal, has not only taken painting seriously; he has been steadily building a national name ever since he first made his appearance in the [illegible] Exhibition of 1936.

He has an interesting history behind him. Born at Serowe, Bechuanaland, about thirty-eight years ago, he showed unusual interest in drawing and painting at a very early age. The story is told of him that when he went to school, he spent more time and energy studying pictures or drawings and did not conceal his contempt for reading, writing and arithmetic. Quietly behaved and somewhat reserved, he soon became the despair of his History and Geography teacher whilst he at the same time became the delight of the Art master.

—Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa



MR. J. K. MOHL

His unusual talent in his chosen art soon attracted the attention and interest of African and European friends of his grandfather, under whose care he was and efforts were made to persuade Grandpa to send the young Mohl—then not yet fifteen—to schools where he would receive education that would give scope for the expression of his particular talents. But Grandpa had other ideas and at the age of fifteen, John Koenakeefe Mohl was sent to Tigerkloof for his Teachers' Course.

Teaching, however, was not in the mind of this young countryman of Solomon Plaatje's and before many years had elapsed, the old man was convinced that his grandson would never be a teacher.

Encouraged by this conviction, the African and European friends of the Mohl family came in force upon the old man and finally got him to agree to give the youth a chance in the vocation of his choosing. Arrangements were soon made for his transfer to Luderitz Bay, South West Africa, where he was to receive training at the Windhoek School of Art under a French lady teacher, Miss Collac.

For three years young Mohl devoted himself with zeal and ardour to the mastery of the principles of painting. At the end of that period he returned to his beloved Bechuanaland. An irresistible love for travel took him to Pietersburg and then to Johannesburg. From Johannesburg he went back to Bechuanaland and after seeing a little of the greater South Africa, he could no more resist the urge to convey his message on canvas and back to Johannesburg he returned and started in earnest on his career.

In the Golden City he made the acquaintance of a number of Europeans interested in painting—chief among whom was Mr. Sutherland Millar, M.A., Cambridge, an artist, journalist and publicist expert who helped him further in his art.

When the Empire Exhibition came, he had already won for himself a growing circle of admirers and these persuaded him to send exhibits to the Empire Exhibition. Of twelve such pieces he sent, the most outstanding were "Chief Tshekedi, Paramount Chief of Bechuanaland," a portrait and "Father's Beloved Son," a group in which the tenderness of age and the love of youth were delicately contrasted. He was the only African who sent in his exhibits independently.

The years that followed he used in the perfection of his technique and in 1942 his picture, "Snow falling in Sophiatown," was accepted by the South African Academy at its exhibition in the City Hall, Johannesburg. He made history here by being the first African landscape painter to be accepted by the Academy.

This year, he sent in another entry, "Magaliesburg in Midwinter" and this also, was the only entry by an African artist at the Exhibition. Of 420 artists who sought acceptance by the Academy, 113 only were accepted and of these John Koenakeefe Mohl was the only African, as Mr S. L. Job's letter to the editor of the "Bantu World" recently pointed out.

THE MAN

Mr Mohl is a Mochuana by birth; a countryman of the great Solomon Plaatjie and like him too, he bears himself with that graceful humility of the conqueror which was so marked a characteristic of the translator of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" into Sechuana. Mr Mohl is young both in appearance and in the broadness of his outlook. Success has not spoilt him. He is deeply conscious of his duty to the community and this makes him at ease in the company of rich and poor and old or young.

He was once approached by a White admirer and advised not to concentrate on landscape painting but to paint figures of his people in poverty and misery. Landscape, he was advised, had become a field where Europeans had specialised and they had advanced very far in perfecting its painting. In a humble voice and manner humbler still, he smilingly replied: "But I am an African and when God made Africa, He also created beautiful landscapes for Africans to admire and paint."

As for appearance, he looks a little younger than he really is, with a large head, hair closely-cropped and a face that combines features of sadness and firmness. When he talks, he does so in a subdued voice and is not easily drawn out; but once a tender chord is touched, his whole face beams with a very persuading smile and throws his small sensitive eyes—about the only thing which tells the story of the sensitive artist in him—into an almost fiery glow, whilst in quick but emphatic syllables he drives his point with telling effect.

In his home in [illegible] Street, Sophiatown, Johannesburg, he is a gracious host and though a widower, has a very lively companion and friend, in his four-year old son Archie; himself a little jewel in the artist's somewhat lonely home. Archie attends Kindergarten classes and whilst he is away, all is quiet in his painter-father's studio. But when Archie returns, the whole house is agog with activity; with his voice echoed from wall to wall as he discusses with his Daddy his reasons for preferring bananas to apples and jam to butter, in perfect English! When the father is not busy, they engage in long discussions and arguments in which sweets, cakes, bread or fruit figure very prominently in the thoughts of a healthy boy of four. Then in addition to these, and next in importance, come talks of other boys, games, school etc. And his is a devoted father!

HIS WORK

When the representative of the "Bantu World" called on Mr Mohl, he found him busy on a number of pictures whilst nearly half a dozen complete ones showed the elasticity with which the painter expresses on canvas the impressions he gets of and thoughts on the landscape of his Africa. At one stage, he is a realist, at another an idealist and at yet another, he seeks to convey to the beholder the impression of what he has in mind—yet, throughout all his works, one discovers that insistent consciousness of inward beauty in his works and his struggle to express that on canvas.

In his "A Quiet Evening at the Wemmer Pan" (Johannesburg), for instance, he has succeeded in portraying a realistic picture of a pan of water near one of the Rand's Mines at sunset. The main theme in this picture is the pan and the mine headgear and dumps in the background are adjuncts serving the purpose of giving balance and rhythm whilst some admirable effects of light on water have been successfully produced. If the colour-tones and the representation of the sun's rays reflected on the surface of the water are a trifle grating, that is because the representation of water is better handled. Mr Mohl, of course, is at his best in painting water scenes.

"The Pond Scene" is another remarkable effort. Here, the artist has not emphasised the realism of the former picture and has conveyed to the beholder an impression of a pond and its surroundings in Pan Kop near Pienaar's River in the Northern Transvaal. The artist's colour-tones produce a pleasing effect of calm, peacefulness and the beauty of our landscape. Here, however, Mohl has not succeeded to avoid a jarring rhythm in the relation of his water idea with the ideas with which it contrasts. A tall tree, almost in the centre of the picture, casts its shade reflected on the water and the shadow is not treated with the delicacy one naturally hopes for in order to appreciate it as a harmonious portion of a symphonic whole.

But in "An Evening on the Vaal River" (near Vierfontein, O. F. S.) Mohl has risen to great heights in painting the ideal in Nature. His very delicate light effects on the clouds and sombre shadowiness of the trees along the river and the silvery representation of the water make this a "thing of beauty" which overshadowed all the other pictures then completed. In his representation of trees, the artist has delicately given an impression, whilst water has been idealised in a manner that is peacefully pleasant. Little wonder that this picture was the favourite of the artist's impression of the few minutes before a storm. There is in this picture a marked note of quiet sadness whilst loneliness is the general feeling it makes one experience.

These four pictures are fairly representative of Mr Mohl's works and as has been observed, throughout all of them, the struggle of an inward soul, seeking after freedom confronts us in his brush-strokes and colour-tones and amidst the radiant freshness of Africa's landscape, John Koenakeefe Mohl reminds us that Africa is in prison. His realistic, idealistic and impressionist inclinations represent a search after something deeper and greater; the search that is shaping the thinking of the new Africa and the thoughts that motivate this search are faithfully depicted by Mohl on the canvas.

"Outdoor Painting" is his motto and Brush and Palette accompany him in his excursions to the natural wild and there, amidst the quietude of the South African country-side, he records on canvas his impressions, thoughts and feelings on the landscape of his beloved Africa. He has a remarkable knowledge of a number of districts in South Africa for he frequently takes long excursions into the country to study and paint at first-hand, his subjects. Grass is a subject that is receiving his growing attention and he makes conscientious efforts to depict this as faithfully as he has done his other favourite subject, Water. South African artists have not given Grass on our veld the attention that it deserves and Mr Mohl's progress in this direction will be watched with interest.

Complete Abolition Of Crown Colony System Sought By African Leaders

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of articles dealing with the aspirations and aims of West African leaders for their country in the post-war world. The third in the series will appear in an early issue.

By GEORGE COLEMAN MOORE
(For Associated Negro Press)

CHICAGO, Ill., (ANP)—Forthrightly reaffirming its strong belief in Clause 3 of the principles incorporated in the Atlantic Charter which states that all people have the inalienable right to select the form of givernment under which they may live, the West African press delegation to Great Britain submitted a list of proposals to his majesty's government at London last August 1, demanding:

1. Immediate abrogation of the "crown colony" system of government and administration in the colonies of British West Africa.

2. The substitution therefore with representative government (i.e. internal responsible self government) for a period of five years.

AREA OF 496,439 SQUARE MILES

The press delegation peper entitled "Memorandum on Post-War Reconstruction of the Colonies and Protectorates of British West Africa" stated that its demands were guided by the "will and aspirations of the majority of the people of the colonies and protectorates of British West Africa," and contends that only through them might the colonial territories "evolve into full fledged democratic states" and attain the "social equality and communal welfare" that is their just due.

British West Africa comprises an area of 496,439 square miles, with a population of 26,061,921, virtually all of whom are Negroes except for a few white settlers and government officials.

The colonies import $195,985,230 worth of products, with goods valued at $91,940,985 going to the United Kingdom. Their agricultural and mineral resources form the foundation of modern civilization and is an integral part of British industry.

The colonies and protectorates of British West Africa comprise approximately one half of the British colonial empire and have been in possession of the Crown for about two centuries. Sierra Leone was the first of these political entities to come under the panoply of the Union Jack.

STIRRED BY WAVE OF WORLD FREEDOM

British West Africans in making demands for social, political and economic reforms in the colonies, assert they have been stirred by the tidal wave of freedom sweeping the world, and encouraged by the orations of British and allied political leaders. They point with hope to the remarks of the well known English statesman, Lord Hailey, in an address to the House of Lords recently. He stated then that:

"Colonial development has four stages. The first is the rudimentary stage of introducing peace and order and that amount of stability which will allow the inhabitants of the country to take the first steps to secure their own material welfare and advancement. The second stage is one that follows fast on the first, namely, taking measures to prevent the exploitation of the inhabitants of the Colonies by private interests, or to safeguard them from the abuse of authority.

"There follows a third stage more positive, more constructive, a stage which involves the expansions of the social services. That is a stage which is of the highest importance. It is, as I say, of a positive and constructive character and it is one which should engage all our energies. There is a final stage, a stage in which the fulfillment of our trusteeship for the colonies will be tested by ourselves in Great Britain and also by the colonial peoples by the measure to which we have afforded them opportunities for the management of their own affairs, and by the extent to which we have admitted them to partake of self governing institutions."

REFORMS IN EDUCATION AND HEALTH

As a first step in this direction the press delegation outlined reforms in education, health and social welfare activities. Education would be compulsory, free, and designed to develop the student intellectually and socially to fulfill his obligations and responsibilities as a citizen.

Hospitals under the West Africans' plan would be established in every municipality and rural section or adequate dispensaries maintained in rural areas where hospitalization is not available. The nursing corps would be reorganized along non-racial lines and the medical department expanded, and its budget revised to the benefit of the service.

Recognition would be asked throughout the territory and of the British Medical association and General Medical council for the diploma granted by the Nigeria School of Medicine, and certain socialization of medicine be allowed to ease the congestion at health centers.

EXTENSIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS ASKED

Extensive housing programs are also proposed by the delegation to provide modern, healthy homes for aborigines at cheap rentals in urban and rural communities. Scientific approach to crime and its prevention through community centers, playgrounds, hotels and clubs is also asked. This will tend to slash the rate of juvenile delinquency in particular, states the memorandum.

Reorganization of the penal system to make it more corrective than punitive, and widespread sex education to cut down prostitution and enable citizens to lead healthier moral lives, plus encouragement of museums, art galleries and national theatres for the study of African art, are other proposals.

Members of the West African delegation who drew up the memorandum included Nnamdi Azikiwe, editor-in-chief, of the West African Pilot; Isaac B. Thomas, proprietor and managing editor of the Akedo Eko, and Mallam Abibaker Imam, editor of the Daily Echo and the Gold Coast Independent, and R. B. Wuta-Ofei, editor-in-chief of the Daily Spectator, both of the Gold Coast; C. V. Jarrett, proprietor and editor of the African Standard, and T. J. D. Thompson, proprietor and editor of the Sierra Leone Daily Mail, of Sierra Leone; and C. W. Wownes Thomas, editor of the Gambia Echo, of Gambia.

56a-1943 South Africa Johannesburg,

PROSPERITY THROUGH THRIFT

Bantu World

By "Dimeas"

The attractive, neat, and commodious house shown in the above picture cost only £50 to build! It is at Rietpoort Mission, near Bitterfontein, Namaqualand, and was built by a Coloured woman for her family of seven out of the military allotment received from her husband in the Army. Costing £50, she is paying for it at the rate of £3 a month. Hers is probably the best-housed Coloured family in Namaqualand today, and it provides a pleasing example of what can be achieved by means of the thrift habit.

The real meaning of thrift is the elimination of waste, unnecessary or thoughtless spending, and provision being made for a "rainy day." Human Beings are endowed with intelligence superior to that of creatures of the animal kingdom, but regretfully it must be stated that far too many people live only for the present or immediate moment—like many animals—with no thought or preparation made for the future. As an illustration we will visualise a family receiving a moderately good income, but living in an irresponsible "day to day" manner, with nothing from the salary being put aside in the Post Office for any emergency that may arise in the future. Such a family can be said to be sitting on a keg of gunpowder, with danger ever present. This danger manifests itself when the 'bread winner' loses his job and becomes unemployed, or if, as a tradesman, he develops a serious sickness and is unable to pursue his calling. The 'nest egg' of money required to tide them over until employment is again obtained, is not there and the result is often tragedy.

Ants and bees are not the only members of lowly life that can provide, in different spheres, object lessons to many human beings. The well-known instance of the squirrel storing acorns to carry him over the lean winter season is a moral that can be applied to a thrift habit with money.

Like an individual with a Post Office Savings Account the squirrel is secure against a sudden economic blizzards. With his store of acorns squirrel can view with equanimity profound inward satisfaction happiness as little world around now under the cloak of winter and oak trees devoid of his favourite nuts. Similarly, a person with his Post Office "acorns" does not share the feelings of anxiety and insecurity suffered by his less thrifty colleague, nor does he have the self-respect destroying dependence of the latter.

Thrift is a habit that grows in strength—from pennies into shillings and then into pounds. It brings two rewards—the self respect founded upon independence, and the pride of seeing a Postal Account steadily increasing, and the prospect of owning one's own house drawing ever nearer.

It is possible to achieve almost anything by means of an enterprising active form of thrift. The careers of many millionaires, business men and other prosperous members of society who began penniless and in poverty reveal their strict application to the thrift habit. Wise spending or savings, after all is only another term for common-sense. It is true common-sense is anything but "common" but self-preservation being the first law of nature it is expected that some degree of obedience to this law should be observed by all capable of some reasoning power. The only section of the populace who have some excuse for not saving a portion of their earnings or practising thrift in other forms are—lunatics in Asylums, fools and rich men's sons.

For the ordinary man and woman the most popular medium in which to invest money is the Post Office Savings Bank. It is not necessary to deposit large sums of money in this scheme. You can receive one of these Savings Books and open up an account with as little as a shilling even. All money deposited earns interest.

The advantage accruing to the Post Office Savings Bank is that you are able to draw sums of money from any Post Office in the Union. A Post Office book is your receipt for all money deposited by you and your reminder for withdrawals. You can save as long as you like and discontinue when you like. Many Non-European people keep their savings in boxes, tins, or bury the money. Money kept in this fashion earns no interest; furthermore, the money may be stolen, ruined by rain, destroyed by fire, or eaten by rats. Money deposited in Post Office is kept securely in safes under lock and key, and even if the Post Office is destroyed by fire or your money is stolen while there you will not lose your money. The Post Office takes the responsibility, and itself only suffers the loss. You go there and receive your money just the same.

Money saved, like acorns stored, is providence taken care of, whether the providence is in the form of a long desired house, a farm, or for providing for some kind of emergency.

Most of us dream of owning one day a home and farm of our own, with a nice big plot of ground enabling us to have flower, fruit, vegetables gardens and to possess fowls, a cow or two, and pets. To most of us this is the realisation of highest happiness, in fact, all that is worth living for. The achievement of this aim seems difficult to many.

Let the thrift habit be cultivated and your dream home and property will come true.

Don't keep "castles in the air."

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

BUTTER AND MILK FOR AFRICANS

Support for the proposal by the manager of the State-aided milk and butter scheme to extend the scheme to Africans and Indians was expressed at a meeting of the Transvaal Municipal Association recently.

Mr. M. G. Nicolson, honorary secretary, said extension of the scheme should be encouraged and helped. It would not involve municipalities in much expense.

The meeting decided to give every assistance in the distribution of milk and butter, provided no financial obligation was involved.

A memorandum by Mr. P. L. Nutt, manager of the State-aided milk and butter scheme, stated that the scheme should be extended to Africans living in locations, excluding domestic servants residing on employers' premises, Africans living in mine, municipal or factory compounds, and rural Africans. The extent to which the scheme would apply to Africans would depend on the quantities of dairy produce available.

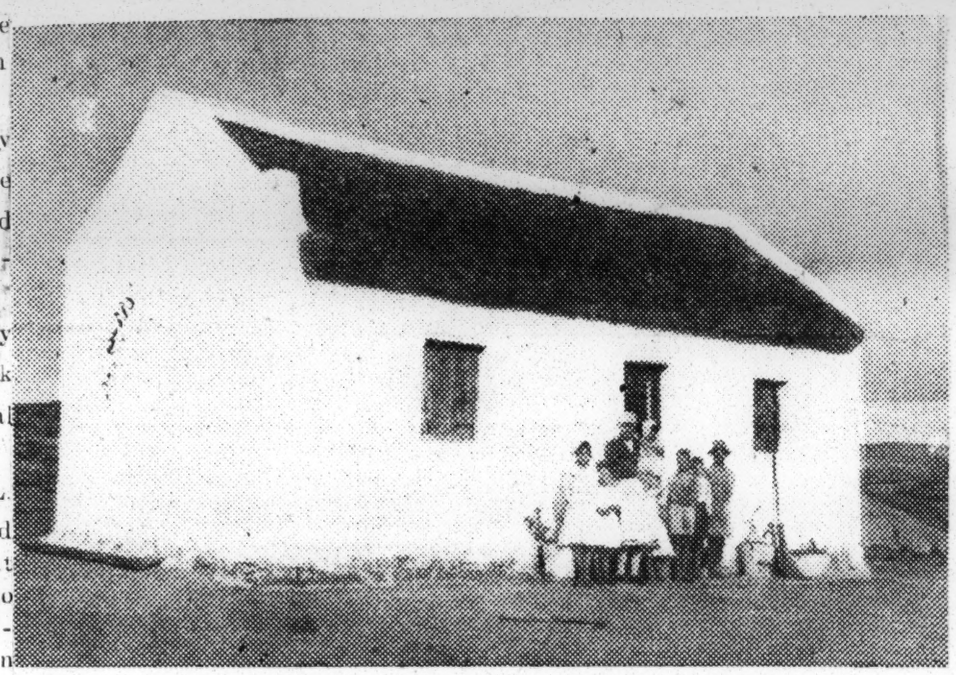
At first the scheme would apply chiefly to larger towns.

Indian children were included in the distribution of milk and cheese from schools, and it was proposed to extend the scheme to the distribution of butter to Indian households in the Transvaal. Distribution should be undertaken by municipalities.

TUBERCULOSIS

It was decided to ask the medical officer of health to prepare a statement on all matters affecting public health, for presentation to the National Health Commission.

Mrs. A. J. Nel, Potchefstroom, suggested that the treatment of tuberculosis among Non-Europeans should be discussed at the annual congress. Tuberculosis, she said was a national scourge and should be a national responsibility. In particular, tubercular Africans who came to towns from the country should not be the responsibility of municipalities.



THE HOUSE THAT COST £50 TO BUILD

LETTER TO AFRICAN WOMANHOOD

Bantu World Johannesburg South Africa

AFRICAN WOMAN AFTER THE WAR

This problem of the proposed changes in marriage laws was not mentioned.

There is one good thing that this war has done and that is to make people concern themselves more actively with the living conditions among the poorer sections of the community. Thus, you hear people talk of Social security everywhere. There is talk of socialised or State Medicine; all of these things that have been forced on the public mind by the war.

When people talk of security in the home, good health, feeding of children at school, they talk of things that are of paramount importance to the African woman. Plans are now being laid for these things after the war and by the look of things, the African is not going to get much of a good deal out of it.

Men can do their bit, but they too are confronted with political prospects for the African after the war. In Bloemfontein, Dr. Xuma will be busy with the meaning of the Atlantic Charter to the African people. It is time women concern themselves with the problems that are likely to arise after peace has been concluded.

Apart from the above reasons, the African woman has a special cause to be more alive to the manner in which she will be treated after the war. Just now, the Department of Native Affairs is busy on an attempt to amend the marriage laws as far as they affect Africans. Any changes in the marriage laws governing Africans are of vital importance to the African woman because that means that her status is either raised or lowered accordingly.

If the African woman becomes indifferent to the changes in marriage laws, she is neglecting her duty to her children.

It was so disheartening to see that in the programme of the annual conference of the Daughters of Africa, this problem of the proposed changes in marriage laws was not mentioned. Surely, marriage as at present solemnised is something that does not place the African woman in the best position. Any changes therefore, deserve the keenest attention from the organisations that cater for the needs of African womanhood.

For some people this war has brought opportunities to advance which may never return again. The African woman is among those fortunate few. Yet, if she will not snatch the opportunities; if she will waste her time on pious devotions, instead of praying briefly and working harder, she will miss the cart and she will find that after the war, she has forced herself to a position worse that that she occupied before the war.

It becomes the duty of all leaders of women's organisations to see clearly into the future and plan and work so that the African woman shall not, because of her indifference, be the loser.—Editress.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Native Education In Free State

When the Representative Council resumed its sittings in Pretoria last week, Mr. J. J. Ross, chief inspector of schools in the Free State referred, to the good relations which existed between [illegible] Natives in the Province concerning education. They were

grateful for the advance which will be made from trust funds for Natives for Native education in the Free State.

Before submitting his report Mr. Ross paid a tribute to Mr. H. F. Kusche, former chief inspector of Native education in the Free State, whose death has occurred during the year through Mr. Kuschke's devotion to duty and his outstanding qualities for organisation, new life and impetus came into Native education, and rapid progress was made.

There had been a happy relationship between the various missions among themselves and major problem had arisen in this respect.

Inspite of the difficulty of obtaining building material, 22 town schools and 87 country schools had been completed, or were in the course of construction.

From all sources available none had given rise to greater satisfaction than the building grant, and it was hoped that as soon as conditions improved further grants for buildings would be made available, as the need in this respect continued to be great.

The report stated that the total number of children enrolled in primary schools during the year had advanced well above 54,000, which represented a considerable increase on the average enrolment for 1941, which was 46,000

A discussion took place on the question of the language in Native schools Cr. Z. K. Matthews pointed out that Native children were forced to learn two other languages besides their own—English and Afrikaans. Was this a burden the people had taken on themselves, or was it forced upon themselves by the authorities? Mr. Ross said that this was unavoidable, as they had to insist on both official languages being taught. Unfortunately, Secwana was not an official language. He did not think the African children found much difficulty in learning two official languages as they spoke and heard them in the streets.

Mr. Ross pointed out to Cr. Matthews that in the European schools children were encouraged to learn the Native language.

"You encourage it in the case of Europeans and force it in the Native schools," said Cr. Matthews. "These languages are official as far as Europeans are concerned, but not as far as Natives are concerned."

Dr. J. S. Moroka, of Thaba Nchu, one of the newly elected members of the Native Representative Council is attending the sixth session of the Council.

56a-1943

South African News Concerning Africans In The Union Of South Africa

Gold Coast Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa
MAY 8 1943

NATIVE WAGES

ON Monday, General Smuts, commenting on Native Affairs in the House of Assembly said more and more we shall see that substantial justice is done to the underdog in this country. I do not think we shall have a prosperous South Africa and realise the destiny to which this country is moving unless social justice is done. Of course, there is much to be done.

MAY 8 1943

In regard to native wages, his suggestion was that the important factor was the provision of good housing and a generally better standard of living rather than the disbursal of money, which Africans frequently had little idea how to spend wisely.

REPORT ON KAFFIR BEER

A useful report on the working of Native Urban Areas Act in relation to the whole subject of kaffir beer has been made by the Native Affairs Commission. (The report is obtainable from the Government Printer Pretoria 2s.)

Between 1st January, 1931, and 30th June, 1941, the total net profit in respect of the Johannesburg Municipal area was £166,159, and at Durban, for the three years ended 31st July, 1941, it amounted to £141,030. At neither of these centres, nor indeed at any other have beer-hall profits been devoted exclusively to social services for Africans. The Commission is of the opinion that the best way in which Municipalities can advance urban African interests is to allocate all beerhall profits to services connected with social welfare.

MAY 8 1943

Amongst other things, the Commission recommends that informal Native Beerhall Advisory Committees be set up for consultation on matters affecting the manufacture control and sale of beer including the disposal of the profits.

BRITISH RULE AND WEST AFRICA

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Since the announcement of the Atlantic Charter promising all peoples who do not now rule themselves the right to choose the form of government under which they want to live; the colored peoples in all parts of the British Empire have been appealing to the authorities at Downing Street to grant them a wider extension of self-government and democratic liberties.

According to George Padmore, Defender's London correspondent, the Secretary of State for Colonies has announced the granting of a new constitution to the municipality of Accra, capital of the Gold Coast, West Africa.

According to the terms made public in London, the new Town Council will consist of 13 members, seven of whom will be elected and six nominated. Legislation to give effect to this new constitution is now in preparation, and it is hoped that the new Town Council will begin to function in April, 1944.

Explaining the object of the change, the governor of the Gold Coast has told the natives that "the proposed legislation will follow the pattern of the Kumasi constitution." Kumasi is the capital of Ashantiland, inhabited by the most war-like people in West Africa, who gave the British the greatest resistance during the Ashanti wars at the beginning of the present century.

Colonial office authorities in London explain that the new constitution will give the Africans on the council a free hand to administer the leading town in West Africa as they think best. It is hoped that they will exercise the powers delegated to them for the benefit of the inhabitants and the improvement of local amenities.

It must be observed that this change in British attitude grew out of incessant demands and forceful representations by the natives of West Africa.

African Women Are Active Participants In Addis Ababa Meet

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JUL 31 1943

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Courier War Correspondent)

LONDON, England, July 29—(Via Cable)—The inauguration of the Ethiopian Womans' conference at Addis Ababa, under patronage of the Empress, marks a new epoch in the forward stride of African womanhood toward complete emancipation and participation in national reconstruction.

Representatives from all parts of the country provinces and various social organizations attended. Following the Empress' speech, the conference president introduced Lady Barton, wife of Sir Sydney Barton, former British ambassador in Abyssinia. Lady Barton, with the late Princess Tsahai, a graduate nurse, was largely instrumental in procuring thousands of pounds to help Abyssinian women organize and link up with world-wide progressive women's movements in America and England.

REPRESENTS BRITISH WOMEN

AUG 3 1943

Accompanying Lady Barton as representative of the British Women's movement was Dr. Ruth Young, famous social worker, who will execute a welfare survey and draw up plans for a nation-wide social welfare program, under the direction of the Ethiopian Women's association.

AUG 9 1943

Conference plans discussed included maternity and pre-natal clinics; promotion and improvement of local industries and activities; visits of Abyssinian women students to England and America to study modern social welfare methods.

The conference expressed a desire to contact colored American women's organizations in order to promote cultural ties between Afro-Americans and Ethiopians.

Ask Decent Wage Scale For S. African Miners

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.
JUL 24 1943

CAPETOWN, July 8 (ALN)—Calling attention to the problems confronting South African workers, C. R. Hemming this week asked in Parliament:

"Why has the cost of living allowance been taken away from a large number of the poorest laborers in the country and why has the richest country in the Union of South Africa been given the benefit of that allowance? I notice that the profits of the gold mining industry were £3,500,000 ($17,500,000) a month. On the one hand have a very rich industry, well able to pay the cost of living allowances and on the other industries, and, on the other hand, the bulk of the miners are extremely poor."

"The cost of living has increased as far as the families of mine workers are concerned," continued Hemming. "In view of the fact that there has been no increase in the pay of native laborers for 25 years, I think they are justified in asking for improved wages and recognition of their just claim for a cost of living allowance."

Hemming cited the practice of weighing native workers from time to time: when it is noticed that a worker is losing weight, he is told to go home and rest, despite the fact that he may be suffering from silicosis. "He goes home, and he does develop silicosis."

JUL 24 1943

AFRICAN KLAN LEADER WANTS GERMAN VICTORY

For White Supremacy

By GEORGE PADMORE

LONDON, June 17—(Censored)—Declaring that "only a German victory will guarantee white supremacy in South Africa," Dr. Malan, Lutheran preacher and leader of a South African "Ku Klux Klan" called "Oxwagon Movement," wants General Smuts to conclude a separate peace with the Axis.

Malan, who is the chief spokesman for the Isolationists in South Africa, told his followers at an Afrikander Nationalist rally in Capetown that it would be better for South Africa if Hitler won the war. "than [illegible] should win the white race."

Jour[illegible] for America,
with the result that Communism
would spread to South Africa and
destroy everything that is holy and
dead to a Christian nation and the

Achimota College Considered "Tuskegee" Of West Africa

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
Courier War Correspondent

ACCRA, Gold Coast, July 29—The tremendous strides which western education is making in West Africa is best symbolized by Achimota college. The equivalent of millions of American dollars was poured by the British colonial government into this pretentious effort to elevate the educational standards of colored Africans. It has turned out to be a wise investment. There is nothing that a student of British West Africa prizes more than a diploma from Achimota college here at Accra.

LOOKS TOWARD FUTURE

Achimota was designed to take care of West African educational needs 50 years hence. Its curriculum is evolutionary. The seniors at Achimota graduated this year with an education which placed them on a par with the graduates of any standard American junior college. But according to present plans, as soon as the natives of British West Africa are ready for university training, the Achimota curriculum will be stepped up to meet their needs. Right now Achimota takes in everything from kindergarten to the British equivalent of a junior college.

Achimota would be a famous college anywhere. But here on the Gold Coast it is particularly famous as the institution with which Mr. Aggrey was associated. To Gold Coast natives, James Emman Kweggir Aggrey was the Booker T. Washington of African education. In fact, Aggrey was a contemporary of the famous Alabama educator. Indeed, the founder of Tuskegee Institute were intimate friends during their lifetime. Aggrey died in 1927, six years after the passing of Booker T. Washington.

TAUGHT AT LIVINGSTONE

Aggrey's life history is known to nearly every educated West African. They like to emphasize that he was a full-blooded African who was born at Anamabu, Gold Coast, in 1876. From there they trace his history as a student in America under missionary auspices. He became a brilliant figure in American educational circles and was for years a member of the faculty of Livingstone college in Salisbury, N. C.

TAKES IN 640 ACRES

Achimota college takes in 640 acres, with eleven miles of roads. Besides its huge academic building and administration offices, it has nine boarding homes for boys, four for girls and two dining halls. It has its own farm and plantation. The students raise cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry.

One of Achimota's proudest possessions is an African museum, to which many of its students have contributed. There is also a library of 15,000 books. The library has a map of obscure origin, dating back to 1620. It is labeled "Africa." Although very little was known of the Dark Continent by the Western world in those days, the physical features on this map of Africa bear a strong resemblance to the physical features on present day maps.

GRADUATE AT 40

The age of admission to Achimota is five years on one end and unlimited on the other. Some Achimota students have graduated at the age of 39 and 40.

The faculty is now about one-third and two-thirds colored. The majority are gradautes of Oxford and Cambridge universities.

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.



AFRICAN NEWSMAN TRIES IT OUT

One of the members of the party of West African newspapermen now visiting England, is shown in the pilot's cockpit of a newly-made British plane. The picture was taken when the party visited a plane factory in the Midlands recently. The newspapermen were guests of the British Council, and came to get better acquainted with British wartime problems.—INS photo.

More Money Needed For Native Education

Johannesburg, S. Africa

Directors of Education, teachers and superintendents of missionary schools from all parts of the Union attended a conference on native education in Johannesburg last week called by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Bantu World

A resolution was passed earnestly asking the Government to make a substantial contribution from general revenue this year to expand Native education and to make education compulsory for all native children between the ages of six and 16.

Mrs. E. B. Jones presented a report, which stated that the whole system of native education faced a grave financial crisis. Unless a substantial grant from general revenue was forthcoming there could be no further progress in native education.

The natives could no longer pay for all their education, yet considerable expansion was required without delay, because more than 60 per cent. of native children were receiving no schooling whatsoever. Existing school buildings and teachers' salaries were inadequate.

Mrs. Jones had prepared a 10-year plan showing how defects in the present system could be remedied and the whole native population made literate.

South Africa could not afford to carry so large a population of illiterate and uneducated people, incapable of playing their full part in the industrial development of the country. Modern industry required workers more productive than the unskilled natives were. The natives could be trained much more quickly if they had had primary education. Compared with the economic value of the results, the cost of putting all native children to school was not large.

Dr. O. D. Wollheim (East London) said that unless urban native children were brought into school, the towns would soon face an appalling problem of juvenile delinquency. Early education was the only remedy. The State should pay a grant, towards native education based on the number of children in school, not simply an arbitrary round sum as in the past. Teachers' salaries were still so low that natives left the profession to become clerks or even delivery boys, and were sometimes better paid. Native education was in a desperate plight.

Dr. Wollheim said Union control for native education was essential. There were four different bodies each with its own policy, but only a joint committee to co-ordinate it at present.

The Rev. A. J. Haile (Tigerkloof) said native education was less segregated in the Cape. The same inspectors went to European and native schools, which was a great advantage. The new grant should be distributed through the provincial organisation to avoid bigger costs of administration.

Mr. P. Mda said missioneries had started native education and asked what their position would be under full State control. The Native Affairs Commission had recommended the control of education by the Native Affairs Department. Native education was not intended to further native policy, but to produce educated men and women. About 55 per cent. of native children were not at school and the State should start schools for them, leaving missionaries in charge of existing schools

Professor C. J. Uys (Bloemfontein) said that native education lacked the uniformity which could be imparted by central control if the Union Education Department controlled native education, native education would be a cinderella. The Native Affairs Department should control native education with, possibly, a native director.

Mr. D. B. Molteno said that doing justice to various denominations was often a problem, and ultimately public control of native schools would be introduced. Transfer of control to the Union Government was of doubtful value, especially in the Cape Province. He was opposed to the segregation of native education, from which they had suffered financially, and he was utterly opposed to control by the Native Affairs Department.

Mr. D. Mtimkulu (Durban) favoured a system of public schools under official authority. Missions lacked the financial resources to provide all schools necessary to produce a literate people. The Union Department of Education should take over control of Native education and the difference in conditions in each Province should be obviated. At present many good men went to teach in the Cape, where conditions were best.

Mr. W. G. A. Mears (Cape Town) said the Union Education Department mismanaged education. University education was full of deplorable waste and subject to political influences. The department was full of fads and fancies. Union control would mean scaling down to the lowest standard of provincial control, and segregation would be established if Native education was put under the control of the Native Affairs Department. A per capita grant to native education would eliminate current anomalies and evils.

56a-1943
Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Only Native Representatives Voted Against Indian Bill

After the second reading debate on the Indian Pentration Bill last Friday week, the Opposition voted with the Covernment on the motion, only the three Native representatives voting against it.

Mr. Hofmeyr did not vote on the motion, nor did the two members, Mr. Kentridge and Mr. Alexander, who, had associated themselves with his attitude. The Prime Minister was not present during the debate.

Mrs. Ballinger attacked the Bill, which she thought would have been an unwise and a dangerous measure at any time in view of the awakening nationalism of the nations of the East.

"South Africa," she said, "must learn to govern instead of just legislating—instead of piling up laws and regulations, all equally ineffectual in solving problems and merely productive of the new problems."

She urged that the Bill should be withdrawn and that the Durban Municipality should produce prepared plans for housing schemes before legislation such as this was considered.

NATONALISTS' THREAT

Among the other speakers was Mr. Eric Louw, who worked off some third-rate sarcasm about Mr. Hofmeyr's position and then proceeded to threaten the Native representatives with the possibility that Nationalist Party would regard them as "an experiment" which had failed

Deterioration Of The Native

The Comet

RESULT OF CONTACT WITH EUROPEANS.

Lagos, Nigeria

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.—The change which had come about to the disadvantage of the Native owing to his contact with the European was described by Mr. D. L. Smit, the Secretary for Native Affairs, in his evidence before the National Health Services Commission tod y.

Contact with the European, he said, had brought with it loss of tribal sanctions and disintegration of family life, while the change-over to European food and clothing and unsatisfactory housing conditions in urban areas had had a disastrous effect on the general hea th of the Native. There had und ubtedly been a marked deterioration in the physical well-being of the people.

The influx of Natives to the town, many of whom left their women in the reserves, had had the result of spreading veneral disease. The urban Native became the prey of Native prostitutes, and from them the disease was taken back to the reserves. Those who had their women with them were badly housed, there was little family discipline and the children ran about the streets.

MENACE TO NATION

There was a large population of young Natives growing up who were under fed, under nourished, i l disciplined and, who if not properly guided, would undoubtedly become a menace rather than an asset to the national life.

The country must face the fact that Native health and charecter were being irretrievably undermined, and steps must be taken to remedy the state of affairs before complete ruin occurred not only in the towns but also in the reserves.

The root cause of the trouble was the poverty of the Native, who was the backbone of the labour supply in the country. If employers wou'd pay better wages and give their Native employees better food and housing it would to a large extent avoid the huge cost of measures which the Commission might think it necessary to recommend.

IMPROVING NATIVES' LOT

Mr. Smit out ined the measures which had been taken by the Government to improve the lot of the Natives in the reserves by the provision of more land, improving the stock by means of good bulls and teaching better agricultural metnods.

The present scarcity of farm labour was largely due to unsatis factory feeding and housing and unsatisfactory conditions of employment There were some enlightened farmers who treated their Natives well, but there was a large section which did not pay sufficient att ntion to feeding and housing. On the mines the conditions were very satisfactory Some of the smaller mines were an exception to the rule.

Dialing with the present health services available to the Native population, he said that according to the 1936 census the Native urban population numbered 1,141,642 and rural 5,415,047—a total of 6,556,689 The estimate of the Native population at present was 6,958,294, and for that population they had 14,696 beds in hospitals. Of these 2,495 were provided by the mission hospitals and 12,132 by the provincial authorities. In one district in the Transvaal there was a population of 116,000 and only one doctor.

TOTALLY INADEQUATE

Mr. Smit quoted other cases to show the need for further medical services, which at present were totally inadequate. The missions were making a brave effort with inadequate funds and staff to cope with the situation.

Mr Smit said he considered it a poor reflection on our country that we depended upon foreign countries for finan ial assistance for Native reserves. We should undertake the entire responsibility ourselves

To put a special tax on the Native for hospitalisation would be an iniquity. The poorer class Native was already contributing a considerable amount in poll and hut taxes and could not afford to pay further taxes The amount he contributed was quite equal to that contributed by the European, if one took account of his means, and should it be remembered that the European did not pay such a tax.

Some of the large number of hospitals and other buildings erected by the Government, and particularly the hospitals built by the Imperial Government all over the country since the outbreak of war, should be set aside later for Native hospitalisation

In reply to a question from the Chairman, Mr. Smit said that so far as the general question of hospital services was concerned people should not be encouraged to look upon these as a right due to them by the State. People should be taught to look after themselves rather than look to the State to do so. The tendency to settle everything on to the State indicated something seriously wrong with our national life, he said.

ONE DOCTOR TO 41,000 NATIVES

Continuing his evidence, Mr Smit advocated central control in a national scheme, with the administration, however to be handled by Provincial Administrations He stated that in his opinion for all branches of health, including hospitalisation. to be handled by one Government department, would be a mistake.

Local bodies sh u'd be encouraged to take an interest in their own affairs instead of trying to push them on to the Central Government

He suggested that further money shou'd be given to the Provincial Administrations and that they shou'd keep the hospitals under their control. Too much centralisation of administration w u'd destroy efficiency, and the initiative and interest of the local authorities and the public would disappear.

Nowhere were health services for Natives adequate. In the urban areas some attempt had been made, but in the rural areas the Natives had to depend on the missions for their health services. Mr Smit gave examples of areas where one Native doctor catered for the needs of 41,000 Natives, and two doctors to the needs of 60,000 Natives.—SAPA.

Mochochonono
The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

GENERAL NEWS

Giving evidence before the National Health Services Commission, the Federation of Rate-payers in Pretoria stated that a National Health Service could only be successful if and when suitable accommodation had been provided for Natives and Coloured people as well as Europeans. The deputation said that such a service was most essential.

At present there was a shortage of accommodation, and the poorer people had to be satisfied with unhygienic and unhealthy conditions. Natives were herded together in iron huts and tin shanties.

Mr. Patmore, Chairman of the deputation, said that the local authorities were to a large extent to blame for the lack of interest, as far as the Native locations were concerned. For 25 years the rate-payers had been asking the City Council to move in the matter, but it had moved slowly. No one forced the local authorities to do their duty for the unfortunate Native and Mr. Patmore suggested that the Government should step forward in order to improve conditions.

If new Native locations are established it was hoped that there would be hospitals, clinics and all other services with a full-time man to attend to the Natives.

The wages paid were such that the Natives could not afford to buy food which was best to them.

"The people in South Africa are getting cheap labour and it is up to the Government to step in and subsidize the Native".

Mochochonono
The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Native Troops Welcomed

BETTER HOUSING PROMISED

"I HOPE that the fact that you have done your duty will not be without benefit to the future of the Bantu race in South Africa," said the Administrator, Dr. the Hon. S. P. Barnard, when he spoke at a function in the Community Hall of the Batho Location yesterday afternoon to welcome the Native and Coloured people who have returned from the Free State after doing their bit in connection with the war effort.

Administration for the housing of people with small incomes, and in this respect Bloemfontein is leading the way. Over £19,000 has been made available and in which a small beginning has been made in the question of better housing for Native soldiers home on leave. Municipal improvement is possible and in which great interest is being taken by the Municipalities are borrowing money from

been spent, and the greater part of the loan has been repaid.

"Owing to the scarcity of building materials municipalities find it difficult to make big improvements, but I have already approved big loans made by Harrismith, Bethlehem, Ladybrand and other towns, and as soon as materials can be had more e sily better housing will be provided. I know that the municipalities are very eager to help."

In welcoming the troops Dr. Barnard said that he had learnt with great pleasure of their bravery in the North, where they had gone to protect the safety of the Free State and South Africa and where they had never failed to do their duty. He hoped that their presence in Bloemfontein would encourage those who had stayed behind to follow in their footsteps.

DECORATIONS FOR BRAVERY

The Mayor, Mr. W. Dickie-Clark, said that many members of the Native Military Corps had received decorations for bravery. A local man, Private H Chaka, had won the Military Medal, and to him he extended the congratulations of the citizens of Bloemfontein.

The Chief Magistrate, M. G. H. Shawe, appealed to the Natives of the Union to follow the example of those in Basutoland, 17,000 of whom had gone to the front. He mentioned with appreciation the gesture of a small group of Native women, dependants of soldiers, who recently came to his office and contributed £2/13/- to the Governor Generals' Fund.

Lieut-Colonel M. N. Slabber, the acting OC of the Central Command, said that the men had had a hard job of work and they had done it well. He hoped that after the war they would continue to put service to their country before self.

Mr. J. R Cooper, the chairman of the Native Administration Department, presided. "Out of this war," he said, "will come a very much deeper understanding between the European and non-European sections of the community. The war has taught us at least one thing—that the economic structure, the industrial and commercial life of this country can be built up only on the goodwill and co-operation of Black and White."

A Continent Reclaimed

THE continent of Africa has been rid of the Axis menace. Starting from Abyssinia right through East Africa and all along the coast of North Africa, the Axis n enace was pursued hotly and relentlessly and, now, the whole picture is changed. Africa is now in the hands of true lovers of liberty to dedicate and make it an emblem of liberty or to hold it in leash.

We do not wish to be pessimistic about whatever future this continent may be called upon to face. We wish to place implicit confidence on the leaders who planned the reclaiming, in the belief that they realise that an opportunity has been offered for the question of this continent, one of the most vexing of the 20th century, to be settled.

Two prospects easily present themselves — the conversion of Africa into a world market and an arsenal of raw materials for supply of the more progressive nations of the world; the maintenance of the old order of Colonial bureaucracy, with its modifications and promises.

None of these will solve the problem. We have begun to think as a people and we should be made to feel like one. Solution must be sought in the constitutional, educational and economic conditions of the people of this continent. Any other solution is temporary and bound to fail in time.

Representative Council's Proceedings

Bantu World, Johannesburg, South Africa

Resolutions On Burning Topics Of Moment

Discussions by Members of the Native Representative Council in session in Pretoria were of a high order of importance last week. Resolutions were passed on a number of burning topics of the day affecting the Bantu people. Following are some of the subjects discussed:

That the only solution for combating the present social, health and economic condition of Natives in the country was a living wage, was emphasised by members of Natives Representative Council in Pretoria last Tuesday week.

Councillor Godlo moved: In the light of the astounding revelations made by the inter-departmental committee on the social, health and economic conditions of urban Natives regarding their poverty, this council asks the Government to set in motion all existing machinery for regulating wages. Further, that all statutory and administrative measures that have the effect of preventing the Native from selling his labour to the highest bidder be repealed immediately."

Councillor Godlo said that the abject poverty and suffering of the Native people, the vast amount of tuberculosis and malnutrition, was due to poverty. The tragedy caused by this poverty was that the physical condition of the Natives was rapidly deteriorating. Lawlessness and delinquency they would find was also caused by these same conditions. It was economically unsound to keep the Natives at such a low wage level. "South Africa will have to pay considerably if our population is allowed to be underfed."

Councillor Champion, who seconded the motion, referred to the living conditions of workers on the mines, who were, he said, the most poorly paid Natives in the country.

That the wage determination should be extended to all municipalities, not only to the larger municipal areas, as at present, was suggested by Councillor Xiniwe, who supported the motion which was carried unanimously.

RURAL CONDITIONS

Councillor Godlo also moved that an independent commission be appointed by the Government to enquire into the economic, health and social conditions of Natives in the rural areas, in ivew of the poverty believed to exist in these places.

He said he did not quarrel with the policy of keeping Natives on the land. There was sufficient land for them, but the people in the reserves were starving and the conditions there were as bad as in any urban areas. The poor extent of the land compelled children to go into the towns in search of employment, and the time had come to investigate the position in the rural areas.

Soil erosion and overcrowding in the reserves would cause the extermination of the Natives if something was not done to assist them.

Councillor Matthews said there was a great deal of ignorance among the most responsible people concerning the Natives in these areas. An important question was how many landless people there were in the rural areas. He went further than the motion and asked for an investigation into the activities of traders in Native areas, and also into the position of Natives with privately owned farms.

Councillor Thema was of the opinion that the ignorance of the people would always be a stumbling block unless those in rural areas were educated. The problem of the urban areas could never be solved unless the problem of the rural areas was solved first.

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN

The chairman, Mr. D. L. Smit, agreed with the speakers that this question was of the utmost importance. He would, he said, bring the matter to the notice of the Minister of Native Affairs, but the problem of appointing a new commission was a difficult one as most of the experts on the matter were busy on other important duties in connection with the war.

The picture of Natives in the urban areas had been completed in the report of the inter-departmental committee on the social, health and economic conditions of these areas, and the picture of the rural areas should be taken in hand as soon as possible.

The motion was carried unanimously.

OBJECTION TO BEER HALLS

On Wednesday, Councillor Mosaka moved that, "in view of the moral degeneration resulting from the indiscriminate sale of kafir beer to men and women, young and old, in the municipal beer halls, and in view also of the lack of affection between the Bantu people and the police resulting from beer raids, this council recommends the abolition of municipal beer halls and the substitution of domestic brewing."

The motion, which was carried unanimously, was seconded by Councillor Matthews, who said he felt the beer halls should be better run and more attractive. In his opinion, it was a respectable business for Bantu traders to enter. They objected to the municipalities monopolising every field of enterprise. "We are most concerned about the demoralisation of our people through this beer drinking."

The chairman, Mr. D. L. Smit, told the council that a Bill was being drafted and would be submitted at the next session of the council.

NATIVE WAGES

Councillor Msomi moved that Government departments and municipalities, particularly the smaller ones, should take the lead in improving Native wages and conditions of service; also that the municipalities should open up more responsible and lucrative positions for Africans in the administration of urban locations. He said he knew of no municipality paying a Native more than £12 a month.

Councillor Mosaka, seconding, said that the big employers of labour—the mines, Government and municipalities—were responsible for the low wages Natives received. "We strongly object to Europeans being allowed to do the work which Natives should be doing, such as rent collecting from Natives, selling beer in the beer halls, driving Native trams and working in the locations on the buildings. We must be educated to run our own places and so replace the Europeans.

The motion was carried unanimously.

MORE LAND NEEDED

Councillor Moroka submitted three motions dealing with the purchase of more land for Native occupation. Councillor Mosaka, who supported them, spoke strongly about the unequal distribution of land, so little of which, he said, was allotted to Natives in comparison with what was allotted to Europeans. A quarter of a million Natives lived on the platteland, and to them 7¼ milion morgen was given, which was 18 per cent. of the land. A million and a half Europeans were allowed 82 per cent. of the land. This was a bad reflection on the Government's sense of justice

The resolutions read: (a) "The present morgenage assigned to the Native people on trust land is not sufficient for eking out a livelihood on the land, and the stock allowed is not even sufficient for their modest agricultural requirements. It is, therefore, requested that the Government take steps to buy more land for Native occupation."

(b) "That the Government be asked to buy more land for Native occupation to relieve the congestion in the present reserves."

(c) "That the lack of small agricultural holdings on freehold tenure, especially in the O.F.S., constitutes a grievance. It is requested that the land for this purpose be made available."

The motions were passed unanimously.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST RAILWAYS

The Natives' Representative Council went into committee when it resumed its session in Pretoria on Thursday morning to discuss a motion by Councilor Godlo on treatment of Natives on the railways.

The motion read: "The Council emphatically protests against the humiliating treatment and lack of attention accorded African and non-European passengers on the South African Railways, more particularly the lack of accommodation on trains.

Two railway officials were present to listen to the complaints.

The Natives Representative Council rose last Friday week.

56a-1943
Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Inquiry Into Pretoria Riots

An inquiry opened in the Magistrates' Court, Pretoria, on Monday morning to investigate the causes of the African riots which took place on the night of December 28, 1942, at the Municipal compound in Proes Street, when one European and sixteen Africans lost their lives and many other Africans were wounded.

The members of the Commission are: Mr. Justice J. M. Murray, Senator W. T. Welsh, formerly Chief Magistrate of the Transkeian Territories and at present representing in the Senate the interests of the native and Coloured people, and Mr. A. S. Welsh, K.C., formerly Attorney-General of the Transvaal.

Mr. Justice Murray explained that the object of the Commission was to inquire into and report on all matters leading up to the disturbance at Marabastad on December 28, resulting in the loss of lives and injuries to others and to make recommendations to the Government. The Commission had been granted certain powers while holding the inquiry giving it the right to call for evidence to be given on oath.

Evidence, continued his lordship, would be led before the Commission, and the Commissioners were prepared to consider any application by persons or bodies represented before them to lead evidence.

The Department of Defence was represented by Lieut.-Colonel Frank Shaw, K.C.; the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans by Mr. F. W. Lucas, K.C., in association with Mr. G. Findlay; the South African Trades and Labour Council by Mr. V. C. Berrange; and Mr. W. Dowling, instructed by Messrs. Macintosh, Cross and Farquharson, represented the City Council of Pretoria; Mr. F. Festenstein represented the African National Congress.

Mr. C. E. Morris, formerly Assistant Attorney-General, who will lead the evidence, gave a short account of the events leading up to and on the night of December 28.

In the Government Gazette of November 6, 1942, there appeared a wage determination relating to unskilled workers on the Witwatersrand and Pretoria. This determination included municipalities and was to take effect from November 30.

Representations were made by municipalities to the Minister of Labour with a view to postponing the determination. It was understood, said Mr. Morris, that the Minister was prepared to favour these requests. In Johannesburg however, the natives went on strike, with the result that the Johannesburg Municipality decided to pay the natives the increase in terms of the determination. In respect of the Pretoria Municipality the representations were turned down.

"On December 19 the City Council was advised that their request had been turned down, and the council decided to pay the natives the increase which would be retrospective. There is a good deal of work in making up back pay, and the natives, therefore, did not receive any increase in salary as they expected. On December 28 the native employees were addressed by the compound manager, instructed by the Superintendent of Locations, Mr. J. S. Hardy, and told that they would be paid the additional sums. The natives dispersed after a few minutes. At 7.30 p.m. Mr. Hardy arrived and requested the compound manager to call another meeting.

"After a short time the natives became angry and stones were thrown, trees torn out of the ground and palings broken. Mr. Hardy managed to go back to his car and the compound manager went to his office where he got in touch with the police, who in turn called in military assistance.

"It has been mentioned in the newspapers that shooting started because a soldier was stabbed. According to medical evidence, however, it has been proved that the soldier's death was due to a gun shot wound from the back, presumed to have come from an officer's revolver.

"Considerable damage was caused, and in addition to the soldier dying, sixteen natives met their death and several others are lying in hospital severely wounded."

In the wage determination, reductions in respect of board and lodgings were referred to. It was his personal opinion, said Mr. Morris, that these deductions had not been explained to them, and the Africans now refused to eat the food cooked for them. Previously they received free board and lodging and their wages, but it was now deducted from them.

"I visited the compound on Thursday, when the Africans said they did not want the municipality's food. They were told they could go to the canteen for a free drink, but again they refused. I understand that some of them are now accepting the food cooked by the municipality."

The court adjourned in order to hold an inspection in loco at Marabastad.

The first witness was Mr. C. A. Heald, an Inspector of Urban Locations, Department of Native Affairs, who inspected the Marabastad Location between September 28, 1942, and October 1, 1942.

Mr. Heald read extracts from a statement he had prepared on the location, in which he stated that there was accommodation for 1,241 Africans, but in addition there was a further 100 sleeping on the floors. The lack of air space was particularly marked. It had been proposed to spend £7,200 on amenities, including a dining-hall.

Mr. Heald pointed out that the future policy of accommodation in this area needed consideration. Conditions to-day were similar to those attending during the period stated above.

Questioned by Mr. Justice Murray, Mr. Heald said that the room which the Commission had seen at the inspection was one of the worst, but nearly every room had at least one man sleeping on the floor.

Mr. Enas Gordin, Chairman of the Pretoria Branch of the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans, read a statement deploring the living conditions of the Africans in this location. The location had been built in 1924 to accommodate 1,329 Africans. To-day the number had increased to 2,693. As far as Mr. Gordin knew there had been no attempt by the City Council to spend the £7,200 voted by it for improvements to the location.

Mr. Morris asked Mr. Gordin whether he realised the difficulty the Municipality may have had in procuring materials for improvements. Mr. Gordin said that when he saw the rate at which the Department of Defence was able to expand its buildings he felt that the difficulty was not as bad as was made out.

Mr. Lucas when you visited the location this morning did you find it tidier than usual?—Yes.

Mr. B. A. Wainwright, Chief Clerk, Department of Labour, was questioned on the correspondence dealing with the application to the Minister of Labour by the Pretoria Municipality which had asked for a postponement of the new Wage Determination until April 1. Mr. Wainwright read an endorsement from the Minister, in which all exemption was withdrawn due to misrepresentations of Municipalities concerning their financial obligations. This letter was dated December 10.

Mr. W. Dowling asked Mr. Wainwright whether he had any idea of any misrepresentations made. Mr. Wainwright said he did not know of any misrepresentations. He explained that representations were made verbally to the Minister by a joint body of Municipalities.

Members of the Representative Council Messrs R. V. Selope Thema, P. R. Mosaka and Dr. J. S. Moroka and Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General of the African National Congress and prominent leaders were present at the opening.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Sierra Leone To Have First Woman Barrister

LONDON.—(ANP)—Miss Claudia Wright, 22-year-old native of Sierra Leone, will leave England shortly to practice in her native Freetown as the first woman barrister in that part of Africa. Miss Wright has been in England since her childhood; she received her early education at Bedford Modern school where she spent 12 years.

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

General Smuts and Non-European problems

The Prime Minister received a deputation from the Christian Council Emergency Committee last Wednesday. The deputation raised three points: the prevalence of malnutrition and disease among non-Europeans, the inadequacy of their representation in Parliament, and the recent announcement by the Minister of Labour that the Industrial Conciliation Act would not be amended at present to place African employes on the same basis as other employes.

The deputation, which included members of the Christian Council's executive, and was led by the president, the Rev. A. A. Wellington, had as its other members Mr. Douglas Buchanan, K.C., the Rev. Dr. F. H. Gow, the Rev. Dr. R. H. W. Shepherd, Mr. A. J. Filmer, the Rev. Father McCann, of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Rev. E. W. Grant, Secretary of the Council.

In reply to the deputation the Prime Minister said:—

The points you are urging are very far reaching and very important. Nobody is more impressed with the state of affairs in this country, the stage we have reached in our national development, and the problems now crowding in on us at the most inconvenient time, than myself and my colleagues. I am most willing to listen to representations from you and other bodies who come to see me on these difficult questions.

We have reached a stage when things will have to be done in this country which people have not faced before. At the same time, we have to keep all facts well in view. We may, in our anxiety to do the right thing, create more trouble in another direction than we are in a position to face to-day.

You have singled out three of these particular problems: there are many of them besides. There is to-day a wave of public opinion all over the world in civilised countries in favour of what is called security in a very insecure world. This is an issue that calls for very grave attention.

The low level of large sections of our people who are living on standards which might have been tolerated in a former society, but cannot be tolerated in an industrialised society, calls for attention. You have mentioned malnutrition; there is also education; there is housing and there is the general physical condition of our population. Malnutrition is not worse than these other things. Public health is probably worse; disease is the gravest problem we have on this continent.

We were aware that this problem of malnutrition was coming to the fore and assuming large dimensions, especially in view of our somewhat unusual conditions in South Africa and so we appointed a council to deal with it. This body is a permanent council and it is tackling its work very seriously; it is exploring ways by which we can meet the situation.

Malnutrition, housing and health are three things that are fundamental for the physical standards of the country. They all have to be tackled. One is appalled by the problems that will arise, but we are here to do our job to the best of our ability, and I can only say that I and my colleagues are imbued with the desire to do that justly. We intend to do our best in the world conditions of to-day.

REPRESENTATION

Representation in Parliament is a very difficult matter. I have been trying to get away from politics. You may remember my statement last year in this city. The polital road in this country is strewn with so much prejudice and difficulty that when you look to the future it appals you, and when you talk about parliamentary representation you are up against tremendeous snags.

I should like to search for some other way out. Justice will have to be done to the underdog in this country. If parliamentary representation does not prove feasible we can, perhaps, devise other means. I am not a Bolshevik or a Fascist, but I think it will be possible to open the door to bring alleviation. As soon as you get on to the political terrain you get away from the merits: it becomes a battle ground where justice cannot be done; you fight a political battle instead of a social battle. We must seek to find ways of doing justice. We Europeans have a tremendous duty thrust on us vis-a-vis the African community.

If justice cannot be done in one way it must be in another. I am rather doubtful about anything in the parliamentary direction. I don't despair of malnutrition and such things, but here you come to the rock on which so many flounder.

The recognition of Native trade unions is a question we are busy with. It has been delayed, but we are considering in what way this can be done. Things are inconvenient just now: there is a wave of unrest in this country. Communist influence is at work in our land on a fairly large scale. Many people are impresssed with the danger of putting something in the hands of Africans which will be abused by other people. I say so with full knowledge of the facts.

If one could form Native trade unions along sound lines it would be one of

the best steps forward. I would favour it and accept it with both hands.

If one could devise safeguards to ensure that these people do not pass into the hands of others and find their condition much worse after so-called rights have been given to them, it would be most desirable. I am sure that something will have to be done. We cannot sit tight and merely use force against our Africans, and we are exploring how we can meet their case. Just at this moment things have become more difficult, and in future they may become still more difficult. I am anxious that we should do what is fair and just, and my colleagues have the same outlook. The whole matter is under consideration.

HELP OF CHURCHES

I hope we shall always have the help of the Churches. The more I have seen of this world and of conditions in South Africa and the outlook of our African peoples, the more profoundly I am convinced that the Christian solution is the most helpful one. It is the simplest and goes deepest, and it will probably be far more effective than some of the high falutin, things that are being palmed off on the world. I therefore welcome your co-operation very sincerely.

Message to African People by New Minister of Native Affairs.

The following message has been issued by Major van der Byl, the new Minister of African Affairs for the Union of South Africa. "African Chiefs, Headmen, Councillors and people of the Union of South Africa, Greeting! I have been entrusted by the Government with the duties and responsibilities attaching to the position of Minister of African Affairs. As your Minister it will be my endeavour to bring about closer and more cordial relations between Europeans and Africans, to seek solutions to your problems and to establish a situation in which Europeans and Africans may live in mutual trust, understanding, co-operation and contentment. I am aware of the difficulties and responsibilities pertaining to my office. It will be my purpose to face the difficulties boldly, to shoulder the responsibilities honestly and with sincerity to all I can in the best interests of our country."

THE AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVES COUNCIL

Gold Coast Independent
Accra, Gold Coast West Africa

By RUDOLF ERASMUS

FEB 6 1943

ONE of the remarkable institutions concerning Africans in the Union is the African Representative Council which this year had its annual session in the Pretoria New City, during the first week of December.

Looking on from the seats provided for visitors, the members of the Council taken collectively make a dignified impression. On the extreme end is the Chairman, Mr. D. L. Smit, the Secretary of the Department of Native Affairs. Mr. Smit knows the councillors individually and he has almost intuitive feeling of the seriousness in which motions are viewed by the councillors. The deliberations are therefore tactfully guided and business pleasantly negotiated.

Immediately in front of the Chairman, round a circular table, sit the four chief African Commissioners—the Chief African Commissioner for the Ciskei, Mr E F Owen; the Acting Chief African Commissioner for the Northern Areas (i.e. the Orange Free State, Transvaal and five districts of Bechuanaland) Mr C P Alpert and Mr G Mears, Chief Magistrate of the Transkei territories. The [illegible] between the visitors and the Chairman are the tables of the African Councillors. They form a huge horseshoe encircling the African Commissioners and facing the Chairman. The formation in which the Councillors are seated reminds one of the wings of Chaka's army on the attack, and indeed these councillors attack every problem appearing on the agenda and raised by the Chairman.

The Councillors themselves deserve a great deal of our attention. There are 16 altogether and they represent an African population of 6½ million people. Some of them, contrary to the general rule among Africans that their indunas of repute should be men of a fairly high age, are comparatively young. For example, Councillor Paul Ramotsoana Mosaka of Orlando Township, Johannesburg, is probably not older then 40 years of age.

The most remarkable feature of the Councillors is that they all, to a man, speak English fluently—some of them one would say, have really kissed the Blarney Stone. Another perhaps equally impressive, feature is that they represent a great variety of tribes within the boundaries of the Union.

Of the four members representing the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, Dr James Sebe Moroka of Thaba N'Chu belongs to the Ba-Rolong Tribe; Mr Richard Selope Thema of Johannesburg is a MoPedi Mr Paul Mosaka is a MoSotho, whereas Chief Shilubane Mohlaba of Izaneen [illegible] gaan.

FEB 6

The four representatives of Natal, Dr J Langalibalele Dube of the Ohlange Institute; Mr Allison W G Champion of Durban; Mr Lancelot P Msomi of Vryheid and the Acting Paramount Chief, Mcniyeni Ka Dinuzulu of Nongoma all belong to the famous Zulu tribe.

The Councillors of the Cape (excluding the Transkeian territories) are Mr B B Xiniwe of Kingwilliamstown and Mr R H Godlo of East London, both members of the Xhosa tribe, whereas the other two Councillors, Mr S Mankoroane of Taungs and Mr Zachariah K Matthews, a professor of the African College at Fort Hare, are Tswanas.

The Transkeian territory's representatives will be most interesting to the student of Ethnic history. Mr Charles Sakwe of Idutywa belongs to Xhosa clan; Mr Saul Mabude of Bizana and Chief Victor Poto of Litode are Pondos, whereas Mr Jeremiah Moshesh of Matatiele is a Mosotho. The interesting question that may be asked here is whether Mr Moshesh is perhaps a descendent of members that remain behind in the Transkei of those clans which fled into the Orange Free State before the raiding Impis of Chaka during the Difiquane (famine) and which were collected by the Paramount Chief Moshesh of the later so-called Basuto nation of Basutoland.

Of the four Councillors representing each of the four electoral areas—the Orange Free State and Transvaal, Natal, the Cape and the Transkeian territories—two are elected for rural areas, one for urban areas and one is nominated by the Governor-General of the Union.

For the purpose of election of Councillors for rural areas, each is divided up into wards and chieftaincies. Every chieftaincy and ward is entitled to as many votes as there are tax-payers. The tax-payers nominate an electoral committee which in turn nominates the candidates for which tax-payers are to vote. In the case of the chieftaincy the Chief in consultation with his subordinates nominates the candidate for which his adherents will vote.

FEB 6 1943

The Councillor for the urban areas is nominated by the Native Advisory Boards and all tax-payers who have resided in the urban area for at least three years have the right to vote.

In the Transkei the elections take place through the Transkeian Territories General Council, called the Bunga, on which the various Local Councils of those areas are represented. Such local and general councils do not exist in the other three electoral divisions.

Indians Irked By Race Bias In South Africa

MAY 1 1943

"PITTSBURG COURIER"

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Courier War Correspondent)

LONDON, April 29—(Censored)—A new wave of indignation is sweeping India. This time, it is directed not against England, but against South Africa—caused by the machinations of that ubiquitous enemy of colored folks, Mr. James Crow. Jim's supportation in Africa.

INDIAN INDIGNATION

Prominent Indian party leaders—including members of the Viceroy's cabinet—have sent protests to Churchill and Amery and British M.P.'s, demanding Smuts withdraw his insults. The Indian statement says:

"To maintain such a racial legislation will be disastrous to the future of the British Commonwealth as it will intensify Indian-Asiatic mistrust of the white races."

ers, who now constitute a solid bloc in South African Parliament, have succeeded in passing a bill applying wholesale segregation pattern on the Asiatic population—similar to the Africans.

Under new regulations, Indians are excluded from European areas like Negroes, Hindus and Moslems and will not be allowed to buy and run business or own houses outside certain localities—on the ground that interracial mixing threatens European civiliza-

MAY 1 1943

Viceroy's executive staff. Nationalizations are planning a tributed over $3,000,000 to the ministration and deputation British war effort.

Moslem leader, says:

"I cannot believe Smuts, with

DISAPPOINTED IN SMUTS

Supporting the Hindus, Jinnah, statesman, will allow this grave wrong to be inflicted upon the

Governor-General of the Union has been ruler of Nigeria for the past eight years and is expected to retire on pension and return to England in the near future.

GIVE $3,000,000 TO BRITISH WAR EFFORT

FEELING HIGH

Feeling is so strong that the Indians are demanding the Viceroy to recall Sir Shaffat Ahmed, Indian Agent General in Capetown, as a gesture of disapproval. Indian political circles in London anticipate an imperial crisis unless quick action is taken. It is believed that Ahmed will come to England as Indian high commissioner, replacing Sir Azizul Huque, present commissioner, who is returning to India to join the executive staff. Nationalizations are planning a tributed over $3,000,000 to the ministration and deputation British war effort.

a serious crisis between India and South Africa at this moment."

56a-1943

Nigerian Spokesman March 5, 1943

Native Authority Bill (3)

OUR main contention against the Native Authority Bill is the incorporation of Clause 5 (1) which empowers the Governor to appoint to any office of Native Authority in the Protectorate (a) any Chief or other person (who may be an Administrative Officer, ED. NS.), (b) any Chief associated with a council, (c) any council, (d) any group of persons.

We submit that it would be better to retain Clause 5 (2) and Clause 6 which incorporates (b) and (c) above, but which is applicable only in the Colony and to add "any Chief associated with Council" thereto. Our reason is obvious since it is a fact that in most part of the Protectorate, among the Ibo, Yoruba, Hausa, Tiv, Efik, Nupe, Ibibio, Edo, Urhobo, Itsekiri, and Ijaw-speaking peoples, the idea of monocratic, as distinct from democratic, control is repulsive.

That is why we call upon the Government to cast overboard the old idea of "Sole Native Authority" with its unpleasant memories. The present war is being fought in order to substitute democratic ideas and practices for undemocratic ones.

This is what Miss Pearl Buck, the American winner of Nobel Prize in Literature, has said in this connection: "Realism is not to be found in the reactionary mind, which lives in a dream of the past. The old gospelites, who sing of the religion that was good enough for their fathers and therefore good enough for them, are, whatever their religion, simply not good enough for today and certainly not good enough for victory. . . . . Our enemies are those who refuse to allow freedom to be the atmosphere of the world, and who would instead set up one nation or one race over another. Our allies are those who demand the atmosphere of freedom and human equality for all. . . . . All the stubbornness of the minds that live in the past will not remove the truth from the earth. They may spend their lives in struggle against it, but the truth goes marching on."

Native Authority Bill (4)

CLAUSE 24 of the Native Authority Bill empowers the Resident, whenever in his opinion, "it is expedient for the good order and government of the area of a Native Authority" to over-ride the decision of a Native Authority and to substitute his own in its stead. We submit that this section of the Bill can be abused, if we take into consideration human nature and the experiences of the past. Why should a Resident over-rule what the people, through their representatives, had willed? Is this a sample of training in democracy? Why not substitute the word "Governor" for "Resident" so as to ensure that this wide power would not be flagrantly abused? After all, Residents are human.

Clause 29 of the Native Authority Bill empowers a Native Authority to order any "stranger" to leave its area, who fails to produce reasonable proof that his means and legitimate labour are sufficient for the adequate support of himself and his dependents.

This Clause is rather drastic and appears to be inconsistent. It attempts to hamper the freedom of the subject to move anywhere within the territorial jurisdiction of Nigeria, and it fails to appreciate the fact that when the question of taxation arises, it is in rare instances that the canon of economics respecting the "ability to pay" is taken into sympathetic consideration.

It, therefore, deserves further scrutiny and amendment. It can be stretched to absurdity, as was the case when Mr Herbert Macaulay, Civil Engineer, visited Oyo on business and was ordered to leave that territory because, the Resident alleged, the sole Native authority so desired it.

The West African Pilot March 15 1943

Native Authority Bill (5)

OUR Government should realize that the Native Authority Bill is an acid test for ascertaining the sincerity of purpose of the so-called Indirect Rule policy. If its provisions are destined to accelerate the introduction and practice of democratic institutions in our political structure, then the dreams of its cohorts would not have been in vain.

Clause 34, section (2) of the Bill is challenging because it continues the regime of autocracy which bad featured the Indirect Rule system in the past. Why should the Resident be vested with veto power (so to speak) in connection with the conduct of business of Native Authorities? The same objection is applicable to Clause 35, section (3).

Say what we please, but Mr Oreech Jones, M.P., hit the nail right on the head when he said:

> What is called indirect rule is really the application of the principle that local government should be developed through the traditional tribal institutions under the supervision and direction of the alien government. But if Native institutions are to give results and play their part in an expanding local government, they must be adaptable, flexible and responsive to the needs of the time. They must no buttress outworn custom, destroy initiative, solidify chiefly conservatism, exclude educated youth and oppose democratic forces .....
>
> We cannot hope that the African will be content with traditional institutions adapted for a society out of which changes has forced his people to move. These institutions must be fundamentally adapted for greater purposes of Government. He will not be content to be governed authoritatively.

March 16, 1943

In other words, the system of Indirect Rule must be democraticised in Nigeria, in order to assure the African that we do not preach democracy and practise autocracy. There is need for our Legal Department to be more democratic in its outlook when it comes to drafting new Bills. To become involved in a war for the extinction of authoritarianism and to embody in our legal institutions autocratic measures now dream dreams and see visions of a new order even in a Crown Colony such as Nigeria.

The West African Pilot March 1943

Imvo Zabantsundu (Bantu Opinion)

King William's Town South Africa

Riot Enquiry Ended

The Commission appointed by the Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Smuts, has now completed the taking of all evidence. A report is being submitted by all parties who wished to give evidence. A report is being drawn up by the members of the Commission, Mr. Justice Murray, chairman, Senator W. T. Welsh, and Mr. A. S. Welsh, K.C. for submission to the Minister of Justice at Cape Town.

As soon as this report has been considered by the Minister of Justice and an announcement has been made, full details will be published in this newspaper.

FEB 1943

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

THE NATIVE AFFAIRS COMMISSION

April 3, 1943

In the Senate last week, Senator Malcolmess told the Minister of Native Affairs, Major Van der Byl, that "the Native Affairs Commission should be reconstructed; the Natives have lost confidence in it and look on it as a political body and a 'graveyard' for would-be Cabinet Ministers." Perhaps this statement came as a shock to Major Van der Byl and all those who are of the opinion that the Native Affairs Commission is playing an important role in the administration of Native Affairs. But the truth is, as Senator Malcolmess has pointed out, that Africans are not satisfied with the Commission as at present constituted, and its interference in the direction of Native policy. It is rightly or wrongly felt that it is not functioning as it was intended by the Legislature, and that it has become a political body whose chief concern is to carry out the policy of segregation, not to its logical conclusion, but in such a manner as will ensure white domination in Southern Africa.

For instance, in one of their reports, the Commissioners advocate, not only for the "Bantuisation" of Native Education but also its tribalisation. That is to say, they want an education which is entirely different to that of Europeans and other sections of the nation, and which will be the means of perpetuating our tribal differences and animosities, in order to enable the white man to carry out his policy of "divide and rule."

This policy was challenged at the first session of the Representative Council in 1937, when the following motion, which was unfortunately thrown out, was discussed:—

"That in accordance with the policy of differentiation as laid down in the Representation of Natives Act, 1936, this council is of opinion that members of the Native Affairs Commission should not be Europeans who represent European interests in the House of Assembly and in the Senate. but men free from party politics and who will thus be in a position to give an impartial and disinterested advice to the Government on Native Affairs. Further, that the time has come when Africans should be included in the personnel of the Commission so as to ensure the confidence of the African people in the Native Affairs Commission."

Those councillors who supported this motion pointed out that the Commission "as constituted to-day has several members who are members of Parliament representing European interests" and that they could not be expected to give an impartial and disinterested advice to the Government where the interests of their constituencies clash with those of the African people. This argument could not be rebutted by those who were opposed to the motion, although eventually the motion was lost as the majority of the councillors felt that the time for this change was not yet ripe.

Since Senator Malcolmess has raised the question of the constitution of the Commission, we hope that his voice will be echoed in the next session of the Representative Council. That there is an urgent need for the reconstruction of this body, no person. who has the welfare of the African people at heart, can deny. The Commission as constituted at present is not in a position to give disinterested advice to the Government. All its members, except one, are politicians who have participated in the making of laws from which the African people suffer disabilities and for the abolition of which they are fighting strenuously. And yet these men are expected to advise the authorities against the operation of such laws! Can they do it? Our answer is in the negative.

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU,
JOHANNESBURG

March 13, 1943

New Developments In Native Education

Within the last ten years some new and important activities and developments have been brought within the purview of Native education in the Cape Province. The most important of them has been the introduction of gardening in Native primary schools. This now productive enterprise appeared at first to get a somewhat dull reception among both the teachers and parents, chiefly because these people did not visualise its longer term benefit. Moreover, the heads of the Education Department in the field—the inspectors—introduced this manual activity rather high handedly and alienated temporarily the sympathy and cooperation of the people. In their desire to see every Native school with a flourishing garden they suspended from examinations all those schools which did not yet apply themselves to the new activity. It was not long however before the Native primary schools took gardening quite seriously and are actually today keen supporters of home markets which are becoming a vogue in rural villages.

These school gardens do not only give scope for lessons in elementary agriculture but are an inspiration to the whole community to cultivate their own at home and safeguard their health by eating protective vegetables. The Education Department is following this up by arranging a special agricultural course for principals of primary schools at the Fort Cox Agricultural School and suitable bursaries are being provided. Indeed, we now may sing approvingly with Longfellow: "Happy, thrice happy every one who sees his labour well begun, and not perplexed and multiplied by idly waiting for time and tide."

Recently another progressive idea has been put forward by the Cape Education Department through the inspectors of schools. It is proposed to build a number of huts around the main school buildings with a view to relieving prevalent congestion in Native primary schools and to facilitate satisfactory teaching conditions which have always been hampered by all classes having to be taken in one church hall with all the inconvenience and interruption imaginable in such state of affairs. With the advent of these huts teaching conditions will be very much improved. These huts will solve the disturbing noise which makes it difficult for one teacher to do justice to his or her lesson while the other is, of necessity, howling at the other corner. The work will be done much easier in a comparatively less time by the pupils in separate classrooms. Furthermore, these huts could be used as centres of social gatherings such as sport and public meetings.

While we are sure that this scheme will be welcome to all concerned, we trust that the Department will not leave the construction and cost of these huts to the Bantu community many members of which cannot afford to build decent huts even for themselves. The success of this commendable venture will depend on the advice and assistance given by the authorities. The co-operation of chiefs and their councillors should also be sought.

We could point out several other developments afoot in the sphere of Native education in the Cape, but space at our disposal will not allow us. Some people may think very little of them but they are really good beginnings and are an indication of the benevolent spirit abroad in that province. We hope that such cognate activities as night schools will also be given consideration in the educational framework which is now being enlarged.

West African Pilot, Feb. 29, 1943

NA Police And Prisons

THE Native Authority Bill, the objects and reasons of which will be quoted in tomorrow's issue of this Newspaper, gives, for the first time, legal Government recognition and a certain official control over the Native Administration Police Forces and Prisons. This is a step long overdue and we welcome it as a progressive one.

When, sometime ago, the Police Ordinance was enacted in the Legislative Council, the total absence of any mention of NA Police was the subject of criticism both in the Legislative Council and in the Press, for obvious reasons.

To be anything near an efficient Police Force and

not just a mere joke or object of intimidation, many of the NA Police must have proper training and a certain amount of Government control. The same is true of many of the NA Prisons so that that part of the new Bill, giving the Governor control over the forces, is not only welcome but long overdue.

Some of these forces are really very progressive, as are also certain NA Prisons but, as noted above, a great many can do with a more rigid enlightened control. We should also like to see the system of officer training spreading to all the Native Administrations, not only in the South, but also in the North

56a-1943
The Worker
New York. N. Y.

This Negro Statesman Won French Equatorial Africa to Allies

FEB 14 1943

Gov. - Gen. Felix Eboue and Gen. Charles de Gaulle once stood alone against all the Vichymen. And he helped weld the Fighting French. Black men abhor and shrink from fascism except as soldiers — to destroy it, he says. The proof? His troops hold 85 of 189 citations for bravery awarded the Fighting French in the Middle East.

FEB 14 1943

By EUGENE GORDON

NAZI Germany overran France and the low countrs in May and June, 1940, and Britain had her Dunkirk. **The Marseillaise** became the French people's funeral dirge and the blasphemy of **Horst Wessel** resounded in deserted streets and byways of Paris.

Premier Jacques Reynaud sent for General Charles Andre Joseph Marie de Gaulle, 42-year-old ex-commander of the ill-trained and hastily assembled Fourth Armored Division, rushed up at the last desperate moment to breach the German breakthrough. Reynaud told de Gaulle—the general could see it for himself, of course—that defeatism reigned in the government. Reynaud said:

"I am making you Under Secretary of State for Defense and sending you to London. I want you to tell Churchill that France will hold. . .

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But when de Gaulle returned from his mission Marshal Petain and General Weygand had so far broken Reynaud's spirit that the Premier was helpless. Uncertain, he sent de Gaulle back to London.

HE returned again to Paris, this time with Churchill's startling proposal for a Franco - British union. It was too late. Petain declared stiffly, in his old and weary voice, that France would never accept such an offer. "France must remain free." So Reynaud handed over his office. Petain, in the same breath, promised to beg an armistice of Hitler and pronounced himself Chief of State.

France's Chief of State, a few days later, faced the chief of the Nazis across a table in a railroad car at Campiegne. This scene had been enacted in this exact spot 21 years earlier—in reverse order. De Gaulle was now in Bordeaux. He vowed to go on fighting. He flew to London.

He and a group of followers were accorded Free French status by Britain. And Britain in September sent a warship escort with him and his contingent to Dakar. The expedition failed. De Gaulle had over-estimated Free French loyalty and under-estimated fascist influence in Dakar.

"Now," said he and his followers, bitterly, "Free France hasn't an inch of soil in the world to call its own."

FEB 14 1943

ONE of his staff suggested French EquatorialAfrica. They discussed it. All French Equatorial Africa—the Ubangi-Chari and the Gaboon territories, the French Middle Congo, the Cameroons, the Tibesti Desert area — all, they agreed, was pro-Vichy. All except the Chad region, de Gaulle said.

"Fort Lamay is the aerial turntable of Africa," Eboue said. "Fort Lamay shall be the starting point for air raids on the Nazis in North Africa."

EBOUE and his adjutant met General de Gaulle and his aide at the Fort Lamay airdrome. The two foremost leaders of the Fighting French mulled over the seriousness of their position. Eboue said he would win all French Equatorial Africa if de Gaulle helped. After a few brief battles the 1,000,000 square miles of French Equatorial Africa was brought under Free French authority. The pro-Vichy ex-governors were in jail.

The victory had given Monsieur and Madame Eboue much mental suffering. They had received, for instance, a letter from a "friend" in Vichy expressing "solicitude" for the three Eboue children in France. The letter implored the Governor of Chad to forget his irrational loyalty to Free France and to "remember your children." He asked Eboue: "After all, what can little French Africa do?"

Felix Eboue told the "friend" to go to hell. He told Madame Eboue, who agreed with him, that they would remember their children, all right; would remember them in the only honorable way: by fighting fascism, destroyer of children, with all their strength and power.

Nazi agents were exterminated while trying to assassinate Eboue.

FEB 14 1943

DE GAULLE arrived in Chad with a message from the French National Committee. It had made the Governor of Chad the new Governor General of French Equatorial Africa.

Eboue in his acceptance speech said black men abhored and shrank from fascism except as soldiers—**to destroy it.** Appealing to the leaders of the colonies under his new rule, to his soldiers and sailors and to the civil servants and to French men and women, black and white, he said they must join their anti-fascist allies unconditionally.

Months have since passed. Working out of French Equatorial Africa and out of Brazzaville, its capital, he supervises a domain stretching from the Atlantic on the South to Lybia on the distant the north. It is a domain which embraces among its anti-fascist fighting French Moslem Arabs by hundreds of thousand, and millions of black men and women in Chad, in the Ubangi-Chari, the French Middle Congo, the Gaboon and the Cameroons territories.

The Cameroons were once ruled by the Kaiser's Germany. These people say life was horrible enough under the Kaiser's imperialism; that it would be unbearable under Hitler's. They prefer Eboue.

FEB 14 1943

EBOUE has woven networks of roads linking Brazzaville with every corner of Equatorial French Africa. He has displaced crude ferries with modern wooden bridges. He has linked the Atlantic ports of Duala, Pointe-Noire and Port-Gentil with one continuous 600-mile white road.

The French National Committee in New York says of Eboue:

He has done more than any other Frenchman — next to de Gaulle — for the allied cause against fascism: in terms of leadership, in terms of inspiration, in terms of raising money and supplying manpower.

Eboue increased the production of cotton, coffee, wax, rubber, gold and diamonds, thus lightening the burden of the Fighting French government.

He raised and trained an army to protect his own domain; sent large numbers of infantrymen and artillerymen to the Middle East front against Rommel. (The troops mentioned in the daily press as having marched from Lake Chad to North Africa to join American and British armies are Eboue's men — white and black, led by General Leclerc—only a token of what is yet to come.)

FEB 14 1943

EBOUE'S troops won 85 of the 189 citations awarded the Fighting French on the Middle East front.

He is the only man who could muster the vast resources and rallied the conglomerate elements of French Equatorial Africa behind the Fighting French. He has done both.

Eboue, born 56 years ago in Cayenne, French Guiana, and educated in law, is one of the most brilliant administrators in French colonial history.

Eboue, having mastered colonial administration, was appointed Colonial Administrative Secretary in Ubangi - Chari, later becoming Administrator-in-Chief for Colonies.

Eboue and his wife, brilliant musicians, studied the Ubangi-drum language, setting it to music.

FEB 14 1943

He served successively as Secretary General in the French Sudan and in the Island of Martinique; in December, 1936, he was given the title Governor of Colonies and appointed to the Island of Guadaloupe.

He was made governor of Chad in 1939 and was serving thus when France fell.

BRITISH and American airmen have used the network of modern airports he built in French Equatorial Africa. Thence they have ferried bombers and fighters across Africa to Egypt, to the Middle East and to India.

Eboue's black troops in Chad, numbering 15,000, once fought back and prevented the fascist Lybia army under Marshal Graziani from joining the fascist Ethiopian army under the Duke of Aosta.



GOV.-GEN. EBOUE and Gen. de Gaulle met at Fort Lamay airdrome when the Fighting French cause was at its lowest ebb. "Fort Lamay is the aerial turntable of Africa," Eboue said.

Eboue is "proud, stately, a true black; an ethnologist and a member of learned societies."

Eboue says: "The native African must be considered as a human being, a godchild of his historical tradition, a member of his family and of his tribe, capable of progress in the framework of his natural institutions. . . . We must preserve his institutions and develop his sense of dignity and responsibility. . . ."

"The Marseillaise" is still a funeral dirge for the native people of France, for the occupationist Nazis murder those who dare play or sing it. "The Marseillaise" in French Equatorial Africa is the national anthem. It is the people's song of hope and freedom.

Felix Eboue made that possible.

Felix Eboue, the black man, was governor of Chad.

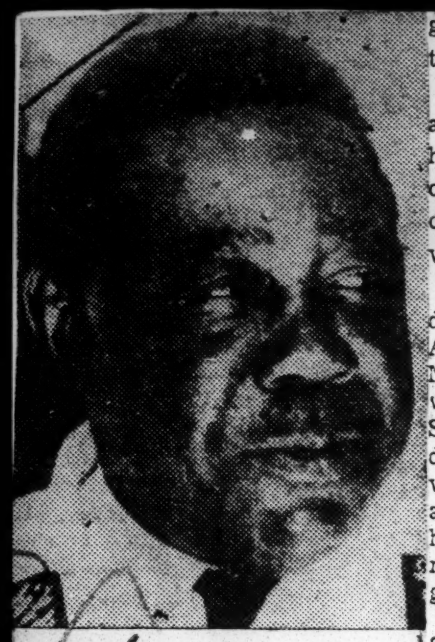
"I tell you general," a member of his staff argued, "all our African colonies are against us. Just as we found the ships and the garrison of Dakar against us, we'll find. . .

FEB 14 1943

De Gaulle waved it aside. Impossible, he snapped, for a black man to be a fascist. Eboue, said de Gaulle, was still loyal to "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." Anyway, he decided, they would go to Chad.

FEB 14 1943

FELIX EBOUE, meanwhile, giant of a black man whose



GOV.-GEN. FELIX EBOUE

commanding personality inspired respect before ever he spoke a word, was having his own troubles in his capital, Fort Lamay, Chad. General Mangin had said once that whoever held Chad held Africa. Eboue, so far, held Chad firmly in the grip of his massive black hand. Chad was of highest strategical importance. That was why pro-Vichy governors of surrounding colonies strove to lure him into their fascist camp.

He had just that morning outmaneuvered a number of his enemies. He had dispatched to General de Gaulle this message: "We are not capitulators, Mon General! As between capitulation to the enemy and prosecution of the war, we of Chad elect to war".

Wants Bill Of Rights For Africans

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—(ANP)—"The end of the war may be upon us at any time, and we must be ready with our case" with this thought in mind, Dr. A. B. Xuma, president general of the African National congress, in his presidential address at the annual congress held here recently emphasized the urgent need for drawing up an "Atlantic charter" for the Africans of the Union (of South Africa) and the protectorates by Africans themselves for submission to the leaders of the united nations and the delegates at the peace conference after the war.

JUN 5 1943

"The world must know our hopes and our despairs directly from us," he continued. "We must do all we can to assure victory, since there can be no charters if our enemies win.

"Our men, fellow Africans, are dying up North (meaning North Africa). They have helped to take North Africa and Madagascar. We would have done even more in South Africa if we had not been debarred from skilled trades for war production and if we had been armed as befits all brave men who have never betrayed their government in its hour of trial and danger.

"We Africans, like the European South Africans, prize liberty as an innate right both for ourselves and for others. But we fear that in South Africa there has been practiced something that amounts to racial imperialism and it is from that that we should endeavor to free the African people.

"This war is a war of freedom, Christianity and human decency In some countries like our own, it is still for the future to determine whether the liberation and freedom that victory will bring are to be privileges of specially favored groups and colors such as we are accustomed to, or whether there is going to be a change of heart and a change of spirit extending these benefits to the African as well."

The Comet
Lagos, Nigeria

Message To Native People By Major P. V. G van der Byl, Minister Of Native Affairs

JAN 30 1943

"Native Chiefs, Headmen, Councillors and People of the Union of South Africa, Greetings".

"I have been entrusted by the Government with the duties and responsibilities attaching to the position of Minister for Native Affairs. As your Minister, it will be my endeavour to bring about closer and more cordial relations between Europeans and Natives, to seek solutions to your problems and to establish a situation in which Europeans and Natives may live in mutual trust, understanding, co-operation and contentment. I am aware of the difficulties and responsibilities pertaining to my office. It will be my purpose to face the difficulties boldly, to shoulder the responsibilities honestly and with sincerity do all I can in the best interests of our country".

Negro Labor News
Houston. Texas

Senegalese Troops Have Splendid Record As Brave Fighting Men: French Treated Them As Equals To Avoid Race Problem

DEC 26 1942

From the land of Battling Siki—French West Africa—the United Nations' armies stood reinforced this week by tens of thousands of the most feared and effective soldiers of modern warfare—the dreaded Senegalese.

Almost legendary figures in the first World War, where they were used as "shock troops" against the Germans, the sharp-shooting, bolo-wielding Senegalese are now aligned with scores of battalions of other colonial troops fighting under the banner of the Free French.

Although the full strength of the Senegalese force has not been announced, approximately 50,000 of these troops were believed stationed at Dakar alone when the alignment of the French West Africa with the United Nations was announced recently. These were chiefly Senegalese volunteers, directed by French officers, and rated with the Moroccans among the best fighting men in Africa.

DEC 26 1942

In supporting the Allied cau these Senegalese warriors will take their places beside veteran French colonial troops who have carried their country's banner since the fall of France in 1940. Fifteen thousand crack colonial troops in the Chad province struck one of the first blows for French liberation by preventing a junction between the Italian Libyan Army under Marshal Graziani and the Fascist Ethiopian force under the Duke of Aosta in the early days of the French Armistice.

DEC 26 1942

This stroke was engineered by Felix Eboue, American-born Negro governor of the Chad province. A native of French Guiana on the South American coast, and a brilliant graduate of French schools, Eboue was the first of the colonial administrators to defy the new Vichy government and announce the determination of Africa to fight for a Free France. His declaration played a part in the subsequent actions of other administrators in French Congo, Cameroons and Ubangi Shari who later joined the Free French colonies in September, 1940, he appointed Felix Eboue governor general of Free French Africa.

Equatorial Africa has since become an important reservoir for military manpower for the Allies. A Free French Army has been built up in these regions under the direction of General Leclercq one of de Gaulle's ablest officers. These troops have already proved their excellent fighting spirit in daring attacks on Italian outposts in Libya and Eritrea and thousands were rushed to the Western Desert when General Rommel's forces threatened the conquest of Egypt.

DEC 26 19

Of equal importance to the Allied cause was the immediate use of Free French Africa as an important cornerstone in the United Nations defense system. Through the construction of a network of modern airports there, British and American pilots were able to ferry much needed bombers and fighting planes across the African continent to the Egyptain battlefront to the Middle East and to India. Fort Lamy in the Chad province is now one of the great aerial turntables of Africa. And veteran colonial troops from Free French Africa are now fighting on all these fronts.

One reason for the excellent fighting spirit of the French native soldiers is the attitude of the French in not establishing rigid color bars. The French have exhibited far less racial bias against the native than have Anglo-Saxons. The educated native becomes a citizen of France with the same rights as a white Frenchman. A black Frenchman can aspire to the highest posts in the political and administrative hierarchy. Frenchmen of African descent have served as vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies and Under Secretary of State. And Felix Eboue is now governor general of Free French Africa.

DEC 26 1942

Although General de Gaulle has decorated scores of Free French native soldiers with the Cross of Liberation, Frances highest honor, the Senegalese, on past performance, are rated as the best troops in Africa. From their ranks came "Battling Siki," a full-blooded Senegalese pugilist who won the world's light-heavyweight title and became the idol of Paris after the last war. Siki came to America in 1923 and engaged in several colorful bouts here. He won international fame for courage, however, by battling an Irishman named Mike McTigue in Dublin on St. Patrick's Day. Siki lost that fight and another more serious one—the latter wih a gang of armed ruffians in the "Hell's Kitchen" section of New York City.

DEC 26 1942

He was stabbed to death in this encounter, but, like the legendary Senegalese, he never surrendered. He went down fighting.

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

An African In The Royal Air Force.

March 20, 1943



This is Pilot Officer Peter Thomas, of Lagos, West Africa, the first Nigerian to be commissioned into the R.A.F. His sister, Miss Stella Thomas, recently became West Africa's first woman magistrate and his father was the first President of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce.

56a-1943

South African Leader Sees

Racial Conflict After War Unless Natives Get Justice

Pittsburgh courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, May 13—(Delayed)—Far-sighted and realistic European political leaders in the British dominion of South Africa, are warning the Government that unless they ease up on the pressure of the natives by abolishing racial disabilities, such as color-bar laws, industrial and residential segregation, there is bound to be trouble after the war.

It is pointed out that Africans now serving with the United Nations forces in North Africa and the Middle East, having come into contact with democratic elements in these places, and conscious of their contribution to the victory over the Axis, will no longer be prepared to tolerate existing economic, political and social conditions, so long imposed upon them.

Chief among those voicing this warning is the Honorable D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs in General Smut's War Cabinet. In a recent speech Smit said: "We will never reach the standard at which we are aiming until we abolish all color bars and make the best possible use of all our human resources."

COLORED RACES MAINSTAY OF WHITE PROSPERITY

The Minister, who was addressing a conference of European industrialists and business men, went on to declare: "We must be prepared to recognize that native and colored men who are the mainstay of our prosperity, should take their proper place not merely as hewers of wood and drawers of water, but also in the skilled and semi-skilled occupations.

"If we run our industries on non-European labor, as we must do, we must in all justice, give native and colored men a fair place in those industries by paying them decent wages, giving them respecsible housing, and allowing them to do whatever work they are able housing, and allowing them of race."

The Value Of Team Work

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Many Africans have written about African organisations and their leaders. Some have pointed out that these organisations failed to serve the people because they lacked proper and trained leadership. Others have gone further and stated that the failure is not due to lack of training on the part of the leaders but because of the lack of unity and patriotism among the leaders.

While we appreciate the fact that educated Africans are very fond of criticising each other because they all want to be in the limelight, nevertheless we feel that there is something radically wrong in our organisations, and that our leaders are responsible for disunity and divisions among the people. We are entirely in agreement with the argument that lack of unity and patriotism among leaders is responsible for the weakness of our organisations. If leaders were united and patriotic, they would see the futility of squabbling among themselves, of dividing their efforts and of wasting their energies and time in their disunited endeavours to bring about the unity of the African people. They would realise the fact that, in order to unite their people and lead them through difficulties and hardships to the land of freedom, it was important to pool their intellectual, material and spiritual resources. They would be willing, for the salvation and advancement of the people, to sacrifice their personal ambitions for the greater ambitions of the African race.

But because the majority of our so-called leaders are self-seekers, selfish and lacking in the qualities of true leadership, there is no harmony and co-operation among them; they are unable to serve the people for what they are concerned with is the promotion of their own interests and welfare. Until the African people produce men who will place the race first and self second, there can be no hope of our ever building up a strong national life that would eventually command the respect of other sections of the South African population.

The educated men of our race do not want to follow, they all want to lead and the result is that the people are confused and perplexed as to who they must follow. Indeed they cannot see the wood for the trees.

No doubt it will be said that we have made more destructive than constructive criticisms of our leaders, but our reply to this is that if that is the case, it is because the disease of our national disunity and divisions needs drastic remedies. It is because we feel that if our leaders cannot, like a team of oxen, pull together, then they must be lashed till they understand the value of team work, till they see the futility of divided efforts and realise the importance of consultation, coordination and co-operation.

The lack of esprit-de-corps among leaders hampers the progress of our organisations and it is a weakness which must be exposed. Men who are unable to harness the brains and energies of their colleagues in any organisation or enterprise cannot hope to achieve success in their undertakings. Team work is essential if our national and Trade Union organisations are to be of service to the people. The leaders, whether they like it or not have to work together, consult each other and pool their mental, material and spiritual resources, if the building of our national life is to become an accomplished fact, otherwise their efforts are made in vain. The road to success lies in collective responsibility and undivided efforts.

We must further admit that others may also be classed with these our friends as true friends of Africans, such as the present Secretary for Native Affairs known by the Africans as "Khalalembube." The Department of Native Affairs would be so much the poorer without the services of this and similarly good-hearted officials and may their tribe increase.

A Friend In Need And In Deed

Ngemagazelo
Sept. 23, 1943

We are sure that all who will have read the account of the speech made by Col. Denys Reitz immediately after his arrival in England before assuming his new duties as the South African High Commissioner, will admit that he is a great indoda. In his character and the unusual interest in his wards, the Africans, he had been one of the best Ministers for our affairs. It used to be commonly believed that the only friends and well-wishers for our progress and happiness were among the British section of the population, but the character of the Colonel has been proved on many occasions as a true father and friend of our people. When the news was broadcast that he was about to leave his position as Chief Commissioner for Native Affairs, general regrets were expressed at the loss of such a sympathetic official.

The speech he made before the British journalists proved once more that though now being in a position higher than that of the one he occupied in South Africa, his heart was still with his wards, the Africans. His interest in us was always that of a good father towards his children. Ever since the career of General Botha the Africans have been convinced that they have some very good and sympathising friends among the Africaners no less than some of the Britishers. Gen. Botha was a true friend of the Africans and he did his best for us.

The Zulus will never forget his last good deed for them in his action in forgiving and arranging for the restoration to Zululand of Dinuzulu's son Solomon. He was the first Minister who proved his friendship to the Zulus by seeing that they are given education and established a Govt. School for Chiefs' sons near Umhashini.

The same characteristic was shown by Col. Denys Reitz by seeing that everything that could be done for the good of Africans, was not deliberately withheld from them.

His speech delivered before British journalists truly proves his interest in Africans and his character as a faithful official out only for our good and not merely for seeing that the European only was to have all the good things of this land and the Africans to live a life of misery and poverty. It is also to our real good that we have as Prime Minister the genial General Smuts a true gentleman who has a great heart and, who is doing his best to see that we do not have a raw deal only from the administration and remain stagnant in a land formerly our own possesion but now to enjoy nothing beyond the fact that we are alive.

We reproduce the words spoken by Col. Denys Reitz in a speech before journalists.

"I would wish to say a few words, too, about our Native question in South Africa. I have been Minister of Native Affairs in the Union for a number of years so I have been in close contact with problems of race relationship between the European and African people.

"Only two months ago I concluded a lengthy tour of all our Native territories in order to meet numerous Chiefs and INdunas throughout the country, and everywhere I found them eager to assist the war effort and everywhere they were taking

views are taking root and gradually matters are improving."

MAX YERGAN on

AFRICA AND THE WAR

MAR 20 1943

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

THE continent of Africa is a colonial world in itself. The past experiences of its peoples with European nations and the relation of Africans to the present conflict demand our consideration. In order to mobilize the full strength of Africa in the Interest of the war, knowledge of the actual conditions among the peoples of this continent is essential.

MAR 20 1943

The first fact to be noted is the form of political control which has been developed in Africa. At the outbreak of the war, practically the entire continent was under the political domination of five European powers. Great Britain then held over three million square miles of African territory, with a population of 50 millions. France ruled an African empire of over four million square miles, with some 40 millions of peoples. The Congo, controlled by tiny Belgium, was some 85 times the size of that country, and had a population of 10 million. Portuguese East and West Africa was over 57 times the size of Portugal and was inhabited by nearly 10 million. Italy was also building an empire in Northeast Africa.

Purposes of Colonies

MAR 20 1943

The purpose for which colonies were acquired was to exploit their resources and their labor. As long ago as 1885, Jules Ferry, in a statement made in the Chamber of Deputies, thus explained European colonial expansion. He said: The nations of Europe desire colonies for the following purposes: (1) in order that they may have access to the raw materials of the colonies; (2) in order to have markets for the sale of the manufactured goods of the home country, and (3) as a field for the investment of surplus capital." The extent to which colonial possessions have been used to achieve these purposes will be revealed by pointing to the second remarkable development within the continent of Africa during the past two generations.

MAR 20 1943

The extensive exploitation of Africa's raw materials is one of the main features of European rule in that continent. It is significant that the gold mines of South Africa produce more than a third of the world's gold. In the Belgian Congo and in Southern Rhodesia over one third of the copper deposits of the word are being extensively worked. Africa produces over 60 per cent of the world's supply of cocoa and yields large quantities of coffee and cotton. Extensive rubber plantations are today under cultivation in West Africa. Of the 27 basic minerals required in modern war industry Africa produces 26. Thus is this continent, through its resources and its people, inseparably involved in the production for global war.

In adaition to vast stores of raw material, Africa has an enormous supply of labor. Like the continent's natural resources, this labor has also been exploited—and on the same scale. The living conditions of workers in Africa are generally characterized by low rates of pay and the absence of protective legislation. This is bound to be the result when people have little or no voice in their political life. In the Union of South Africa, for instance, African workers are generally unorganized, and in the largest industries, such as mining, organization is strictly prohibited by law. The same is true among the masses of workers in Rhodesia, Belgian Congo, and in Portuguese possessions in Africa.

Lowest Economic Levels

MAR 20 1943

In Africa, as elsewhere, the economic structure is based on the laboring population and on the presence of natural resources from which this population produces the country's wealth. It is for this reason that the wages of the African workers and the resulting standard of living are of very great importance.

As has been pointed out, the wage levels are excessively low and the standard of living at a corresponding level. Moreover, African workers are generally confined to unskilled labor and the wages for unskilled as against skilled workers are indicated by the following scale. At the outbreak of the war the average ratio of the skilled to the unskilled wage in America was about 15 to 12; in England it was about 15 to 11. In South Africa the ratio of the skilled to the unskilled wage is about 7 to 1, and in the gold mining industry 10 to 1. The poverty of the African worker is appalling.

MAR 20 1943

In a recent important statement, Field Marshal Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, called pointed attention to the inadequate wages paid to African workers and to the deplorable results in housing and health conditions. In Portuguese as well as in French possessions in Africa, wage levels are similarly low and are primarily responsible for the tragic condition of the African population in those areas.

The striking contrast between the great wealth produced and the poverty of the people who produce it is of evident importance in terms of immediately mobilizing the African peoples for the war effort. It is equally important in any long-range plan for reshaping African life to more decent conditions, in accord with the human principles for which the war is being fought.

MAR 20 1943

Mr. Smit On Conditions Of Urban Africans

Bantu World
Johannesburg, South Africa

The change which had come about to the disadvantage of the African owing to his contact with the European was described by Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, in his evidence before the National Health Services Commission last Wednesday week.

Contact with the European, he said, had brought with it loss of tribal sanctions and the disintegration of family life, while the change-over to European food and clothing and unsatisfactory housing conditions in urban areas had had a disastrous effect on the general health of the African.

The influx to the towns of Natives, many of whom left their women in the reserves, had had the result of spreading venereal disease. The urban Native became the prey of Native prostitutes and from them the disease was taken back to the reserves. Those who had their women with them were badly housed, there was little family discipline and the children ran about the streets.

There was a large population of young Natives growing up who were under-fed, under-nourished, ill-disciplined and, if not properly guided, would undoubtedly become a menace rather than an asset to the national life.

ROOT OF TROUBLE

The root cause of the trouble was the poverty of the Bantu, who was the backbone of the labour supply in the country. If employers would pay better wages and give their Bantu employees better food and housing it would, to a large extent, avoid the huge cost of the measures which the Commission might think it necessary to recommend.

JAN 30 1943

Mr. Smit outlined the measures which had been taken by the Government to improve the lot of the Native in the reserves by the provision of more land, improving the stock by means of good bulls, and teaching better agricultural methods.

The present scarcity of farm labour was largely due to unsatisfactory feeding and housing and unsatisfactory conditions of employment. There were some enlightened farmers who treated their Natives well, but there was a large section who did not pay sufficient attention to feeding and housing. On the mines the conditions were very satisfactory. Some of the smaller mines were an exception to the rule.

ONE DOCTOR FOR 116,000

JAN 30 1943

Dealing with the health services available to the Bantu population, Mr. Smit said that according to the 1936 census, the Bantu urban population numbered 1,141,642 and the rural 5,415,047, a total of 6,556,689. The estimate of the Bantu population at present was 6,958,294, and for that population they had 14,696 beds in hospitals. Of these, 2,495 were provided by the mission hospitals and 12,132 by the Provincial authorities. In one district in the Transvaal there was a population of 116,000 and only one doctor.

Mr. Smit quoted other cases to show the need for further medical services, which at present were totally inadequate. The missions were making a brave effort with inadequate funds and staff to cope with the situation.

Mr. Smit said that he considered it a poor reflection on South Africa that they depended on foreign countries for financial assistance for promoting social services in the Native reserves. They should undertake the entire responsibility themselves.

TAXATION

To put a special tax upon the Native for hospitalisation would be an iniquity. The poorer class of Native was already contributing a considerable amount in poll and hut taxes and could not afford to pay further taxes.

The amount he contributed was quite equal to that contributed by the European if one took account of his means, and it should be remembered that the European did not pay such a tax.

JAN 30 1943

In reply to a question from the Chairman, Mr. Smit said that so far as the general question of hospital services was concerned, people should not be encouraged to look on these as a right due to them by the State.

People should be taught to look after themselves rather than look to the State to do so. The tendency to saddle everything on to the State indicated something seriously wrong with our national life, he said.

Shortage of labour on the farms will continue unless farmers give their Africans a square deal, said the Secretary of Native Affairs, Mr. Smit, when he continued his evidence before the National Health Services Commission last Tuesday.

There were farmers who gave their Africans a square deal, but a large section got as much as they could out of them and gave as little as possible in the way of fair treatment. The only solution of the trouble was a modified form of the legislation which applies to mine Africans.

JAN 30 1943

Say British Must Solve Native Issue

LONDON, July 8—Colonial experts in London are working out plans to solve the Native problem

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 94

56a-1943
East Africa and Rhodesia
London, England

N. Rhodesian Legislature Meets

Governor's Review of Affairs

Special Cable to "East Africa and Rhodesia"

The Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia resumed its sittings last week, when the Government introduced Bills permitting the expenditure of money accumulated from the Native maize control pool and making minor amendments in the licence and stamp ordinances. Motions by non-official members requested the Government to consider measures of promoting social security; to investigate the problem of minimum wages for both Europeans and Africans; to appoint a Director of Food Production for the period of the present emergency, and calling for a statement on the official policy towards the development of European and Native agriculture in the Colony.

The non-official members of the Legislative Council urged that Northern Rhodesia should be represented at any pan-African conference held to discuss the future of South-Central African States, and advocated a non-official majority in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature and the appointment of a second nominated member to represent Native interests.

In his opening address the Governor, who referred to the brilliant campaign in Tunisia, mentioned the danger of complacency in countries in which the war seemed remote, a complacency which appeared greater after success. There must, he urged, be no relaxation of effort in the Protectorate. The food position had caused great anxiety, and he recognised that maize rationing had imposed great hardship on Africans, who had shown cheerful endurance which was greatly appreciated. It was intended to restore the maize cut as soon as possible, and he hoped that maize being supplied from Angola would be sufficient to meet the needs during the remainder of the year.

The 32,000 bags of maize on hand should suffice on the present rationed basis until June. Then the new local crop, estimated at 250,000 bags, plus a further 77,000 bags expected from Angola, should be enough to provide for the ration to June, 1944. As the Congo crop was due to be delivered in April, 1944, there was a prospective carry-over of six weeks. Restoration of the ration cuts depended upon an excess in the estimated local crop, together with any possibility there might be of buying maize elsewhere. Negotiations had been started for the purchase of a further 40,000 bags in June-July, and if they succeeded and the local crop was good it might be possible to decide before the end of June about restoring the ration. Expressing appreciation of the early deliveries by local farmers, the Governor said that this had done much to safeguard the position; their normal farming arrangements had been disrupted, but the bonus of 2s. per bag was some compensation.

Exporting countries generally now required that orders should be bulked and sponsored by the Government of the importing country. To meet this demand he had approved the appointment of a Bulk Order Advisory Committee and the opening in Ndola of a branch office of the Supply Department to deal with bulk orders on Government account, and hoped for satisfactory arrangements for commercial accounts also.

Recent curtailment in the supply of flour had brought requests for compulsory rationing schemes. While many difficulties existed in this connexion, the matter was being considered, and as a first step an officer of the Supplies Department would visit towns in which distribution difficulties arose. Regulations were to be issued to compel traders to compile a register of consumers of essential commodities. The outlook for securing essential commodities was not unsatisfactory. The work of the Supplies Department had grown considerably of late, and the initial difficulties in this new organisation had been largely overcome. Work was now progressing smoothly.

The country's financial position showed further improvement. The total revenue for the year exceeded £3,000,000, and the excess of revenue was £298,278 above the revised estimates. The surplus balance in the reserve fund on December 31 was £3,406,210.

Livingstone's cold storage plant should be operating in September, thus assisting in the campaign against pleuro-pneumonia and relieving the meat supply position.

A further 900 Polish refugees for the Lusaka, Bwana Mkubwa and Fort Jameson camps were expected shortly, and the Abercorn camp was ready to receive another 1,100. The Lusaka and Bwana Mkubwa camps were already occupied by 1,453 refugees, of whom 780 were women and 498 children under 16.

The Governor had had good reports of the work of the African Labour Corps, and it was proposed to continue the corps for war purposes, and to enlarge it if necessary.

It was gratifying to learn that the findings of the recent Railway tribunal concerning the terms of employment of railway workers had been unanimous, proving the value of such tribunals when both parties desire to arrive at a just conclusion.

Questions by non-official members elicited the information that 30,941 bags of Native produce had been purchased in 1942 by the Government and 8,112 by traders in the Northern Province, and 4,885 bags by Government in the Eastern Province.

Government was not completely satisfied with the present steps to deal with the tsetse fly menace, and was trying to obtain the services of a whole-time entomologist for this purpose.

Government's Replies to Questions

In reply to further questions it was stated that no enemy aliens are employed by the Government in the central offices; that the Government can direct women to perform essential services; that the amount of income tax paid in the U.K. by the Northern Rhodesian mining and railway companies was not known; that the income tax law in Northern Rhodesia required local particulars to be kept secret; that the number of people in the Protectorate earning £2,000 per annum for the years 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 was respectively 37, 63, 66, 89, 106 and 115.

The British Government intended to endeavour by negotiation with other countries to secure stable post-war markets for primary products, and while appreciating the importance to Northern Rhodesia of the base metal production of the country the Government could make no specific commitment in regard to any particular commodity. The question of the post-war control of the sale of scrap metal and of metal stocks on hand would be referred to the Secretary of State. Ventilation of the Mufulira mine would progressively improve as a result of measures being taken by the management.

Closer control was to be exercised over rental charges for private accommodation, and an ordinance was being drafted to replace the Rent Restrictions Ordinance of 1940.

The Government was not prepared to bear the cost of a referendum on the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Questions regarding the prevention of land speculation drew the statement that the Government had considered deferring the alienation of Crown land and the sale of private land until after the war, and that before making any final decision investigations were taking place in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia, where restrictions of this nature were already in force.

It was stated that the average monthly production of copper from the Roan Antelope mine from the beginning of the war until now was greater than the average for the period from January 1, 1938, to August 31, 1939, and would have been still greater but for the drop during 1941 on account of the difficulty of obtaining equipment. The average production during 1941 was higher than for the eight months of 1939 immediately preceding the outbreak of war.

A request was made that Northern Rhodesia should appoint a liaison officer in Nairobi in view of "continued complaints of unfair treatment of Northern Rhodesian soldiers serving in units other than the Northern Rhodesia Regiment." The Chief Secretary replied that the Government was quite unaware of any such complaints.

The Government was not able to state when the report on the Kafue camp would be published.

Time
Chicago, Illinois



International

"THIS IS THE GOLD COAST CALLING!"

These are ace broadcasters of Radio Accra on the Gold Coast (the busy British colony just below the hump of North Africa). They are propagandizing West Africans for the United Nations. They deliver war bulletins between programs of local news and chit-chat, ceremonial and sporting events; recount what the local chiefs are doing for the war effort; usher in plenty of choral and instrumental music. Mallam Bello Kano (*right*) and partner (Mallam Isq Katsini) are the Gold Coast's Amos 'n' Andy. Newscaster J. B. Wilson (*left*), the Coast's H. V. Kaltenborn, competes with Raymond Gram Swing who is piped in by BBC. Impassioned, eloquent, he is the terror of Radio Accra's technicians. His zeal for the United Nations occasionally moves him to seize the microphone and throttle it.

New Bill

The effect of U.S. radio propaganda on Axis citizens has apparently not been all to the good. Underground agents last week reported on a survey they had taken among Italian anti-Fascists who listen to U.S. and British broadcasts in Italian. Some of their observations:

▶ The broadcasts' tone is usually oratorical and demagogic, vulgar, presumptuous, and therefore offensive to reasonably intelligent Italians.

▶ Conspicuously missing is any large-scale political perspective which would give weight to words like Freedom and Justice.

▶ Threats of the destruction about to be visited on Italy are duds. The reaction of the civil population to bombing is much like that of Britain to the *Luftwaffe*.

▶ The absence of concrete facts demonstrating Democracy's superiority over Dictatorship is deplorable. Instead of protestations of eternal friendship followed by threats of total annihilation, Italians would like, for instance, to hear: 1) that Fascist printing presses in Tunis and Tripoli are now printing democratic Italian newspapers; 2) that the property of Fascists who fled from these cities has been confiscated, their mansions turned into rest homes for tired workmen.

▶ Italians would appreciate more detailed news of resistance to the Nazis inside conquered Poland, Yugoslavia, Holland, Norway, etc.—not only assassination news, but information on how clandestine newspapers are written, distributed, etc.

▶ Allusions to the Italian ancestry of many U.S. soldiers leave Italians cold. "Italians are used to killing one another."

▶ It would be just as well for United Nations propaganda if New York's Mayor LaGuardia were removed from the air. Italians find his Italian comical, his phrasing in such poor taste that not even Italian department-store ads can top it.

▶ The only time that clandestine listeners suspect that U.S. and British broadcasts could be worse is when they tune in the Italian broadcasts from Moscow.

This indictment got a partial reply last week when Allied Headquarters in North Africa revealed that broadcasting had begun with a new U.S. propaganda line over the first powerful U.S. transmitter (50 kilowatt, medium wave) in North Africa. Unlike past broadcasts from the U.S., the programs are not called the Voice of America but speak for all the United Nations from North Africa. They are dedicated to telling the news about the war, calmly, matter-of-factly, even when it is unfavorable to the United Nations.

In its first three weeks on the air, the station (location a military secret) has described United Nations' victories with considerable understatement. It has given Europe all the news of the U.S. coal strike, carefully avoided bombast, name-calling.

Although this does not furnish Italians with some things they might like to hear, the OWI now has a powerful voice to talk directly to Europe about foreign policy—whenever the United Nations can make up their minds about it.

East Africa and Rhodesia
London, England

JUN 3 1943

Belgian Colonial Minister on the Belgian Congo

Points from M. de Vleeschauwer's Address to Royal African Society

A COLONY can no longer be a territory held by its conquerors as their personal property in their own interest. A Colony is still less a possession that others can covet and steal from its regular keeper, who has assumed a responsible charge. Colonisation is a great work in the service and interest of primitive populations.

Conscious of her responsibilities as a Colonial Power, Belgium has striven to ameliorate the life and conditions of the Native inhabitants of the Congo by developing both individuals and groups. The pursuit of moral and social well-being is closely linked with the development of material well-being, the one being the mainstay of the other.

An efficient system of communications, obviously the best means of reaching the Native population in the more remote regions, is absolutely essential in exploiting untouched areas. The Belgian Congo has over 5,000 kilometres of railways and some 80,000 kilometres of road. It is the road which develops, brings administration, medicine, religion, education, and ensures supply.

Belgians Repair German Neglect

Under German control, Ruanda-Urundi, rich in population and cattle, was the frequent victim of famines following prolonged drought. These famines claimed at that time over 25% of the population. The Germans had not bothered to build roads, and it was not possible to aid the distressed and starving areas.

Since Belgium has had charge of the territory we have built over 9,000 kilometres of roads, which are among the finest in Central Africa and reach every part of the country. There have been, as in the past, periods of drought followed by crop failures, but help is quickly at hand to save the population from famine and the cattle from destruction.

Our railways and roads link and complement the navigable waterways, which amount to 12,000 kilometres in the Belgian Congo. About 1,400 boats and barges continually ply up and down the river. In April last the traffic amounted to 15,170 tons per month up-river and 20,566 tons down-river.

The Belgians found the Congo riddled with sleeping sickness, yellow fever and other endemic diseases. Entire tribes were wiped out. I have toured areas, now prospering, where once nine out of 10 of the Natives died. The white man's determination overcame the scourge, and the district now boasts a healthy and hapy population.

Our medical service today comprises :—

(a) The work of over 4,000 missionaries, who have organised dispensaries, hospitals and maternity centres.

(b) The medical services of the big companies, which assure for their workers a standard of hygiene and medical attention unapproached in many civilised countries.

(c) The "Foreami," a State fund, which the Government subscribes for the safeguard of Native health. The Foreami literally occupies entire regions, and may stay there for years until the conditions are judged to be completely satisfactory. The standard is then maintained by the regular health service.

(d) The Government Health Service, the most important of all, consists of 300 doctors and 150 health officers, who administer eight huge hospitals, 36 ordinary hospitals, and 383 dispensaries. In 1937 over 1,000,000 Natives received treatment and only 6,000 deaths were recorded.

In more than 5,000 schools there are at least 1,000,000 pupils. This limited scholastic population represents some 15% of the total population of the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. We teach reading, writing, arithmetic and general instruction. A smaller number of schools give technical instruction, prepare future teachers, or provide seconda[illegible]. I have always favoured professional training in modern agriculture and trade. We are trying to do better and more, but even now I do not think there is any African Colony where education is as widely spread as in the Belgian Congo.

Recruitment of labour for the mines and industries threatened to break the ties of family and tribe. In such a case the Native, placed in different surroundings, fed in a different way, and out of his natural element, easily loses his resistance, sickens and dies.

The first period of industrialisation in the Congo was difficult indeed. Happily the industries were saved by intelligent men both in industry and the Government. At the Union Minière, for instance, Dr. Mottoule completely reorganised the system of treating labour, with notable success. He inaugurated the practice of asking the families of the workers to accompany them. He built modern villages near the factories, and allowed the families to grow their own food and eat after their own fashion. He also organised a hospital service which cost tens of millions of francs and is a model of its type.

Native Policy in the Congo

The Government set up a commission to study the problem, and acted swiftly on its reports. It became forbidden to recruit more than 10% of the male inhabitants of a village for work in distant parts or more than 25% for local work.

A well-known Colonial personality, whom most of you know and hold in high esteem, confided in me one day—asking me not to mention his name if I should quote him—that in his estimation the Native labour of the Belgian Congo is better treated than the white worker in the country of which this distinguished man is an honoured citizen.

Negley Farson, in his book "Behind God's Back," made a number of remarks and observations always friendly and often contradictory about the Belgian Congo, across which he travelled in 1939. He declares :—

"It is all to the credit of the Belgians that they have taken this very primitive mass of Congo Natives and are yearly, inevitably, giving them better living conditions and a practical education. The scheme is sound."

The English writer, Selwyn James, in his book "South of the Congo," published in New York this year, says :—

"The black man here is the best fed, best housed and best educated in all the territories from the Cape to Cairo. . . I would say that the Congo Native is the happiest in Africa."

If our Colonial policy has as its result the excellent quality of making the Congo Natives the happiest in Africa, then it is a result of which we are both proud and happy.

I should like to mention our agricultural policy, and especially our policy of the "paysannat indigène."

Like all other Colonies, the Congo had to pass through the period of picking—the collection of wild palm nuts, wild rubber, etc. This was the period of abuse, for such a method lends itself very easily to excess. This system belongs to the past. Of course, the Natives still have the right to pick for themselvevs and sell fruit. Since the war the collection of wild rubber has been organised once more. The Congo is rich in rubber, and the requirements of the Allies are urgent. I can assure you that no "red rubber" will come from our forests and that the Natives work freely at this task. We do not intend to allow forced production by bonus or other methods.

The Natives of the Congo do not even keep cattle, except in the eastern districts near Ruanda-Urundi, where herds are plentiful. We believe that to establish a solid economic policy it is necessary to establish an agricultural plan as wide, varied and prosperous as possible. The mining of minerals is only a phase, and is perforce very local in character and limited in effect.

Agricultural economy [illegible]ntain European plantations. This method has a double disadvantage : first, it creates a centre of production [illegible]ecessary for industrial products or for export ; secondly, it serves as a useful training centre for the local inhabitants.

The present policy of the Native peasantry in the Congo owes its inception to H.R.H. the Duke of Brabant (now King Leopold III), who made two voyages to the Congo and between them paid a long visit to the Dutch East Indies. Upon his return he told the Belgian Senate in detail how he thought it advisable to create a Native peasantry. Due to his keen initiative, there was created the Inéac," Institut National des Etudes Agricoles du Congo, of which he became the first President. Our Sovereigns have always taken a deep interest in our work of colonisation.

What Inéac has already done for the agricultural economy of the Congo is immeasurable. This institute is really one of the most fertile fruits of Colonial Belgium.

The policy of Native peasantry is in full swing in the Congo. Our Natives in Ruanda-Urundi now produce coffee and efficiently manage their huge herds of cattle. In Kivu also they raise cattle, and I recently saw there a superb cinchona plantation belonging to a local tribe. Both in the north and south of the Congo, which has the advantage of two seasons because of its equatorial position, the Natives produce a large amount of cotton. We introduced cattle with real success into parts of the Congo where they had never been before. Now there are marvellous herds in the Lower Congo, the Kasai and the Katanga.

We associate our Natives with their administration and their own laws, when they follow their customs of tribal life, and when they leave their ancestral frames to live a more individualistic life in new centres we give them an appropriate form of self-administration. Conforming to our conception that colonisation must be made in the interest of the Natives, we intend to pursue progressively the emancipation of our Native people. We mean to give them the chance of conducting themselves independently of the Mother Country ; but we believe that a durable autonomy must begin from the bottom with the education of the small cells of Colonial territory.

Throughout the Congo we have adapted tribal organisations as Native administration cells. Each has its chief, whom we have had to teach that they exercise authority for those of the tribe and that they are not his, and that the possessions of the tribe and its taxes are quite apart from his own property. These were revolutionary ideas, especially for aged chiefs. The chief has his own council, he and his counsellors being selected in conformity with their own customs. In principle the white authority does not interfere, apart from exceptional cases.

Justice is applied by Native tribunals following their customary law. The judges cannot, however, apply customs contrary to public order, or which contravene legislation made in the interest of Native welfare.

Extra Custom Centres

Natives of different origin mingle around the industrial and commercial centres and missions. These gatherings have been organised under a separate form of "extra-custom centres"—special Native communities and towns in which the State selects the chief and picks his council, who administer the community, not according to any one tribal custom, but by common tribal customary principles. A white official assists them. Under this system Leopoldville has an extra-custom centre of 50,000 Natives, while Elisabethville has an equally important community. There are many more of smaller number Each day brings proofs of the success of the scheme, and gives great hope for the future.

To civilise a people takes much time. To civilise the Natives of Central Africa is to teach them to live like human beings, to provide them with better ideas which they may grasp or which they may turn to suit their nature.

The Congo is taking part with all its strength in the war effort of Belgium and the United Nations. Africans are as interested as we are—if not more so—in the final victory of liberty and right in the world. Our Congolese would have little to expect from the followers of race idealogy, and they know it.

Our part in the war effort is without reserve. I give full praise to our Colonials, both white and black, who have shown such devotion and ardour. They have distinguished themselves on the military front and fervently hope to do so again. They distinguished themselves daily on the work and production front under an exacting climate.

When parents who form a single unit educate their child, their love and authority are one, and are applied to the best interests of the child. When the father and mother are disunited, the child's upbringing suffers by consequence. Our Natives are children, are something of our children whom we love, and for whose well-being we strive. Condominium can hardly be a good influence for the Native.

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Hoover Suggests Africa For Jews

Philadelphia Tribune

Former President Herbert Hoover, in a radio broadcast Sunday night suggested that the millions of Jews in Europe might be saved if plans were developed to transfer them to suitable parts of Africa for white people to live.

The United Nations must do

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

SOUTH AFRICAN WOMAN DOCTOR

An African woman recently qualified as a medical practitioner overseas. She is the first of her people to do so. Miss Caroline Nompozola, from Transkei, South Africa left six years ago to study medicine at Glasgow University.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Members of the Native military Corps at worship in the Western D... during a service conducted by captain S. T. Andrews, Padre to the South African Infantry Brigade.

Bishop Wilfred Parker On Assaults On Africans

In the current issue of the "Kingdom" the organ of the Diocese of Pretoria, the Bishop of Pretoria, the Rt. Rev. Wilfred Parker, strongly protests against the growing assaults on Africans by Europeans.

"Many people," says the Bishop, "have been disturbed by the number of attacks on Natives by European hooligans in Pretoria as reported in the Press.

"Unfortunately I have it on good authority that these assaults are far more numerous than the public or the Department of Justice is generally aware. The effect upon the Natives themselves can be easily understood. This is made more acute when sentences are imposed which are ridiculously inadequate when the gravity of the offence is considered. One case which was tried in the Juvenile Court was particularly shocking

"According to the Press report a soldier, aged 18, committed a brutal and repeated assault upon a Native kicking him in the stomach, and as a result the victim died on the way to hospital. For this the convicted man received ten cats. One is entitled to ask why this person should be treated as a juvenile, and secondly, if he must be so treated, for what purpose do Reformatories exist? One of the first duties of any Government is to keep order and to protect its citizens. It is really monstrous that whilst Natives with great loyalty and courage are fighting for their country in the North enduring confinement as prisoners of war, and shedding their blood for South Africa, their people at home should be the prey of cowardly bullies."

Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

MAR 6 1943

The Value Of Team Work

Many Africans have written about African organisations and their leaders. Some have pointed out that these organisations failed to serve the people because they lacked proper and trained leadership. Others have gone further and stated that the failure is not due to lack of training on the part of the leaders but because of the lack of unity and patriotism among the leaders.

While we appreciate the fact that educated Africans are very fond of criticising each other because they all want to be in the limelight, nevertheless we feel that there is something radically wrong in our organisations, and that our leaders are responsible for disunity and divisions among the people. We are entirely in agreement with the argument that lack of unity and patriotism among leaders is responsible for the weakness of our organisations. If leaders were united and patriotic, they would see the futility of squabbling among themselves, of dividing their efforts and of wasting their energies and time in their disunited endeavours to bring about the unity of the African people. They would realise the fact that, in order to unite their people and lead them through difficulties and hardships to the land of freedom, it was important to pool their intellectual, material and spiritual resources. They would be willing, for the salvation and advancement of the people, to sacrifice their personal ambitions for the greater ambitions of the African race.

But because the majority of our so-called leaders are self-seekers, selfish and lacking in the qualities of true leadership, there is no harmony and co-operation among them; they are unable to serve the people for what they are concerned with is the promotion of their own interests and welfare. Until the African peopie produce men who will place the race first and self second, there can be no hope of our ever building up a strong national life that would eventually command the respect of other sections of the South African population.

The educated men of our race do not want to follow; they all want to lead and the result is that the people are confused and perplexed as to who they must follow. Indeed they cannot see the wood for the trees.

No doubt it will be said that we have made more destructive than constructive criticisms of our leaders, but our reply to this is that if that is the case, it is because the disease of our national disunity and divisions needs drastic remedies. It is because we feel that if our leaders cannot, like a team of oxen, pull together, then they must be lashed till they understand the value of team work, till they see the futility of divided efforts and realise the importance of consultation, ordination and co-operation.

The lack of esprit-de-corps among leaders hampers the progress of our organisations and it is a weakness which must be exposed. Men who are unable to harness the brains and energies of their colleagues in any organisation or enterprise cannot hope to achieve success in their undertakings. Team work is essential if our national and Trade Union organisations are to be of service to the people. The leaders, whether they like it or not have to work together, consult each other and pool their mental, material and spiritual resources, if the building of our national life is to become an accomplished fact, otherwise their efforts are made in vain. The road to success lies in collective responsibility and undivided efforts.

MAR 6 1943

Native Manpower On Wane: He Offers Solution

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

BRAZZAVILLE, French Equatorial Africa, June 24 (Delayed)—The greed of concessionaires who ruthlessly exploit the economic resources of Africa—at the expense of native manpower—is slowly depopulating the Dark Continent of its tribal inhabitants, in the opinion of Governor-General Felix Eboue, of French Equatorial Africa.

Eboue is author of a code for the administration of Africans which has created a sensation in Colonial government circles. It attacks governmental policies of long standing and sets forth a 10-point program designed to put an end to practices which Eboue has found objectionable in French Equatorial Africa.

The code reveals that Eboue is opposed to the widespread practice of granting large land concessions to European planters and industrialists. He would substitute for this a system of tribal agriculture which would yield the natives a greater return for their labors and enable them to develop their own living standards without outside aid. The role of the European concessionaire would be changed to that of broker and exporter for the agricultural products of the new system. The author frowns on the "wanton use of manpower where machinery could be utilized.

In connection with labor conditions, Governor Eboue advocates the abolishment of porterage, the co-system which employs footmen to carry passengers in hammocks in areas where there are no roads. The practice is rapidly ending un-

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PREFER OWN DEFECTS

"The fact is that they (the natives) much prefer, just as we do, the defects of their own country to a system which may leave them with no country at all. The sentiment which we call patriotism is universal.

"Let the natives themselves transform or reform their own customs, as has already happened in the case of Christian and enlightened natives. It will be less be their custom. There would be disadvantages in applying our own civil code to those who, though they have followed our teaching in the matter of marriage, still remain faithful to the traditions fashioned by their country. Africa must keep, and at the same time perfect, an African code of laws."

Polygamy is a widespread practice among the tribes of Africa and is partially fostered by a system

Take away from the workers all work that can be done by machines, he says.

NATIVE HALF-CASTES

"If a half-caste, abandoned by his father, returns quite naturally to the family of his mother, I see no reason why he should be removed. His personal happiness does not run any more risks, and quite possibly fewer, than if he were elevated to a higher sphere, with its possible isolation and only problematic success. I am of the opinion that the accession of the half-caste to the status of a French citizen (instead of French subject) is but a poor gift in return for all that the half-caste has lost: family life and security.

"Finally, I think that everything which divides the half-caste from native society, while he cannot enter European society, has the evil effect of creating a pernicious rivalry between blacks and half-castes, without giving the half-caste any advantage."

"To make or remake a society, if not in our own likeness, at least according to our mental habits, is to court failure. The native's code of behavior, his laws and his customs are not as ours.

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tem of dowry or payment for brides. Governor Eboue has the following observation in regards to this evil:

"The complaint against polygamy is that it encouraged depopulation, old and rich men only being able to pay the dowries of young girls who then remain sterile under their roofs.

"Dowry figures are sometimes forced up, much in the same manner that in unfertile countries the price of good land is. The one valuable asset, for which there is always an imperative demand, is overpriced, while the rest of the country's economy vegetates. A prudent attempt can be made to set up gradually a fairer (dowry) rate. But we will go no further and will not meddle with the amount of dowry as long as economic conditions are good and the incidence of marriage is normal.

OVER-ZEALOUS CLERGY

"Evangelization (of the native) must be accomplished by imperceptible degrees so that no break appears in tradition until the moment comes when one realizes that the work is done and the church in full flower.

"We often smile at these newly converted Christians who run backwards and forwards between the church and the sorcerer's house, collecting scapulas and fetishes and disobeying the Commandments with a cringingness so they have the least particle of obdurate that one doubts whether faith. Nature, we observe, puts up a strong fight against the Catechism. In this truth lies the key to the situation. It would be a mistake to treat these brand new and wonder-struck Christians as one would young Europeans, who, although unconsciously, are impregnated with their 15 or 18 centuries of Christianity."

Governor Eboue's native code sets up a vast program for the training of African artisans. "We must depart from the accepted principle of the almost good and concentrate on developing good workers," he says.

Is Brass Included? [6]

NIGERIA is fast imbibing civilization. Thus, many Native laws and customs in advancing areas are being altered to fall in line with modern ones. Some take to standardising the terms of marriage, making it possible for the issues of a marriage as also widows to inherit the property of their deceased fathers or husbands. Is this so with Brass? Is Brass included in this revolutionary age or is Brass still in the conservative age? *Eastern Nigeria Guardian*

We are not finding faults unduly. We are stating hard facts. Look at Port Harcourt, look at the other advancing towns, either Church marriage or a standard form of Native marriage is contracted. In many cases the male dies earlier. The widow and orphans are bequeathed the property of the deceased. It is only natural that having laboured with him, the widow and orphans should have complete control of the deceased man's property. *Port Harcourt*

We are open to correction. But we are not impressed that the Brass people interest themselves in enforcing either Church marriage or standardising Native marriage, nor do they care about what happens to a widow and her orphans. All that interests them is for couples marry as they like and if there be any issues and the man dies, the brother of the deceased man steps in for his property, not caring for the maintenance of his brother's wife or children.

These customs have brought so much ruin to families in Brass. They would continue to bring ruin unless the Assistant District Officer takes steps to teach his wards and the Chiefs to look into them from the proper perspective. Check this as No. 6.

Poverty Among Natives

Mochochonono
The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

FINDINGS OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE

"The Committee has been impressed above all by the poverty of the Native Community and by the all-per-vading ill effects of poverty throughout their social life." That is one of the first findings made as the result of its investigations by the Inter-Departmental Committee on the social, health and economic conditions of Urban Natives. Its report was released for publication recently, states a correspondent of the "FRIEND."

While the Committee has been at work the Wage Board has made extensive investigations, proceeds the report, and corresponding wage determinations, together with cost of living allowances, are expected to bring unskilled industrial wages in the large towns to the neighbourhood of £6 a month.

"This is bound to influence the general wage level, and will do much to relieve the immediate economic situation."

The Committee expresses the opinion that no complete solution of the rent question will be reached until a much cheaper, more commodious and more appropriate type of housing is discovered.

The present cost of £100 to £250 for the housing a Native family is excessive, it says. Not enough houses are provided; rent is too high, overcrowding develops and the purpose of "hygienic" housing is defeated.

EXTORTIONATE RENTALS

It was found that where Natives rent houses or rooms from private owners (mostly in slum areas) extortionate rentals are often paid. The powers of the Rent-Board are applicable but are seldom envoked It is recommended that a special inspector should be assigned to deal especially with the situation.

Transportation charges have been "no less baffling," proceeds the report. Obvious y it is hard that a Native should pay for travelling to work from a place where he is obliged by law to reside, but no one of the transporting concerns is willing to reduce charges For the sake of both example and of direct value of the concession, the Committee recommends that the Railway Department should make the first move.

The Committee recommends, "after earnest consideration", the administrative recognition of the Native Trade Unions. The proposals is to register the unions which are found to be sufficiently representative, and thereafter to deal with them formally instead of informally, but substantially in the same manner as at present. The object is to extend interim recognition, to bring the Unions under the same form of control, and at an early stage in their development to bring them into a relationship of co operation instead of hostility and opposition.

EDUCATION NEEDS

Regarding education and vocational training, the report says owing to poverty of Native parents their children grow up hungry, neglected and out of control. Drunkenness, gambling and immorality follows. It is urgently necessary that they be put to school, but school accommodation is grossly insufficient. "It will be an uphill to retrieve a generation reared under such conditions. Unless help is given quickly a large proportion must drift into crime.

"It is a question of saving these young people by spending now, or losing them to spend on police regulatories or prisons a few miles further along the road.

In addition to primary schooling it is equally necessary to provide simple types of vocational training, with emphasis of fitness, discipline and employability for boys, and domestic science for girls. Juvenile affairs boards should be created to help them into employment."

A detailed estimate was put to the Treasury in January to provide for these services in Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Kimberley, East London and Durban. The total was roughly equivalent to the last remaining third of the Native Tax.

"Unfortunately the budget makes only one-sixth available, namely, £230,000 leaving a shortage of £252,588 on the combined scheme." The Committee urges strongly that the matter be reconsidered.

The Department of Native Affairs says the report considers that there is no justification for excluding Natives from old age pension scheme while Coloured people are included.

The majority of the Committee agree, but the Secretary for Social Welfare advocates the alternative suggestion that indigent Natives suffering from infirmity caused by old age or invalidity be assisted in terms of his Department's Poor Relief Memorundum of October 16, 1941. If this suggestion is adopted the existing provision on the votes of the Department of Social Welfare will require to be materially augmented.

BRITISH COUNCIL PREPARES TO RECEIVE VISITING AFRICAN NEWSPAPERMEN

Des Moines, Iowa

London [illegible] have been completed for the reception of a delegation of top flight journalists representing the West African press who are expected here momentarily to visit and confer with high government officials at the invitation of the British Council. During the first ten days of their stay in the city the newspapermen will be quartered at the Hyde Park hotel and will later move to the Colonial centre. Bystander

Members of the party will include from Nigeria, Nnamdi Azikowe, managing director, West African Daily Pilot; A bubakar Inam, editor, Gus-kiya Tafi Kwabo Hause, a semi-monthly, and Isaac Babalola Thomas, proprietor of the Akede Eko Yoruba, weekly. From the Gold Coast will come Daniel George Beckle, editor, Gold Coast independent weekly; and Robert Beujamin Wuta Ofei, editor, Gold Coast Daily Spectator.

Others are T. J. D. Thompson, editor, Daily Mail; and C. V. Jarrett, represented by D. F. Thompson, editor, African Standard Weekly, for Gambia Echo, weekly. Gambia will be represented by J. C. Leigh, editor, Sierra Leone.

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Charter For Africa

Courier, Pittsburgh Pa.

JUL 31 1943

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

Real Opportunity for Allies to Demonstrate Four Freedoms, Not Empty Words

IN A scholarly address at the opening meeting of the March on Washington Movement, Dr. L. D. Reddick demanded that the United Nations apply the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms to Africa now. Dr. Reddick, who is Curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public library, and a teacher at the New York City college, declared that now, since the Axis forces have been driven from North Africa, the United Nations have virtual control of the whole continent. "This makes Africa the stage for a preview of the kind of a peace the whole world may expect when final victory comes."



Mr. Cayton

The United Nations have a real opportunity to demonstrate to the submerged masses of the world that the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms are not empty words.

REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALLIES

DR. REDDICK proposed a seven-point program, which would implement the Atlantic Charter for the African people:

1. **In all declarations of war and peace aims by the United Nations, the interests and welfare of the African people must be considered on the same level as are the interests and welfare of the people of Europe, the Americas and Asia.**
2. **The African people should be armed and permitted, if they so desire, full participation in the fight against Fascism.**
3. **Any conferences or commissions which are set up to consider the problems of peace or post-war planning in Africa should include representatives of the native African people; if American citizens are to be members on any of these commissions, American Negroes should be included.**
4. **There should be no transfer of territory in Africa from one imperialist power to another. Thus, a shattered Italian empire in Africa should not be returned to Italy or some other European power, rather it should be released to the inhabitants of those territories themselves. We are informed by the New York Times of May 6 that the Italian jackal, Mussolini, looks to return to his African colonial empire. There are those who wish to appease Italy and persuade her to desert Hitler and drop out of the war. As the bait, these appeasers would return the former colonies to Italy. We must see to it that this "sell out" of the African people who live in these territories does not occur.**
5. **The United Nations (or their equivalent world organization) should investigate fascism in South Africa. The treatment of the native Bantu in the Union of South Africa is similar to Hitler's treatment of the people of Central Europe.**
6. **Labor standards such as those of the International Labor Office should be maintained, with minimum guarantees for all African workers and the abolition of the color bar.**
7. **Real representation and suffrage rights of the native African people in local, regional and continental government. The continent falls into six major regions which geographically, economically and culturally represent units for political organizations. These six regions would make up the council of Africa which, federated with the council of Europe, the council of Asia and the council of the Americas would constitute the world organization.**

Color Bar In Education In South Africa

Journal and Guide

JUL 31 1943

Called Grave Detriment To Native Welfare

Norfolk, Virginia

JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa—The present color bar of training and education of doctors and nurses was absolutely unjustifiable and a grave barrier to improving the health conditions of the mass of African and colored people whose health standards were not only dangerously low but steadily deteriorating, stated a memorandum of the Race Contracts Committee, recently presented by Bishop Davis to the National Health Service Commission at Cape Town.

JUN 12 1943

AFRICAN DOCTORS

African and colored doctors must be trained in ever increasing numbers, and substantial bursaries must be made available to subsidize and make possible the training of many hundreds of non-European doctors to practice in rural areas, the commission was told.

To provide a basis for this training, free and compulsory primary and secondary education must be provided for colored and African children on the same basis as for Europeans.

African and colored nurses, midwives, health visitors and sanitary inspectors must be trained and given equal pay for equal services as Europeans.

A well-paid state medical service must employ doctors of all races, and higher rates of pay should be considered for doctors prepared to practice in country areas.

The abolition of the "tot" system, which is undermining the health of the non-European farm laborers, was strongly emphasized in the memorandum.

Workmen's compensation benefits should be extended to all types of employes and also the invalidity pension right to colored and African people.

A NEW BURDEN

The memorandum said that in the last ten years a new and very burdensome feature in hospitalization had arisen as a result of the demand of African people throughout the provinces for hospital treatment.

There could be no question that the demand of the Africans for hospitalization was assuming such proportions that no province could deal with the question adequately with the present subsidies and sources of taxation.

The anomalous position was pointed out that the provinces were expected to provide hospital treatment for Africans in respect of whom the Union Government had reserved to itself the right of taxation.

Free State Native Wins D.C.M.

The Comet

Lagos, Nigeria

DEC 26 1943

"A story of grim courage and zealous devotion to duty lies behind the immediate award of the D.C.M. to Pte. (Native) Lucas Majozi, who although wounded in the leg, hip, buttock and neck, continued to bring the wounded men back to a first aid post while under continuous enemy fire", states SAPAS's War Correspondent in Cairo.

"Majozi, a stretcher bearer is the first South African Native to win the decoration.

"The citation says: 'On the night of October 23–24 Majozi accompanied his company into action as a stretcher bearer. In the later stages of the action when within a 100 yards of the enemy and under heavy fire, he thought nothing of his personal safety and continued to evacuate casualties assisted by a co-bearer.

He was then wounded by shrapnel in the leg, hip, buttock and neck, but continued evacuating the wounded. When he was told by a medical corporal to go back to the regimental post he replied that there were many wounded men still in the minefield.

"He went back and with the assistance of other stretcher bearers, he brought back more wounded. After his co-bearer had become a casualty, he did not waver, but carried wounded men back alone on his back to the post.

"When he was eventually told by the company Commander to go back he smilingly refused and remained in duty, working incessantly, until he collapsed next morning through sheer exhaustion, stiffness and loss of blood.

His extreme devotion to duty and gallant conduct while under continuous enemy fire throughout the night saved the lives of many wounded men who would otherwise have died through loss of blood or possible further wounds."

DEC 26 1943

Native Farm Labour

The Comet

Lagos, Nigeria

Opening the discussion on farm labour, at the South African Agricultural Union in Bloemfontein recently, Mr. B. H. Ryder (Transvaal) said that farmers were constantly faced with rising prices, a considerable number of which were increased by labour costs. Although the Government had been repeatedly warned in the past about the acute position, matters have been allowed to drift until to day the country had to put up with conditions short of chaotic.

The application of Chapter IV of the Native Trust and Land Act, for instance was a dead letter, The time had come to ask that the Act should not be optional in each district, but should be applied throughout the country. Farmers were complaining daily that as the result of production drive, they have cows that could not be milked, lands which could not be ploughed and crops which could not be reaped, all because of labour shortage. Mr. C. H. Visser (Free State) spoke about the evils of share-cropping, which he contended should be prohibited. The practice seriously affected the poor farmer, who was powerless to prevent his Natives from leaving his farm for the comfortable life on the rich farmer's prosperity.

That same resolutions about farm labour problem appeared on the agenda year after year Mr. J. C. Hattingh (Free State) said this showed nothing that appeared to have been done about them. It was often heard, he said, that farmers offered unreasonable renumeration for the services of Natives. The more the Natives received from their employers the more they wanted and the less work they did. Although heavy work was expected from them; they were lazy by nature and unreliable unless under European supervision. The conditions were beyond the control of man, but the labour problem was not. It would be catastrophic to grow large crops successfully and perhaps suffer total losses through the lack of labour.

DEC 26 1943

Mr. A. B. Brink (Free State), thought that after years of poor crops and agricultural misfortunes when the farmer could barely make ends meet, it was no wonder that the Natives left the plateland for the towns, where they obtained better renumeration than the farmer could afford to give.

Native Auxiliaries In The Middle East

The Comet

Lagos, Nigeria

JAN 7 1943

The following report, appearing in the "TIMES" of the 23rd. October last, has been sent to us for reproduction, by a former District Commissioner who is now in England. In his cover-

"The outlying portions of the ... decided some time ago to draw ... recruits from the Native popula... clerks, storemen, artisans, cooks, ... the Empire in Africa and Asia, ... and substitute them for British ... soldiers in all the tasks which are ... performable by them.

This aim is in process of being achieved. The results generally ... were those of mechanics, drivers, ... manpower and shipping, it was ... all in my power to forward their greatest possible economy in ... interests.

... that here in England I am doing the Middle East armies with the sold... all my friends and assure them ... order to reinforce the strength of ... ing letter, among other things, he ... says: Please ... my grateful things to increasing share in the war. In the ... British Empire are taking an ever ... high percentage dilusion of the ... British forces was possible with... out appreciable loss of efficiency.

difficulties have had to be overcome. Forty different languages are now spoken in the Middle East forces, and 30 different ration scales are supplied. The difficulties of administration can be imagined. The most important areas drawn upon are Crown Colonies in East and West Africa and the protectorate in the Union of South Africa. Ceylon and Palestine have made handsome contributions: Cyprus, Mauritius and the Seychelles have each provided a quota; and even Malta, although a larger percentage of the able-bodied population is employed in the defence of the island, has produced a useful contingent.

KEENNESS OF BASUTOS

Part of the men thus raised are formed into special units, such as labour and transport companies; others are substituted for British personnel in British units. Generally speaking, the latter must be able to speak and understand some English. The West African Colonies and Ceylon have proved the most useful in providing men with this qualification, but the rules are not invariable. The Basutos have been the great test discovery, as owing to their keenness, intelligence, and attention to duty it has been found possible to employ them not only in labour companies but as drafts for coastal and aircraft artillery and army fire brigades.

All the commanding officers are loud in their praise, and all are prepared to take many more. Their recruitment to the British forces is encouraged by their Paramount Chiefs, the most important of whom is, incidentally, a woman. Many of the Chiefs themselves have volunteered, and are given the ranks of regimental and company sergeant majors. The Basutos, who are a fighting race, love drill and spend much of their leisure time in practising it. This makes it difficult to find suitable punishment for them when it is necessary, since the customary award of extra guards and drill is regarded as a privilege.

In addition to Natives of the African Colonies, women are being employed where available in the auxiliary services in the Middle East. Some hundreds of South African girls have for long been working as clerks in the Cairo staff offices, and now the Jewish community in Palestine has raised 2,000 A.T.S. who are generally coming into service.

The TIMES: Monday, October 26, 1942

The Basuto

To the Editor of the Times

Sir, To-day's issue of the "TIMES" contains a report from your Special Correspondent in the Middle East, under the heading "A Polyglot Army". In this report special reference is made to the wonderful work which is being performed by the Basuto. Those of us who lived among and loved the Basuto for so many years feel a thrill of pride when reading of their exploits and this tribute to their character, a t which we are in no way surprised. Mingled with this pride is a feeling of great thankfulness that our faith in them was not misplaced and our labours not in vain.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) G. T. Stanley Clarke,
District Commissioner
(Retd.), Basutoland.

The Royal African Society,
Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Oct. 23.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Police Drive Against Crime

No sane man, be he white or black, will quarrel with the determination of the police to stamp out crime on the Rand and Pretoria. The criminals, whether black or white, must be dealt with ruthlessly because they are the enemies of society. In protecting life and property, therefore, the police should have the fullest co-operation of all law-abiding citizens.

But no sane man can deny that the methods employed by the police in their present drive are having the effect of antagonising a large number of law-abiding Africans who otherwise would be willing to play their part in the fight against crime. The indiscriminate arrests of thousands of Africans, most of whom are not criminals, have angered our people who are beginning to ask whether or not South Africa is adopting the Gestapo methods of detecting crime, and whether mass arrests are the only method by which the South African Police can discover criminals, and if so, why is it that it is not applied in the case of detecting crime among other sections of the community? Unless a satisfactory answer can be found to these questions, the African people will continue to regard this police action with suspicion and misgivings, and to look upon the police not as guardians of law and order but as the arch-enemy of their freedom.

The Police raids, no doubt, have succeeded in driving the real criminals from the streets into cover, but it is doubtful if they have enabled the authorities to strike a blow at the men who have become not only a menace to the safety of the European community but also to that of the African people. The real African criminals, like the criminals of other racial groups, are skilled men in their "profession," and they know that to be without a pass or tax receipt would lead to their arrest. So, before embarking on their burglary and robbery expeditions they see to it that they are armed with these documents which do not only protect them but also give them the right of way. In this way they are able to evade detection and escape arrest. The fact that the wave of crime has subsided does not necessarily mean that all the criminals have been "bagged." They have been scared, no doubt, and temporarily driven to their old haunts, only to reappear when the storm is over.

Mass arrests, in our opinion, are not helping the police to stamp out crime, but are driving hundreds of Africans into crime. By nature our people are law-abiding and if to-day they are becoming criminals, the fault is not theirs but that of the many discriminating and oppressive laws under which they live and labour. The late John X. Merriman once told White South Africa, in a speech criticising the Natives Land Act of 1913, that they were sowing the wind and would reap the whirlwind one day. It seems as if his prophecy is becoming true. The oppressive policy of the Union which has rendered thousands of Africans landless and thus driven them into abject poverty, cannot be held blameless for what is happening to-day. The humiliating and demoralising laws enacted against Africans are largely responsible for the criminalisation of our people. In the words of one writer, "when men are treated like beasts they behave like beasts." There can be no doubt that as the result of the operation of these laws, the average African has lost his traditional respect for law and order. How can it be otherwise?

"The African," says Dr. F. E. T. Krause, "is all the time a prisoner in the land of his birth, although he might not be confined within prison walls." This is a statement made by a White man who cannot be regarded as "a Negrophilist" even by those Europeans who refuse to recognise the black man as a human being with human feelings desires and aspirations.

We are not here attempting to defend the burglars, thieves, robbers and murderers of the African race. These criminals, we repeat, must be dealt with ruthlessly; but we are strongly opposed to the indiscriminate arrests of our people for the purpose of bringing the criminals to book.

Segregation Has Failed--Smuts

Capius
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Britain's "Separatism," Outgrowth of Fear of the Majority "Blacks," Has Backfired On Her, Declares South African

By RANDY DIXON
(Accredited U. S. Army War Correspondent)

LONDON, April 1 (Censored)—A 'new deal' for eight million black subjects has been advocated by General Jan Christian Smuts, 73-year-old prime minister of the Union of South Africa, stressing the point that 'racial isolation has gone for good in South Africa.'

Smuts warns European 'trustees' that, unless certain adjustments are forthcoming in race relations, education, housing, feeding, and wages for natives, the lily-white ruling class races 'conditions, the result of which will be lamentable.'

"REPLY" TO H. G. WELLS

Smuts' declarations were made in a recent address in South Africa. Until this week, however, the text of it remained unreported elsewhere, but, now, an influential London source has produced its contents as a 'reply' to scathing denunciation of the South African situation by H. G. Wells, famous British author-historian.

Wells presented the comments of two friends in South Africa who were 'full of indignation at practical exclusion of the colored people from educational opportunity or any skilled trade.' 'Blacks are wilfully degraded,' the comment ran on, 'but they increase and multiply; if you let up on these poor devils now you'll get a civilized deal—if not, race rebellion. The more you decivilize them the more savage and vindicative and merciless will the conflict be. I ask you when all the rest of the world is made equal and free, how can the petty white tyranny of the South African caste system escape a conversion.'

OPINIONS COINCIDE

Similar opinions stem from John Burger in his book, "Black Man's Burden," reviewed Sunday by P. A. Milton, stating that Great Britain has no right to complain over

ADVOCATES "SOCIALISM"

"Mr. Burger sets out in moderate language and clear historical background what the position of the black people in the South African Union is and how a solid block of 4 to 1, with a population ratio of 4 to 1, are certain, in time, to overwhelm Europeans either by advocating white superiority, those dened on the African continent has made enormous strides. Communication has opened up. Interstate trade exists as well as urbanization through people moving from rural districts into towns. An effort was made to stop it, but it has accelerated, so that, with this urbanization has come the phenomenon of detribilization. It is the result of which will be lamentable."

FEAR REIGNS

A further factor of fear accentuates the situation, Smuts admitted, holding that Europeans, being in the minority, are victims of the motive of fear which produce segregation as a workable antidote, but, according to Smuts, it (segregation) has failed. How can it be otherwise he asked. The whole trend throughout Africa, he held, has been in the other direction. The African continent has made enormous strides. Communication has opened up. Interstate trade exists as well as urbanization through people moving from rural districts into towns. An effort was made to stop it, but it has accelerated, so that, with this urbanization has come the phenomenon of detribilization. It is the result of which will be lamentable."

Another Trait has industrialization of the tives, waking old rural culture and communal labor instead of flocking into industrial service.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

56a-1943
Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Ernie Finally Gets Warm

Takes 13,000-Mile Air Trip Through Darkest Africa

By Ernie Pyle

Somewhere In Africa.—During a lull in the Tunisian fighting I let the old wanderlust get the better of me, as usual, and took myself a trip.

It was just a little trip—only 13,000 miles. If I'd thought to go in a different direction, I could have traveled from Tunisia to California and back to Tunisia again in the same direction. Yet all I did was fly around Africa.

The reason for the trip was twofold—to get a breathing spell from the front, and to try to get warm. I hadn't been warm in nearly nine months, and one way to get warm is to go south.

So I went down to the tropics. I slept under mosquito netting, swam in the Gold Coast surf, bought ivory carvings in the Congo, watched native jungle dances, took after-lunch siestas, had my own houseboy and really lived the life of Reilly on my small world tour.

It wasn't entirely a vacation trip, for I wrote columns as I went along. So now I'll be telling you about the trip, and also how some of our American soldiers live in the other half of this vast and strange continent.

Would Fly All Day Long

Our trip took us over mountains, ocean, jungle and desert. It was a sort of pioneer version of peacetime traveling with Pan American Airways, except that it was all by Army plane. We'd fly all day, go to bed early and get up anywhere from 2:30 on for another early start.

You almost always take off before daylight, for distances are vast in Africa and you cover a lot of same in one day. Rolling out of bed at inhuman hours gets to be almost normal for you after a while.

I remember one morning at a little jungle camp down in the Congo. We were sitting at a mess-hall bench eating breakfast. Our pilot, Capt. Johnnie Warren of Columbia, S. C., was sitting next to me. We were both half-asleep.

A faint dawn began to show in the sky. "Look," I said, "it's getting daylight."

Whereupon Captain Warren looked out the window, threw down his spoon and said, "Aw, shucks, that takes all the fun out of the takeoff. Now we can see where we're going."

We flew across the Sahara. We landed at little pinpoints populated only by a dozen or two Americans in khaki shorts, holding these far outposts that must be held by somebody.

The desert was stifling when we came down upon it, and each time we pitied the fellows stationed there and were glad to leave and climb back into the cooler skies.

Can't See Desert From Air

The Sahara is hard to see from the air, because the wind keeps a constant haze of sand hanging above it. After you've risen a couple of thousand feet you don't see anything.

For a long time I forced myself to stay awake and keep looking out the window, for fear I'd miss something interesting. But finally I gave up hope of seeing anything and plunked myself upon an inviting stack of gray sacks piled along one side of the cabin.

And thus, cuddled down into a nice form-fitting nest, I slept most of the way across the Sahara Desert upon the United States mail.

I should have abandoned my long underwear and heavy uniform the day after starting. But I figured on the coolness of flying at high altitudes the following days, and left them on.

On the third day we were deep in the tropics. We stopped at a jungle field for lunch. It was hotter than hell. Most of the black natives were semi-naked. The whites were sitting around in a sort of boiling stupor. The sweat poured off us newcomers, and that woolen underwear began to wriggle. I felt as though somebody had poured hot gravy down my back.

And then the pilot decided to stay there overnight. We were assigned to barracks, and carried our luggage about a quarter of a mile to them through the blasting sun.

Washed Until He Was Weak

I flopped on my cot a few moments and shut my eyes, just long enough to roll over in my mind the delightful anticipation of the bath I was going to have.

In the tropics, bath water is never heated. It's just right without heating. The water came pouring out of the showers over me, and water has never felt so good. Baths had been few and unsatisfactory for me during the past winter. But there in the tropics I washed and washed until I was weak from over-cleansing.

And then I put on summer underwear and thin khaki, abandoning long heavy underwear for the first time since last July. For a couple of hours I felt the way one feels after fever—light and floating and strange. But I felt good.

That transition from heavies to lights, from months of cringing against the told to the sudden freedom of true warmth, is an experience that sticks in your mind for weeks above the ordinary happenings of the days.

Liberia is where I became a sanitary human being again. Long live Liberia!

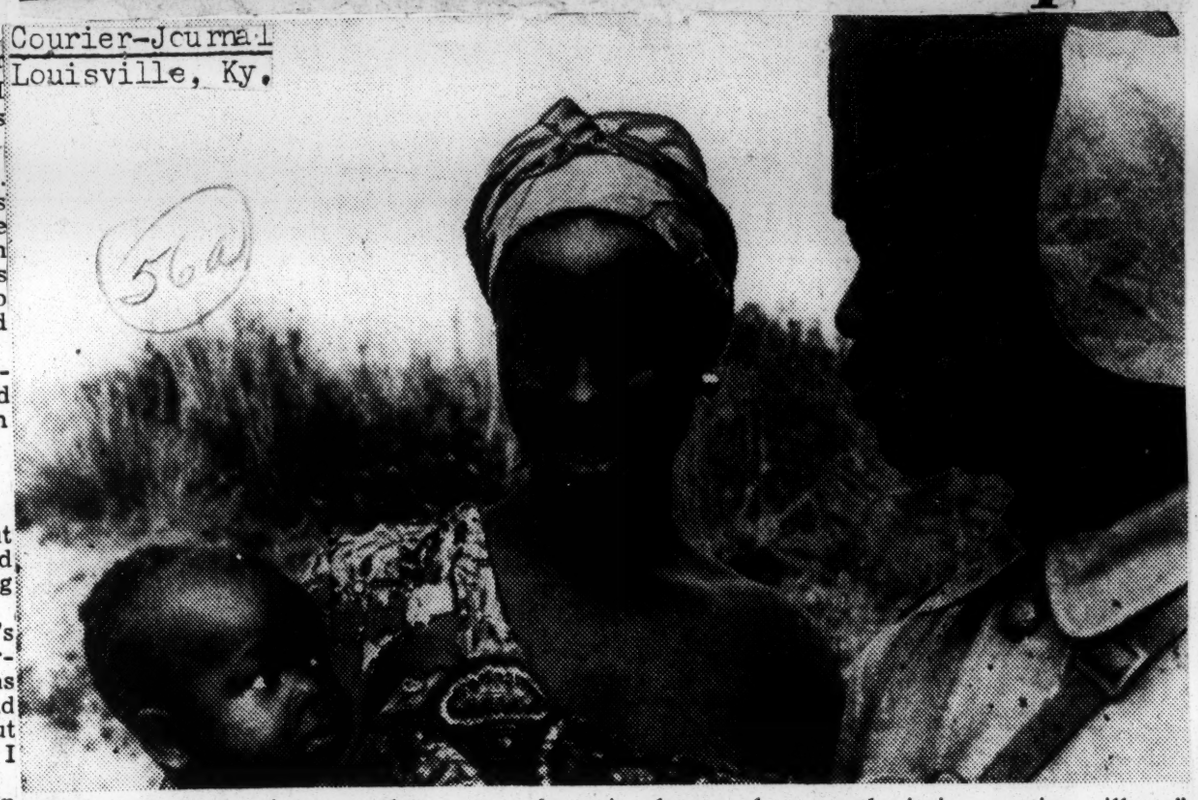


Acme Photo.

"In the tropics, bath water is never heated. It's just right without heating."

Brazzaville Is Picturesque

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.



"Brazzaville has a few paved streets, a few nice homes, but mostly it is a native village."

Free French Movement Born In African Village

By Ernie Pyle

Somewhere In Africa (By Wireless)—Brazzaville is the capital of French Equatorial Africa. It is also the original headquarters of the entire Free French movement throughout the world.

You'd have to search a long time for a more remote spot in which to center a world movement, but at the time France went under there weren't many French territories left to harbor a renewal of the war against the Germans.

Brazzaville has been mostly just an executive war capital, fighting only with the radio, with plans, with decisions. General de Gaulle has been there a number of times, but no actual movement or concentration of war goods has ever occurred there. It's just too far away from anywhere.

Brazzaville is on the opposite bank of the Congo River from Leopoldville. The river there is about a mile and a half wide. You cross in a motor launch which runs every half-hour. Natives sit in the front part and whites in the rear.

Brazzaville is to Leo what West Memphis, Ark., is to Memphis, Tenn. It is small in comparison and everybody goes to Leo for his better shopping and entertainment. Brazzaville has a few paved streets, a few nice homes, but mostly it is a native village.

Town Is Ivory Center

There is one thing you do go to Brazzaville for however, and that's to buy ivory. It is one of the best places in Africa for ivory carvings. I wanted to get some to ship home, so I collected a friend and we went across the river.

This friend was Capt. Phil Ross (now a major), formerly an independent oil operator in San Antonio, Texas. Buying ivory is one of the his hobbies. He knows the values down a centime, and he has a way of haggling with the natives—a boisterous pretense of being insulted and angry at the prices they ask—that tickles them to death.

When we got off the launch about a hundred black boys came charging down as though we were a citaldel and they were storming us. They were all ricksha pullers.

Knowing how this thing works in other countries, I quickly picked out one boy on the theory that he would save me from the rest. But it doesn't work that way in Brazzaville. The others continued to yell, grab, push and haul at my defenseless person until we were a hundred yards down the road. Real chamber of commerce go-getters, hotse Brazzaville boys.

A Brazzaville ricksha is something new under the sun. It has only one wheel. This wheel is nicely rubbed-tired and about the size of the motorcycle wheel. It sits in the center right beneath your seat. A framework of shafts extends fore and aft, and it takes two boys to balance and pull the thing.

Brazzaville is full of rickshas, but for some strange reason there are none at all in Leo, ten minutes away.

Buying Is Complicated

We went into the heart of the native section and finally pulled up before a mud house. An ivory dealer lived there. He got out his supply from a wooden truck, spread it out on the bare ground of the hallway that ran along the front of his house, and we began bargaining.

The grapevine carried the word rapidly over town, and pretty soon other dealers began to arrive with their ivory tied up in white rags. They would sit and watch the proceedings for a while and then slowly untie their stuff and very gradually enter the bargaining.

They were all Negroes, dressed mostly in loosely flowing white gowns. About a dozen finally came. These were not ivory carvers, but merely traders.

They looked like plain jungle Negroes, yet they were acute businessmen. When the American troops first arrived, ivory prices skyrocketed, but when we were there most of the troops had gone and prices conseyuently had nosedived again.

Some of the Negroes spoke a few words of English, and Captain Ross knew a few words of French. Between them we bargained, laughed and

haggled there on the ground for three solid hours We bought bracelets, Negro busts, solid ivory elephants, beautiful madonnas, knife-and-fork salad sets, dainty pairs of antelopes, turtles, necklaces.

It was more like an auction than a private transaction. I kept books on the things—whenever Captain Ross would finally strike a deal for something he would lay it aside and I would put down a description of the article and its cost, on the back of an envelope. When we were finally finished we had more than fifty separate pieces and they ran into thousands of [illegible]

I added up the figures, Captain Ross added them up, and two of the Negroes added them up. I don' think they could add, but they said the total was correct. Anyhow, we paid a lump sum to one man and left it up to them to thresh out the division among themselves.

How they ever got it straightened out I don't now, for it was a complicated mess, but everybody ned happy, including us.



In AFRICA

with *Ernie Pyle*

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

SOMEWHERE IN AFRICA.—(By Wireless) — You know me when I get started traveling—I just can't ever seem to stop. So I came back to North Africa from the Tropics by the longest possible route I could find—via Egypt.

It's a long haul. It takes you clear across Africa, down the Nile, and back along the whole Mediterranean shore. It takes you into parts of deepest Africa that few Americans had ever seen before this war. It makes you realize more than ever how completely global, poking into the farthest and tinest recesses, this war really is.

Nearly everywhere you go you find some American troops, from mere handsful up into the thousands. They are not fighting troops, they are the builders and maintainers of airdromes, who sort of catch our multitudes of airplanes and toss them on to the next station on their long haul from America to Russia, India, China.

The men who staff these remote landing fields up and down Africa live a strange and almost inconceivable kind of existence. They are completely divorced from life as they knew it back home, and from the war, and from all normal associations with people of their own kind. And yet, because of the airplane and the radio, they keep in close mental touch with the world.

* * *

HEAT, ISOLATION, MONOTONY FOUND

At the most weirdly isolated places they get mail from home quicker than we do in North Africa. They set themselves up in permanent quarters more homelike than ours in the north. They are in no danger, but they must bear the great crosses of heat, isolation and monotony. On the whole they don't seem to mind it much.

At one certain field our men have built a big permanent camp. Overnight transients are assigned to wooden cots in open barracks. Each block has toilets and showers, and it's wonderful to get under that water after a hard day of flying. At the back of each block is a big electric refgrigerator, and it is filled with scores of Coca-Cola bottles, contaiinng not Coca-Cola but cold water. You drink continuously in these hot places.

There is only one white woman—a British nurse—within 200 miles. All gasoline has to be trucked 375 miles from the end of the nearest railroad. And yet things aren't so bad. Listen—

Beautiful Arabian horses abound there. Before the Americans came, you could buy one for $20. Now the price has gone up to $50, but even so you've got a horse that would cost you $500 or $1000 back home. There are 175 Americans in this camp, and 50 of them own their own horses.

Down there when you buy a horse you don't just buy a horse. You also buy (all included in the $50) the bridle, the blanket, the saddle, the horseboy, and the horseboy's whole family!

Our men have built a big three-sided barn. On one side are the horses' stalls. At the end the feed and saddles are kept. Along the other side the horseboys and their families live.

* * *

HORSEBOY FEEDS, CARES FOR HORSE

A horseboy does nothing whatever except feed and care for your horse. It's his craft. You wouldn't think of asking him to do anything else. He sticks with the horse as long as the horse lives, and if he doesn't like the new owner, professional ethics make him stick with you regardless.

And are you wondering about the upkeep of an Arabian horse and horseboy and the horseboy's whole family? Well, I raised that question and discovered that the total cost of feed for the horse, pay for the boy and food for the whole family is—10 cents a day. Horsemen, here's your paradise.

The commanding officer at this place is Lieut. George Hester, of Tubac, Ariz. He spent five years with American Airlines in the States and with Pan American Airways in Central America before coming over here. He likes his work and finds the life interesting and full.

For instance, he was telling me about a recent huge conclave of chiefs, a sort of annual review climaxed by a parade of 5000 horsemen. As commandant, Lieutenant Hester was asked to sit with the big chief and review the parade.

* * *

ONE OF MOST MOVING SIGHTS EVER SEEN

He says it was one of the most moving sights he had ever seen.

The horses were flamboyantly decked out, some of them in red velvet pants, and a thousand of the 5000 horsemen wore coats of mail that had been handed down right from the day of the Crusaders.

These Negroes are mostly Mohammedans. They seem to have a tinge of Arabian in them, and they speak a language that is incomprehensible to the coastal Negroes.

These people dead in the heart of Africa don't [illegible] about what goes on in the world.

The average native knows vaguely that there is a war on, but he can't conceive of its proportions because he actually doesn't know how big the world is.

His conception of the Allies is merely that England is big and America generous. He knows little about the oceans. He knows roughly that America is somewhere west and Cairo somewhere east, near Mecca. He has never heard of Japan.

I thing maybe he's got something there.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Freedom Of Speech

The suppression of freedom of speech and freedom of organisation is a weapon usually resorted to by rulers who are conscious of the fact that they are not dealing fairly and justly with the governed. It is a weapon through which they defend their misrule and injustice. But it is a double-edged weapon which, while inflicting hardships on the governed, might one day produce disastrous consequences to the welfare of the whole community.

It cannot be denied that suppression of freedom of expression does not provide a remedy for unrest and discontent; it drives those who are dissatisfied underground and makes them more dangerous than when they are allowed to organise themselves and air their feelings and opinions openly. It must be remembered that while expression can be controlled, thought is much too elusive for laws to control it.

According to our contemporary the "Nigel Echo," the Health Committee of the Springs Town Council, has recommended to the Council that—

"No person shall convene, hold, preside at or address a public meeting at Payneville which has not been approved in writing by the Superintendent after consultation with the Advisory Board."

It is stated that the Health Committee came to this conclusion because of meetings which had been held recently in Payneville and addressed by certain Europeans "with a view to creating unrest among the Natives." We hold no brief for "propagandists or agitators", whether they are Europeans or Africans, but we are firmly convinced that the proposed regulation will not in any way prevent unrest among the inhabitants of Payneville, if the conditions under which they live and labour, and the wages which they receive, are not improved. Unrest among people, be they white, brown, yellow or black, is not caused by "agitators" or "propagandists" it is the product of misrule and injustice. No agitator will succeed in creating trouble unless the soil in which he sows the seeds of revolt is fertilised by those who wield the sceptre of power.

The Springs Town Council will be well advised to follow the wise advice given by such men as Councillors R. Moore and T. C. Davies, M.P.C. who, during the debate on the proposals, took up the attitude that the recommendation was "undemocratic" and "reactionary", and that the Council "could not adopt such a repressive policy without expecting repercussions." Already Africans on the East Rand are up in arms against the proposed regulation. They are holding meetings of protest not only in Springs but also in Brakpan and Benoni. What does this signify? It is an indication of the growing spirit of revolt, on the part of the Africans, against the violation of the principles of democracy by Europeans in this country.

It is not the suppression of freedom of assembly that will make the people of Payneville peaceful and law-abiding but the removal of disabilities imposed upon them; it is not the "Gestapo" methods that will keep "agitators" and "propagandists" out of Payneville, but the redress of the people's legitimate grievances. There can be no doubt that all is not well with the people of Payneville, and some one has said: "When the body has a disease, overt symptoms are a means of safety. If they appear, they can be diagnosed and a remedy applied. If the symptoms are suppressed, the disease may develop undetected till it is too late to effect a cure." In our opinion unrest in Payneville, as in other Reef centres, is an "overt symptom" of a disease that cannot be cured by suppression but by applying a remedy which will eradicate its causes.

Bee Chicago, Ill.

The Future of Africa.

REPORTS FROM AFRICA by way of London, relate the plan of white settlers in South Africa to submit to the peace conference a scheme for the establishment of the United States of Africa. Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is heading this planning group, which plans soon to call a meeting in Johannesburg. This meeting will be known as the non-African conference.

This scheme for the United States of Africa will be submitted to the leaders of non-British African territories, all of whom are white. No mention was made of Ethiopia or Liberia. Perhaps it was because of an unoffending omission, or perhaps, these little countries were considered virtually powerless. At any length past history of such events are not reassuring. If coalition of African leaders adopt the scheme of the United States of Africa, it will be presented by Sir Godfrey to the peace conference for ratification.

Such a scheme is highly premature and visionary, for it is nothing more than a scheme for a super-imperialism.

It might be pertinent to inquire as to what disposition will be made of the newly acquired Italian North African territory. The answer is not hard to seek. The United States has no territorial ambitions in Africa. It only seeks eqality in trade concessions in the world's markets. The former Italian African empire will come under British 'custody."

Africa has its bloodiest battles yet to be fought if the pleasing utterances about the peace plans result only in a continuance of the ruthless treatment which has made African colonialism one of the blackest pages in all history.

The greatest potential leaders among Africa's teeming black millions are its student-leaders. These young men have made the curricula of the world's universities, as well as contemporary life, the objects of their intensive study. They will can ignore the fact that the status of the never permit again, unchallenged, the black man must be tremendously inertia and ignorance which in the past proved. have made their people nonentities and lackeys for ruthless European exploiters.

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The Future Medical Service

Gold Coast Independent

MAY 27 1943

CONSIDERABLE interest has been caused both in circles in West Africa and Britain by Colonel Oliver Stanley's recent pronouncement on the Medical Service in West Africa. Hitherto the arrangements in regard to the position of African Medical Officers has not been an entirely happy one and this paper has repeatedly urged that changes and improvements were long overdue.

In the past it has been felt and is still felt that African doctors were not given fair opportunities or at least opportunities comparable with those extended to European doctors, either in technical or executive capacities, and this state of affairs is rendered all the more regrettable by the fact that there is no valid reason for it.

Colonel Oliver Stanley has sought to justify to a certain extent the reasons for this discrimination in the Medical Service although he cannot be said to have made a marked success of it. He has spoken of the inability of the African population to produce the requisite number of suitable people which has necessitated the recruitment of European doctors. Furthermore, in order to attract good European doctors it is necessary to offer 'substantial salaries, a permanent career, prospects of promotion, free quarters and other advantages, including the possibility of employment in a 'unified' Service covering not only West Africa but the Colonial Empire as a whole.'

MAY 27 1943

This may probably be true, but it still does not explain satisfactorily why such African doctors as are available should work under conditions so widely at variance with those enjoyed by European doctors. The differences are too well known to need repetition, but they all have their roots in nothing more substantial than racial discrimination. This conviction is amply borne out by Colonel Oliver's own statement that 'the Colonial Office has been and is actuated by a genuine desire to abolish racial discrimination in the public Service and to give the Colonial people the utmost scope for employment, and the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is diplomatically described as possessing certain anomalies and disparities.

At the same time however, there seems much to be hoped for by the fact that Colonel Stanley whilst admitting their existence, makes no lavish promises and points out that they cannot be removed by the stroke of the pen. We believe that this rational and logical approach to this subject spells better prospects for Africans than large but unspecified promises. We have observed with regret that of late there has been a tendency on the part of certain Statesmen to indulge in specious promises which we fear are promoted more by the exigencies of the moment than a genuine desire to improve the lot of the peoples to whom they are given and numerous warnings have been given by our sister paper The Daily Echo against making promises which may ultimately prove difficult of fulfilment.

MAY 25 1943

Colonel Stanley howeve cannot be said to have erred on the side of glibness in whatever promises he may have made. On the contrary he has sounded a warning note against expecting an immediate Colonial Utopia and has laid down certain conditions which would seem to be the result of mature reflection. He has stated that the primary object is not to provide employment for African doctors but to provide medical service for the people not to establish an African privileged class but to ensure that the service shall be the best. These are the two foremost considerations and in giving them effect to employ as many African doctors as possible and to exclude no suitable candidate on grounds of colour creed or race.

This last principle has been postulated by Mr. Macmillan and we feel that it should be properly stressed. The aim of the Medical Service should be to provide scope for African doctors and in making appointments to give the African doctor first consideration. Where a choice has to be made between an African and a European applicant for a post the acid-test should and must be qualifications experience ability. The present custom of differentiating between Medical Officers and African Medical Officers must be abolished. In making promotions, ability should take precedence over seniority as has been implied by Sir Alan Burns in connection with other departments and the logical course for any African Doctor should be towards Senior Appointments both in hospitals and in the Executive Branch subject of course to ability. Finally the ultimate aim of the Medical Service should be towards a preeminently African Service with Africans holding key positions. Thus and thus only can the principles of trusteeship and self government work out in practice.

MAY 27 1943

In one regard however we cannot associate ourselves with Colonel Stanley and that is where he envisages a situation in which the medical services will be mainly and eventually wholly staffed by officers who have obtained their medical qualifications in West Africa itself. Either now or in the near future such a state of affairs is unlikely and we do not feel that it would serve any useful purpose. Certainly we do not think that it would do more to ensure the service being as efficient and widespread as possible than the present system of training in the United Kingdom. Such qualifications would be of no value unless they were reciprocated throughout the Empire and to reach such a stage would require an expenditure which might be better applied to development spheres. Such training could never surpass either in scope or soundness that provided by present facilities and any financial saving which might result would in our opinion be more than offset by the benefits to be derived from the advantages of the present system.

MAY 27 1943

The Lesson From South Africa

Gold Coast Independent

MAY 8 1943

Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

THE Union of South Africa has been generally notorious for its repressive measures where its African nationals are concerned. Instances of mass cruelty against the African and utter disregard for any latent ability were not lacking in Cape Town itself. The result was that the African was permitted to do only the menial work of the most unskilled kind. Indeed the relation between White and Black was something akin to the slave and master practice of the slave era.

It is therefore happy to observe that since this war started the Government of General Smuts has been making genuine efforts to introduce improvement. A measure of just one is now merited to the "under dog" of the country. Not only is he given the chance to develop himself on his own lines but he is also thought of as materially contributing his share just as any one else towards making the country a prosperous South Africa.

The Government realises that he destiny of he country is as much in the hands of the Black as it in the hands of the White.

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The African in South Africa today has a future "free from the prejudices and obsessions which run so deep in South Africa"

This change of policy is surprising but it is no less gratifying. But the question is what lesson do we in the Gold Coast draw from it? We have our own problems to solve. According to our present Constitution the Government of this country is not responsible to the people. But all progressive minds think the time has come when the people should be given a definite say in the administration of the country of which they are junior partners.

Our present constitution let the Government realise, has outlived its day. If the expansanist policy or maximum development ideal propounded recently by Colonel Stanley in the Commons would materialise and reduced to the interest of the Empire and the world in general a start should be made now. There is no other time more suitable than the present let there be no mistake about this.

As a people we in the Gold Coast cannot, may can never attain to any appreciable economic standard with political power lacking. In plain language economic independence is never reached without political power being in the hands of the people.

It is therefore conclusive that economic stability and sermom on developing the economic resources of the country for the people will even remain unrealizable doctrinal dogmas if the constitution of the country and the organisation of the public services remain what they are now

A change is unescapably essential.

Education For What?

SINCE this Newspaper started the campaign for more and more education, as a counter-step directed against the bug-bear of mass illiteracy in this country, there have been an overwhelming avalanche of criticisms and comments from almost every branch of public opinion. While some have been adverse, yet, happily, the majority of critics have been quite fair and constructive, so far.

To restate our policy, we as a national paper have always favoured that type of education that co-ordinates both mind and hand towards the successful implementation of scientific growth. The sort of education that makes our boys and girls merely routine bench-warmers and pen-pushers, exercising no initiative of any shape or form, we have time and again deplored.

We believe in the education that aims at setting us eventually on our own footing. We believe in the education that teaches the mass how to make this blessed land of ours rub shoulders, equally, with others in the great society of nations. And we believe in that type of education that fosters initiative, originality and the scientific approach to all our problems.

This, then in brief, is our educational credo.

Northern Rulers Conference

ACCORDING to a rather bald official communication which is published in our provincial columns today, the annual Conference of Northern Rulers opened in Kaduna last Monday and is evidently still in session. But for the mysterious cloak of secrecy which is made to surround everything from the North, this conference should have supplied the Nigerian Press with first class news whilst it lasts.

We have, on several occasions, commented on the indulgent grandmotherly attitude of the Nigerian Government to the Northern Provinces and our fear that like all overpetted children, the Northern Provinces might not only become a spoiled baby but also infect other parts of the country and become a sort of sand-bag on the wheels of progress.

We are asked to believe that these annual conferences represent a definite step forward in the political evolution of the country but, we regret, we cannot see it as such in as much as they are held behind closed doors and only the censored, approved official versions of the proceedings are released to the public.

For instance the dry as dust official news published today shows that the conference started last Monday, 21 subjects are to be discussed and the Governor of French Niger Colony attended. We believe we are to regard this piece of news as a scoop. What exactly does the Government think we are?

Labour Quarterly Review

THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT is a child of circumstances. It was born under the circumstance of misery and squalor which featured the lot of the average Nigerian wage-earner. It was born under the circumstance of sweated labour exacted from the average Nigerian wage-earner. It was born under the circumstance of cheap, unremunerative and questionable labour conditions in Nigeria.

With the enactment of the Trade Unions Ordinance, efforts were made to grant legal recognition to the system of collective bargaining which is the basis of Trade Unionism, everywhere in the world. Since then there have been so many laws and amendments made that we can safely say that Nigeria now can boast of a Labour Code of Laws.

Gone are the days when the labour leader was officially regarded as a Bolshie and any person who preached the right of collective bargaining among workers was deemed to be a sedition-monger. Those were the days when men like Wallace Johnson abortively tried to effectuate consciousness among the workers of Nigeria. Today, very few of us remember Wallace Johnson and his activities in the effort to organise a labour movement in this country. Behold the dream of yesterday has become a reality today!

Yes, we appreciate the creation of a Labour Department, the appointment of Labour Officers, the legalisation of Trade Unionism, and now the organisation of "Department of Labour Quarterly Review: Official Organ of the Department of Labour" to supplement the "Nigerian Worker" — all in this Nigeria of ours. The "Labour Quarterly Review" is neatly printed; its articles are well-selected, and the opinions expressed are reasonable. We wish for it long lease of life and unadulterated service to the cause of the Labour Movement in Nigeria.

MAY 8 1943

JUN 5 1943

Smuts Says Ban Of Prejudice Being Lifted In South Africa

Philadelphia, Pa. Tribune

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—In a recent address to a huge audience of South African men and women, Gen. Smuts declared the ban of prejudice is being lifted in South Africa that colored people, can feel themselves educated and are learning of our, of which trades and industries. South Africans will be

Smuts said, "and have borne great sacrifice." The prime minister, in outlining his "vision of a social

"This is more than a war," said he expected a better South Africa as the result of the war. He said he did not believe that was an accident in history but that it is an integral part of it, and "we have a profound effect in moulding the future.

He said one good effect was that colored and European South Africans had learned to work together and respect each other.

"South Africa as a whole is a quicker social revolution spreading throughout the world."

"They improved their social life, their children are be

"You, young men have gone forth in their thousands, Gen. Smuts said, "and have borne yourselves very noble and great part in the victories achieved."

"You can hold your heads—you are entitled to be proud. It will be a great moment in our history when all races, including

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

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Report of Committee on Economic Conditions of Urban Natives. VI.

South African Outlook, Lovedale, South Africa

MAY 1 1943

OLD AGE PENSIONS : AN IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION

"282. *Old Age Pensions. In the opinion of the Department of Native Affairs there is no justification for excluding Natives from the Old Age Pensions Scheme while Coloured people are included.* The hardships felt more particularly in the towns and in country areas where tribal conditions have largely disappeared. In these areas the care of the aged has become a serious burden on people of whom the majority are already below the bread line. . . . . "

"283. *The majority of the Committee are in agreement with these views, but the Secretary for Social Welfare advocates the alternative suggestion that indigent Natives suffering from infirmity caused by old age or invalidity be assisted in terms of his Departments' Poor Relief Memorandum.* . . (which) authorises assistance to indigents not catered for under special schemes."

"HUNGRY, NEGLECTED AND OUT OF CONTROL"

The Committee's Interim Report, already referred to, pointed out that "Under present conditions of Native family life in the towns, poverty obliges both parents to contribute to income. Whether the mother's contribution is obtained by lawful or unlawful means, in neither case is it easy to devote proper attention to her children. They in turn grow up hungry, neglected and out of control. They live in the streets in gangs; drunkenness, gambling and immorality are daily before their eyes. It is urgently necessary that they should be put to school, but school accommodation is grossly insufficient. It will be up-hill work to retrieve a generation reared under such conditions. Unless help is given, and given quickly, a large proportion must drift into delinquency and crime. It is a question of saving these young people by acting and spending now, or losing them only to spend far more on police, reformatories and prisons, a few miles further along the road. In addition to some primary schooling it is equally necessary to provide simple types of vocational training, with emphasis on discipline, fitness and employability for boys, and domestic science for girls. Juvenile Affairs Boards should be erected to help them into employment."

"BETTER TO FACE THE ABOLITION OF THE PASS LAWS"

"304. . . . . In the three Northern Provinces 348,907 arrests were made for contraventions of the Pass Laws in the three years 1939, 1940 and 1941, and in 318,858 of these cases convictions followed."

"305. These statistics indicate the tremendous price which the country is paying in respect of these laws, for apart from the actual cost of administration there is the vast loss of labour due to detention during arrest and imprisonment. Fines paid constitute a drain on the Native's income which it has been shewn he can ill afford. Apart from these considerations the harassing and constant interference with the freedom of movement of Natives gives rise to a burning sense of grievance and injustice which has an unsettling effect on the Native population as a whole. The application of these laws also has the undesirable feature of introducing large numbers of Natives to the machinery of criminal law and makes many become familiar at an early age with prison."

"306. These laws create technical offences which involve little or no moral opprobrium. *The Committee has reached the conclusion that rather than perpetuate the state of affairs described above it would be better to face the abolition of the pass laws.*"

"307. *The Committee thinks that the registration of service contracts should be continued in the industrial and mining areas as such registration is still required for the protection of the employee as well as the employer. . . . .*"

"308. *The Committee considered too that the Curfew regulations should remain for the present . . . . . say from 11 p.m. to 4 a.m.*"

TRADING RIGHTS IN LOCATIONS

"309. . . . Native witnesses from the Orange Free State complained bitterly of their inability to obtain licences to trade in municipal locations, a privilege which is recognised in other Provinces of the Union."

"317. Justice in this matter is clearly on the side of the Natives. . . ."

"319. The following extract from the evidence given by the Dutch Reformed Church Delegation at Bloemfontein on this point is of interest :—

". . . . . Trading in Native goods is carried on by unscrupulous persons who are established just outside the boundaries of the Native locations. The Natives are exploited by these people. The Natives should be allowed to have their own businesses. In Northern Rhodesia the Natives have their own shops, post office, etc., in the locations. We must give them the right to have their own businesses in their locations. They should start in a small way first and gradually learn the trade. I think there are some Natives today who are quite capable of running their own stores. They have more business knowledge than we give them credit for. There are businesses run by them that have proved successful. . . . . "

This brings to an end our extracts from this outstanding Report. We have quoted the Report at some length, in the belief that it was our duty to give it as much publicity as we could. The matters dealt with are vital to the future of South Africa.

South African Outlook, Lovedale, South Africa

Urban Native Social Disabilities Call for National Planning

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC CONDITION OF URBAN NATIVES. V.

"213 . . . . . urban Natives suffer from social disabilities greater than those suffered by other low economic groups in the community. These disabilities include under-nourishment, lack of adequate family control over the children, inadequate housing, rents which are above the capacity of the Natives to pay and social insecurity of the aged and infirm."

"214. National planning is required for the eventual solution of the underlying social and economic factors giving rise to these disabilities . . . . . Complementation of the urban Natives' resources by means of social welfare measures is therefore proposed as additional to and not in lieu of economic reconstruction."

"223. Until recently training facilities for social workers were restricted to European and Coloured persons. Recently, however, the Jan Hofmeyr School for Non-European Social Workers has been established in Johannesburg. It appears that this School is providing a sound background in training to Native social workers, and its courses compare favourably with diploma courses for Coloured and European workers. *The Committee recommends that the diploma of this School receive recognition by the Department of Social Welfare, for the purpose of its subsidy scheme. . . . .*"

"224. *It is recommended further that the Department annually allocate a number of its subsidy posts to Native social workers and extend this as the demand increases. . . . . .*"

"225. *For a beginning ten of these posts might be made available. . . . . .*"

EXTORTIONATE RENTS OFTEN PAID IN SLUMS

"231. Where Natives rent houses or rooms from private owners (mostly in slum areas) owing to the general shortage of accommodation, extortionate rentals are often paid."

"233. The Rents Act provides for the establishment of Rent Boards which determine what is a reasonable rent for a dwelling. . . . . "

"234. The Rent Board acts on the lodgment of a complaint."

"235. . . . . the initiative should not be left to Native tenants, but Rent Board Inspectors should be instructed to survey Native slums with a view to reporting on the rents paid."

"236. *It is recommended that a special rent inspector be assigned to deal specifically with Native rents and that appropriate societies and organisations, dealing with Native welfare, co-operate closely with him in bringing unreasonable rents paid by urban Natives to the attention of the Rent Boards, for the necessary action under the Act.*"

CHILD WELFARE

"237. There is no colour bar incorporated in the provisions of the Children's Act though in administrative practice a distinction in treatment is made. . . . . "

"238. The circumstances which intensify the problems of uncontrollability of young children are principally the economic insufficiency of the wage of the head of the family. This in turn results in a high proportion of the mothers being forced to undertake employment. The children are therefore left uncontrolled at home and the educational facilities which would to some extent provide an alternative to home discipline and control are generally absent."

"239. Many urban Native children consequently grow up undisciplined and uncontrolled and it is not to be wondered at that a relatively high proportion ultimately land in the Juvenile Courts. . . . . "

HOSTELS, CRECHES, ETC.

The Committee goes on to stress the need for hostels for "*homeless Natives in the cities, particularly young girls,*" and recommends that these be administered and subsidised by the Department of Social Welfare as an extension of its European and Coloured Scheme.

The Committee urges local authorities "*to contribute towards Native creches in respect of capital expenditure as well as maintenance and that the Department of Social Welfare consider the desirability of increasing the ratio of its subsidy to a 75 per cent basis, thereby compensating for the relatively low contributions available from private sources.*" *Cash grants* to Native mothers are recommended "*in carefully selected cases of dependent children of city and town Natives.*"

"*The Committee recommends . . . . . that workshops for Blind Natives be subsidised on similar lines to those for European and Coloured persons.*"

"*The Committee recommended that in towns where the cost of living is highest the grant (to blind Natives) be raised to £1 per month leaving it unchanged at 10/- in the case of Natives in the reserves and fixing an intermediate figure of 15/- for small towns*

and all other areas such as European farms, where tribal solidarity has largely broken down. A residential qualification of five years was suggested. To these recommendations the Government has agreed."

Imvo Zabantsundu King William's Town
(Bantu Opinion) South Africa

Report On Pretoria Native Riots Issued

The Native riots at a Pretoria municipal compound on December 28 last, in which 16 Natives and one European soldier were killed, while a number of Natives were injured, were unorganised and unpremeditated according to the finding of the judical commission, composed of Mr. Justice J. M. Murray, chairman, Senator W. T. Welsh and Mr. A. S. Welsh (former Attorney-General of the Transvaal), who inquired into the riots and whose report was released for publication last Sturday.

"The riots were apparently not instigated by an outside agitator and there were no antecedent indications that rioting would occur," states the report.

The Commission recommends that steps should be taken by the Pretoria City Council to improve the living conditions of its Native employees; and to promote a better relationship between the Council and its Native employees; that the Department of Defence should frame regulations to govern the use of military forces for the dispersal of riotous assemblies and the suppression of civil disorders and that compensation should be paid to Natives killed by the firing of military troops during the rioting.

Major E. W. Reeves, of the Central Army Transit Depot, is found to have committed a serious error of judgment in ordering armed troops to accompany armoured cars into action against Natives.

The Commission also finds that the police contingent under Lieut.-Colonel L. J. Verster took no part in the firing, and that no blame can be attached to the police for any steps taken in the riots or their dispersal.

The Commission finds that the shooting at the assailant of Corporal I. J. D. Coetzee, the European soldier who was killed, was justified, but that the shooting at the north side in the vicinity of the compound entrance was unwarranted and unnecessary.

CAUSE OF ANNOYANCE

The report states that the immediate cause of dissatisfaction among the Natives was annoyance that the Council, instead of immediately complying with the wage determination, had, during November and December, 1942, tried to obtain from the Minister of Labour postponement of the date (November 30, 1942) from which date an increased minimum wage became legally payable.

The Natives were also dissatisfied that the Council's previous repeated intimations to them of its intentions regarding compliance with the determination had been indefinite, and that the persons addressing the Natives were unable to explain the exact benefits conferred by the determination.

In addition to the immediate cause of discontent connected with non-payment of increased wages, it was provable that there were other antecedent factors, such as dissatisfaction on the part of the Natives, even subconsciously, with their living conditions in regard to lodging, food and lack of amenities. Such conditions were in fact unsatisfactory, the report continues.

After giving a brief history of the riots the report says that of the 16 Natives killed, 10 received their fatal wounds in the back and at least two in the side. In addition, five others were admitted to hospital suffering mainly from injuries caused by blunt instruments. Of the seven wounded, one at least had been shot in the back.

No orders to fire had been given by any of the Central Army Transit Depot officers, with the exception that when himself firing at Coetzee's assailant, Major T. L. Colbourne shouted, "Fire." This, on the evidence, was not heard in the prevailing din, nor acted upon by any of his men. Almost at once after the main firing broke out the military and two police officers ordered the men to "Cease fire."

REMOVAL OF COMPOUND

The Commission here recommends that, if such decision has not already been made, the City Council should immediately decide once and for all whether or not the compound and hostel should be removed from their present situation. If removal is decided on, the provision of a modern compound hostel should be proceeded with as speedily as possible, and the existing deficiencies in accommodation, food and recreational facilities be remedied or mitigated as far as possible pending such removal.

If the Council resolves against removal, the "Tin Town" temporary compound should with all possible despatch be replaced by a modern compound and/or hostel building. The size thereof must be determined with a view to remedying the present overcrowding in the main compound, and also providing for a possible increase in Native population.

Adequate recreational facilities are an essential. Serious consideration should also be given to the question whether it is not possible to minimise the nuisance which, on occasion, the compound constitutes to European residents in the vicinity, and consequently to mitigate the regrettable race antagonism at present there existing.

LIVING CONDITIONS

The Commission emphasises that there does exist discontent on the part of the Natives at their living conditions, and that further procrastination in remedying these conditions will keep such discontent alive and a potential source of difficulty.

The Commission also recommends, that there be no further delay in fulfilling the Council's promise, during the Commission's sittings, to introduce an improved scale of rations.

The Commission further recommends that the Council should consider approaching the Native Affairs Department in an endeavour to arrive at a reasonable satisfaction to the Native demand for some voice in the management of their own affairs, and that the Council consider the policy of throwing open more responsible position in the Native Affairs Administration to the Natives.

As far as the Commission has been able to ascertain, there was no provision in the Union Military Code or Standing Instructions laying down the duties of officers commanding units of the Union Military Forces when called on to help in the dispersal of riotous assemblies and the suppression of civil disorder, although at the Military College lectures were given in this respect.

It is the recommendation of the Commission that a clear and full statement be set out in the Military Code and the Standing Instructions of the procedure to be adopted by officers when called on to render help.

It is recommended that the statement should emphasise that, except in the case of emergencies needing immediate action by the military, a senior officer of the South African Police should be consulted as to the steps to be taken. It should also state clearly the responsibilities of the officer and the private soldier, and emphasise the principle of the employment of the minimum force necessary, and the avoidance, until the last resort, of the use of firearms.

The Commission is of the opinion that firing by the members of the Central Army Transit Depot on the Natives, other than the aggressor of the late Corporal Coetzee, was not ordered by any officer nor was it warranted in the emergency.

In conclusion, the Commission states that in making these recommendations the Commission had borne in mind that the Natives were participators in an unlawful and riotous assembly.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

INQUIRY INTO MINE NATIVES WAGES

COMMISSION APPOINTED

The composition of the commission to examine and report on the remuneration and conditions of employment of Natives on the Witwatersrand gold mines was announced last Wednesday week.

The members of the commission are: Mr. Justice Lansdown, Judge-President of the Eastern Districts Local Division of the Supreme Court (chairman); Mr. H. P. Smit, Controller and Auditor-General; Mr. H. S. H. Donald, Government Mining Engineer; Mr. A. A. Moore, President of the South African Trades and Labour Council; Mr. H. G. Scott, acting President of the Native Appeal Court for the Cape and the Free State.

The terms of reference include the economic requirements of the Natives in their different categories; their tribal and other needs; with the provision made for them apart from wages; the effect of any modification of such Native wage rates on the mining industry itself and on the economic position of the country generally; the effect of any such modification on the extent and conditions of employment of Europeans and Non-Europeans both in gold mining and in other industries throughout the Union, the formulation of any recommendations which may seem fitting in the circumstances.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

BUDGET EXPENDITURE

While, therefore, the Budget does not appreciably increase the Africans' burdens, the proposed expenditure does not bring him any very substatial benefiits.

The amount to be expended on the the pensions of blind Africans has certainly materially increased, but this is to meet the increase in the rate of pensions up to £1 per month in the towns and 15s. per month on the farms, which was announced last year.

African education benefits by having appropriated to it the one-sixth of the Poll Tax which last year was paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the country. This means that at last the whole of the Poll Tax is devoted to African services. The Tax itself is a discriminatory and unjust one. It does not take into account the ability of the individual to pay, nor does it apply to any section of the community except the African people. However, now that the whole of it has been appropriated to African education and agriculture, any further funds contributed by the State for educational development will have to come from general revenue. This should strengthen our hands in our fight for a "per capita" subsidy for African school children, such as is payable by State in respect of the children of other races. Incidently the one-sixth of the Poll Tax referred to above is estimated to produce an additional £230,000 per annum. This is not even sufficient to cover the present deficit on the Education Account of the Native Trust, which is approximately £330,000.

But the most important benefit for Africans promised by Mr. Hofmeyr in his Budget statement is the inclusion of African school children in a new State scheme for providing a daily apparently to take the place of the oil meal for all school children. This is State milk and cheese scheme from which African children were excluded.

56a-1943
East Africa and Rhodesia
London, England

Realising the Colonies

Miss Margery Perham's Broadcast

ONE DAY just before the war I found myself sitting on the side of a steep hill. I was in a very remote part of tropical Africa.

I could see a village below me—little round huts of sticks and mud, with grass roofs, dark inside, full of smoke and vermin, and stinking of goats. I could see a line of women, naked except for some leaves round their waists. They were bringing great pitchers of water on their heads from a well about half a mile away. Others were pounding grain in big wooden bowls—an exhausting business. They had babies slung on their backs in goat skins, and the babies' eyes were clotted up with flies.

Beneath me a little boy stood on a platform scaring the birds off a patch of grain. But he hadn't been able to scare the elephants who'd come the night before and trampled down half the crop. Close to me some other boys were herding cattle, very skinny-looking beasts. The children sounded happy enough, yet they had the reedy limbs and football-stomachs that go with semi-starvation; even from where I was sitting I could see that some had chronic red sores on their legs.

I'd been seeing this sort of thing for years, but somehow that day it just hit me—the utter poverty of these people, their miserable tools for tackling life. Their productive capacity, their minds, their spiritual powers, all were half asleep. They'd been like this for hundreds, perhaps thousands of years. I wondered what would happen to them: how soon the influences, the services that are breaking into this backwardness in other less isolated parts of Africa would come to them. These people had no idea that their lives were now linked with those of another people living 4,000 miles away, or that when and how they became members of the civilised world depended very largely on how far those other distant people had the knowledge and will to help them.

How much knowledge and will have we? I could answer that question better if I could look into your minds when I say "British Colonial Empire." Your automatic reaction to those three words deeply affects the future lives of millions of people.

Impressions of the Colonies

Probably most people don't get any very positive reaction at all. The most definite views come at the opposite extremes. In some of us the words "Empire" and "Colonies" raise a vague sense of pride, and the picture of a map with a lot of very pleasing pink on it. At the other extreme the words make some of us feel ashamed: we see the whole story of the Empire as one of bloodshed, oppression and capitalist exploitation.

People who hold either of these extreme views don't generally study the facts. After all, the facts are people, 60 million of them; and it always seems to me equally impertinent to shout, "We possess them and we're darn well going to go on possessing them," as to say, "We object to Colonies on principle. Cut them adrift. Give them up."

I must say I think the anti-Imperial critics are the more useful of the two. They do at least keep us on the alert. They remind us that there has been some exploitation and oppression: that there are mistakes being made even today.

We've heard a good deal lately about the achievements of Empire. There have been great achievements, and many important reforms in the last few years. But that's not what I'm going to talk about tonight. I'd rather ask: "Isn't there something in what our American critics say: that Empire's not something to take for granted, but sometimes abnormal, terribly difficult to run."

How could it be otherwise? Here are we, 45,000,000 busy, self-absorbed, rather ill-informed people, trying to settle their destiny for 60,000,000 other people scattered all over the world. I'd sometime like to hear a speech in which we were given a list, not of our achievements, but of our mistakes. And a list of our biggest problems—for example, the great conflict between the British principle of racial equality and the colour-bar which is coming to a head—and very soon too—in Africa. Here's another—the circle of disease, poverty and ignorance, their own ancient circle, that we've got to help them to break—not slowly in 300 years, but in the shortest time in which modern science and economics can break it.

But why do we have to go on doing the helping? Why not relinquish some of our lion's share? How? By internationalising them? I'm all for co-operation, even supervision, applied to all empires—but international administration? It's asking those peoples to take a pretty risky leap in the dark, and one that most of them would regard as a step back, not forward.

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* Above is the text of a broadcast talk given last week in the Home Service of the B.B.C. by Miss Margery Perham.

Objections to International Administration

The relationship between a ruling nation and a Colony is—or can be—a rich and intimate thing. Backward peoples need and take a great deal from their rulers: our social conventions, our laws, language, literature. Africans quote Shakespeare and Burke in their speeches; they talk of their historic right of habeas corpus and the freedom of the Press. Not easy to wrench all this away and replace it with a sort of esperanto of culture as well as language.

But co-operation is another matter: the more the better. There's much we can learn—are learning—from the Americans. The Dutch can teach us a lot about Colonial economics; the French about liberal race relations. There's that great empire of the Russians in Asia, a vast experiment in civilisation. We know all too little about it. And there are things we British can very confidently add to the pool.

But you may say there's another alternative to empire, one the Americans are pressing upon us—self-government. That's true. We've never forgotten it since the Americans first brought it to our notice in 1776. It's deep in the whole instinct of all we do, perhaps too deep. Perhaps we ought to bring it out much more into the open—discuss and plan and experiment. Of course, Governments are growing and changing all over the Empire every year, every month. Ceylon and Jamaica are not so far now from full self-government, and the rest are strung out at different points in the race. That's all right, but in these days it's not enough to do things. We also have to explain that we're doing them.

Political backwardness is a real thing. When you give a slice of the earth's surface a name you don't make a nation. Take a motor-car in, say Nigeria, and drive straight north from Lagos, the capital. What would you see? First, a modern city. Among the crowds African bank clerks, African mechanics, doctors, town councillors, newspaper editors, bishops. Then, further north, country towns with a few more African clerks and merchants. Then villages with intelligent but illiterate cocoa farmers.

Then very poor peasants, living on their own crops and earning perhaps a few shillings a year—people who don't know or care about Lagos, one tribe after another, each talking a different language, building a different sort of hut, wearing different clothes or skins or beads, pagan people living naked on hills or in the forests. Then further north, 400 miles now, something quite different—another race, another religion and culture: Moslem people with mosques and walled cities and flowing robes, people who do not feel, never have felt, any common nationality with those naked pagans—they were raiding them and enslaving them not so long ago—or with the Christians in the schools and churches of Lagos.

Obstacles to Self-Government

What sort of self-government is going to fit all these different people, this utterly uneven development?

We imposed unified government upon them from above, a capital, Government departments, the whole centralised European State-system. Now we're working from the bottom up, turning clans into district councils and tribes into county councils, helping them to group and federate, training their loyalties—not only upwards to us, but outwards into a network of ties with neighbours they were fighting yesterday, encouraging leaders with something more than tribal patriotism.

There are such leaders already. We need more of them. But leaders, especially the young men, want self-government tomorrow. They can't wait. They won't recognise the backwardness, the disunity, of the vast majority of their people.

I've argued with them—they listen to us with their heads, but I know that in their hearts they resent their dependence on foreign rulers, however well-intentioned. That's human and young. But it's nonetheless a problem. It's an intensely difficult job we've taken on—to transform autocratic power gradually into self-government. We've learned that in India.

Couldn't we in the Colonies carry through this difficult change-over without friction and misunderstanding and even bloodshed? We could. But it'll take all our—all your—sympathy and knowledge.

Then there's something else—something it's taken us about a century to learn in Britain. Political freedom is a very hollow prize if alongside it you have economic chaos, or subjection or economic oligarchy. We're mostly agreed here that after the war we must have more State control and more planning. How much more then in the Colonies! There people are more helpless, less organised.

I've seen how great European mining and plantation companies have set up in the bush almost overnight and sucked thousands of simple tribesmen into their labour lines. We want this capital and development in the Colonies—much more of it. But we've got to learn how to control it in the interests of people who can't yet say or even know what it's going to do to them.

What does all this add up to? That we've still got a job to do in the Colonies! Whatever they become some day, for a good many years they're going to need help that only we can give them. But help in a new spirit.

Let's face the fact that our power is not what it was. Great nations have lately come forward into world affairs—some enemies who are covetous, some friends who are critical. We've got to reckon with both, as well as with the Colonial peoples themselves who are reaching forward for more political rights.

It's no cant phrase, but plain realism to say that we have to shift the basis of our Empire still more from power to service, change it from a distant, half-forgotten affair that we leave to professionals, to officials. Make it more and more a direct contact between them and us, between all the branches of their community life and ours.

They want almost everything we have to give, if we can give it in the right spirit—Parliamentary and local government, trade unions, universities or rural colleges, co-operative systems, penal reform, ideas about architecture, or midwifery or football. They want to know what we have and use it for their own needs in their own way.

Now you can't leave this to officials, not even the best officials, not even ours—not to the Colonial Secretary not to Parliament. You can't because unless we take an interest, unless we let the Colonies share in the new life, that's running through this country under the iron surface of war like a river under ice, our Colonial Empire will go stale and dead.

But how are ordinary men and women going to understand these widespread, ever changing Colonies? It's a very real difficulty. I'm not going to give some easy answers. There are a dozen ways of tackling it, and here's just one.

People can't be made interested in other people by lessons and books or all the speeches in the world. They've got to see each other—speak—shake hands. Obviously that isn't easy. But it's not impossible.

Let's decide—and if we really wanted to we could do it—to have after the war a Colonial Fortnight, or Month if you like. We'll invite delegations from all the Colonies to visit us, chiefs and educated men and women too—some who can talk English and some who can't—our guests!

They shall split up and visit the provinces, big towns, small towns, and little country places. That might help us to realise the Empire isn't a list of names, or crops, or statistics—but is made up of persons, and that in the next 10 or 20 years there's a constructive absorbing job that we can do for them, or better still, with them.

Bureaucratic Subterfuge

For FEB 6 1943

For this now frequent and enlightened public utterances on the unfortunate lot of the Bantu people, Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, has been taken to task by certain quarters which should have known better than has been given official authority unless he should indulge in a pointless game of hair splitting. They contend that For officials to do so much which in our opinion required to administer such bureaucratic manipulate it? In Mr. Smit this Mr. Smit as a public official has formalities are just so stultifies no business to point out flaws in subterfuge which country has a far-sighted and Government policy which he is progressive opinion and enter-

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public minded official whose long and ripe experience as the operative head of the Department of Native Affairs entitles him to express an opinion as to what is the best thing to do for his charge. As a permanent figure in Native Administration and unfettered by prejudice and shallow generalisations which feature in the much pampered public opinion he has a better perspective than even the so-called experts on Bantu requirements. He knows just where the shoe pinches as far as the Bantu people are concerned.

Indeed, Mr. Smit is the right man to rouse and educate the indifferent public to the importance and urgency of some aspects of Native Administration. In fact, we hope to see healthy signs of an attempt to wean the Department of Native Affairs from merely playing lackey to other State departments to the disadvantage of the Bantu people. The time has come when the Bantu people must look to that department for sympathetic consideration of their troubles, and that can only be brought about by the friendly disposition of its officials comparable with that of the present Secretary. Bureaucratic subterfuge in these matters will do nothing worse than alienate the desired co-operation of the Bantu people.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan

GOVERNOR OF NIGERIA RETIRES

Lagos, Nigeria, Aug. 13. (ANP)—Sir Bernard Bourdillon, governor of the British colony, Nigeria for the past eight years, has retired on account of ill health. Nigeria, one of the most progressive of the West Coast of Africa colonies, has made some advances under his administration. Nigeria has sent a number of soldiers to fight in the African corps of England.

South African Outlook
Lovedale, South Africa

The Beerhall Commission

THE Native Affairs Commission, given the task of investigating the usefulness or otherwise of the beer halls established in recent years by so many municipalities, have now issued their report. This record bears testimony to a great deal of diligent research and a manifest desire to find out the real truth amid a mass of conflicting evidence. Certain of the recommendations are along the line of reform. For example: "The capital cost of development of recreation grounds and children's playgrounds for use by Natives should be shouldered by the urban community as a whole." ". . . the stimulation of Council's interest in Native affairs by some form of direct representation of Natives on Municipal Councils;" "All beerhall profits to be allocated to services connected with social welfare." Other recommendations may be more open to criticism. Without going into these in detail, let us look rather at the general drift of the Commission's proposals.

The Commission's conclusions revolve round two central ideas, (1) that "one of the principles underlying the original establishment of beerhalls was to enable Natives to enjoy tribal social amenities in urban areas," and (2) that "In providing an hygienic and pure beverage under conditions of control, beerhalls are fulfilling a necessary and useful function."

Now, our recollection is that when the beerhall idea was first put forward (at Durban) the great argument in its favour was that the competition of the beerhall would eliminate those haunts of evil where skokiaan and other concoctions were sold. This was the main point still in dispute when this present commission was appointed. Many people, both Europeans and Africans, held that the beer halls, instead of diminishing the amount of illicit liquor selling were to a large extent merely adding their quota—a big quota too; the Commission quotes Durban in their latest year as making a *clear profit* of £51,538 on the municipal beer business, and Johannesburg of £62,547—to the total amount of drink sold and to the further impoverishment of the buyers, mostly labourers with sub-economic wages. The Head of the Johannesburg Native Affairs Department, however, insisted (his Report 1939-40, p. 3) that "The beerhalls are giving a healthy and wholesome outlet to thousands of male Natives. Many of these men previously frequented liquor dens amidst surroundings of vice and filth." Such authoritative evidence is not lightly to be disregarded. The Commission, however, finds itself obliged to conclude that "beerhalls have had very little, if any, effect on the suppression of illicit Native concoctions," and, referring to the alleged association of prostitutes with the illicit dens, they add "The fact must be recognized that, in the enforced celibacy of the urban Native worker is to be found one of the main causes of the successful survival, and opposition to beerhalls, of the shebeen." Yet there are people in responsible positions—including the Native Affairs Commission itself (Report 1939-40, where the system is expounded as being both the application of "our Native policy" and "the essence of our trusteeship," and, incidentally of course, as providing the labour "essential for European agriculture as for mining")—who recommend the extension of the divided family system, the family in the reserve, the man in the town or on the farm. This unnatural, and, especially as regards the women and children, cruel system, is one of the chief causes of the alarming spread of venereal disease.

To increase the competitive pull of the beerhall against the shebeen the Commission recommends (1) "the compulsory medical examination of all females associated with, or in the employ of, shebeen keepers. . . . These females should be detained in custody pending such examination," and (2) the addition of amenities to the beerhalls, such as "lawns, or beer gardens with due regard to climatic extremes; bright illumination at night, and facilities for entertainment in the form of indoor games, relay of gramophone records through amplifiers, concerts and dances."

THE BEERHALL AS SOCIAL CENTRE.

"In the large urban areas, wherever numbers of unattached Natives are housed, there is, in the opinion of the Commission, a vital need for social centres. In the present state of Native transition this great want can best be supplied by the institution that most readily creates the atmosphere associated at home with the hospitable conventions and socialities of the beer pot." Then, somewhat curiously, the Commission goes on "Having attracted the customer, whether he be a new arrival or established resident, it is of paramount importance that the supply and consumption of beer should become a secondary consideration . . . by the provision of counter-attractions."

The whole subject with which this report deals has so many complicating factors that one hesitates to press any view dogmatically. Yet there are certain aspects of the subject which, although the Commission certainly, or most probably, received evidence upon them, have had little or no notice given them in the report, or, if mentioned, have not been given the attention they deserve.

For example, location officials are quite clear about it that, in perhaps nine cases out of ten, location families simply cannot come out on the man's wage alone. In an effort to make ends meet, one lot of women—those admittedly with the most conscience—labour hard in the city as washerwomen or the like, often for small wages, and come home tired in the evenings to set about the cooking of the evening meal, wondering what the children have been after all the day; the other lot—more familiar at their country homes with "the hospitable conventions and socialities of the beer pot" than with laundry work—stay comfortably at home and make illicit liquor, and become prosperous, even buying cars. Surely the contention that the small wage should be rectified contains more than the "modicum of truth" that the Commission allows it.

The idea that the beerhall is the natural social centre of the entire African population in a town ignores the existence of the best class of people in all these centres, those who as Christians will not associate themselves with beer drinking. These are the most reliable workers in every town and city, the men upon whom shopkeepers and other employers can most certainly depend, and they are numerous enough to be taken into account. At Port Elizabeth, *half* the location of New Brighton is allotted to such people, and is "dry." Moreover, if the Bantu in this country have a future at all, it is safe to say that that future will not be centred on the beer pot, whatever the past has been. Our point is that municipalities, together with employers, should work towards a future of self-respecting African citizens and should provide centres for social purposes of a different type from the beer hall. Coffee-houses and tea-rooms and milk-bars, like those of which Europeans make so extensive a use, would be much more helpful to the African than any amount of amenities centred upon beer drinking. Coffee and tea are brain stimulants: alcohol in any and every form has a paralysing action upon the brain. As for the health-protecting "vitamin B complex" in kafir beer, there is plenty of that in ordinary, whole-meal standard bread, and would be also in home-made bread, made with standard meal, if misguided housewives did not sift the meal and throw the precious vitamins away! And today in thousands of war factories in Britain and America, where work requiring both strength and accuracy is being done, the workers have discarded beer in favour of regular milk rations, to the great benefit both of the work and of the workers' health.

N.M.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

The Government was investigating the effect of the Pass Laws, brought about by the discovery that in three years about 348,000 on crime, said Minister of Natives, Native Affairs, Mr. Piet van der Byl, in the House of Assembly had been imprisoned, of whom all but 30,000 had been relaxed.

PASS LAWS AND CRIME

56a-1943

Honesty's a Habit On the Gold Coast

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

By ERNIE PYLE,
World-Telegram War Correspondent.

SOMEWHERE IN AFRICA (By Wireless).—I have taken quite a shine to the natives of Africa's Gold Coast, Slave Coast and Ivory Coast. They seem so happy. It makes you forget how grim people at war are, and it sort of makes you happy, too.



Ernie Pyle.

These are the people our own American Negroes came from. They are as black as our blackest Negroes. You seldom see a light-colored one. They are supposed to be full of tropical diseases, yet you can look at any fisherman along the coast and if you can find a more magnificently powerful physical specimen anywhere in the world I'd like to see him.

They have many qualities that surprise me. They have, first of all, a lively sense of humor. They're always laughing, and their wit isn't just primer wit, either. It's often very subtle.

They work slowly, as all people do in the tropics, but they are not shiftless. You see fewer sitting around doing nothing than you do in our own South.

And they are honest. In some countries you hardly dare take off your clothes for fear they will disappear, but along these hot coasts honesty seems to be inbred. Hundreds of these blacks work as houseboys and personal servants for the Americans and British, and the thought of anything being stolen never enters anybody's head.

Meticulously Clean.

Furthermore, they are meticulously clean. The little sandy yards of their homes are swept constantly with big coarse brooms. There's never a speck of trash in them. And the people are always taking baths. The men bathe every afternoon when they finish work. They bathe on the scene of their job, right out in the open in a bucket of water. I think that if you gave one of those Negroes 20 buckets of water a day he'd take 20 baths.

They are in every respect a contrast to the Arabs of North Africa.

As soon as a coast Negro gets home from work he changes from the ordinary shorts and undershirts in which he usually works into native dress. That consists of nothing but yards and yards of wildly bright cotton print thrown over one shoulder and draped around the body.

Wear Striking Costumes.

The wildness of color and fantasy of design of those cotton prints is the most striking thing about the central African natives to me. To see a village street full of Negroes late in the afternoon is to see something so beautifully colored you can't believe it's true. From babies to old men, everybody is garbed in some vivid hue—they aren't in stripes or in checks or even solid colors; they give the appearance of being a million colors thrown onto a piece of cloth willy-nilly, in which the overall effect turns out to be as beautiful and natural as a garden of flowers.

They buy the cloth at native markets. Some of it is manufactured locally, but most of it comes from England, America and India. You hardly ever see two pieces alike.

The riotous colors sort of get in your blood, so I decided to go native a little myself. My flannel pajamas were slightly heavy for this climate, so I went to a bazaar to buy some tropical pajamas. But everything on the counters looked as though it had been made for Kansas City. I was disappointed. So the Indian trader who ran the bazaar said he'd make me some. By buying the cloth myself I could go as wild as I wished.

So I went to a native outdoor market and into a little stall inhabited by two black women, a naked, crawling baby, and scores of bolts of weirdly bright cloth. I bought four different pieces of material, so that in making two pairs of pajamas nothing would match.

One of the black women joined in my whimsy and helped me find wilder and wilder stuff. She got so pleased with the whole business she didn't even ask me for some "dash"—a little extra—when I paid her.

Gives Style Show.

When I took the cloth back to the tailor he had no doubts whatever that I was crazy, but apparently he felt kind of crazy, too, for he laughed and laughed and went about his measuring with a vim. Three days later my monstrosities were ready. They were really wonderful.

Back at camp I put them on and gave a style show for a gang of American officers with whom I was staying. At first they all yelled and hooted in derision, as I had expected they would, but within two days they were all downtown buying wild cloth and having pajamas made for themselves. Everybody from colonels on down now has some psychopathic pajamas in the making.

Personally I haven't slept too well since I got mine. They are louder than a London air-raid siren and have everything in them except the battle of Gettysburg. They are a screaming explosion of birds, flowers, castles, snakes, palm trees, the great earthquake of 1934, elephants, boats, pointing fingers and evil eyes. I hope they last till I get back home again. Then I can say I'm shell-shocked—and prove it.

A Commission Chary Of Change

It is becoming notoriously evident that almost all Government bodies that have come to stay in Native Administration are always chary of change in the so-called established policies of the day. The report recently published of the Native Affairs Commission on the working of the provision of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act relating to the use and supply of kaffir beer provides a typical example of this contention. We cannot say whether the age or opinion of the personnel has something to do with the matter, but we are inclined to think that both have influenced the report.

Despite all the voluminous evidence of reputed and conversant opinion against the establishment of municipal beer halls the Native Affairs Commission makes bold in lauding such halls as Bantu social centres, where fellow tribesmen could meet and discuss their affairs with the freedom and conviviality customary in their homes, and in claiming that the halls did meet a great social need. Who ever heard of the herding of people together without regard to age or social status, as is the case in these beer halls, being a healthy thing socially and educationally since glib and unguarded tongues of otherwise respected and self-constrained men of ripe years are a well-known feature in beer gatherings? What then of the listening younger ears and the prestige of the elders.

These things are properly arranged in domestic drinking gatherings according to Bantu law and custom which do not find scope in beer halls. In fact, beer parties are testing places for young men who graduate to the higher ranks of manhood by accepting the rulings of first their own mates at their special drinking rendezvous and then their elders at casual and approved invitations to their company. Thus discipline is maitained.

The Commission evidently is opposed to home brewing of kaffir beer on the grounds that the system is open to abuse in profiteering and manufacture of dangerous concoctions. It expresses grave doubts as to its effective control. It is a pity that the Commission mentions merely in passing the New Brighton system of home brewing which in our opinion is the ideal one in that it segregates the brewing residential zone from the one that does not brew at all, and then divides the brewing zone into alternating "wet" and "dry" areas with municipal headmen to supervise control. The Commission pays stinted tribute to this system by arguing that it is the overhanging threat of withdrawal of the system which contributes materially to the successful control.

It is true that there are surreptitious sales of the beverage even there, but it must be considered that nowadays the manufacture of the drink costs money while in olden days kaffir beer was a product of purely agricultural and domestic skill and labour. In any case, it is at present mostly a matter of pool-ering contributions for its manufacture, and measurements which suggest sales have to be there to assure fair distribution.

As for the question of concoctions these are forced on the people by prohibition and over-zealous methods of control. Concoctions are easier and quicker to make and soon give the desired effect of inebriation. In this way people get what they want and disperse before the police arrive the scene. The very fact that there is patronage for these drinks goes to show the strong inclination for home brewing among the drinkers themselves who are not necessarily persuaded by liquor interests. That also accounts for their ill-feeling and hostility against the police who are a terrible frustration to these people.

Nevertheless, in spite of the Commission's conservative attitude of mind in this question quite reseasonable and considerate suggestions have been made in the report concerning liquor raids by the police. This leads us to believe that the Commission did see the need for a revision of the Act governing kaffir beer but made an adroit endeavour to exculpate the mistaken contention that "among a people who until recently were subjected to the savage discipline of tribal life, it is unsafe to assume that there will be found generally amongst them some compensatory safeguard in the sudden emergence of civic sense of self-control, which the removal of existing restraints will foster," to quote the words of the report.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

The Two Celebrations

Once more we feel obliged to make a few remarks in this column concerning the two topical celebrations among the Xhosa speaking people namely, the Fingo and Ntsikana celebrations. It has been distressing to note that despite the joint celebration made by the presidents last year on the non-racial character of these celebrations there are still some people who want to make them an occasion for raking up racial strife among the people. That has been particularly the case in regards the Cape Peninsula as regards the Fingo anniversary. On both sides is no person or group of persons the leaders there have stooped, that has the right or power or so it appears, to offend one another by some attempt at these superiority which is the begin-

ning of all racial bickering. Let us make it plain that there anything to do with celebrations they have sunk in the water that person also will have the past between these groups. coloured with reasonable especially among a people who and anyone who seeks to exploit me s and Fingoes. Whatever would be like a stopid man flogdifferences (for so they ing a dead horse. Far from being occasions for re might have been in an artificial differ- No were) there m an intelligent community.

tribal glorification and mali-such conditions. The burning
gnance these celebrations should question of the influx of Africans
be the expressions of mutual in- into urban areas cannot be
debtedness of the two groups to tackled effectively and success-
each other. Were not the Bambo fully until more land for
people saved from extinction by African occupation in the rural
the hospitality of their brethren areas has been provided.
under the leadership of Hintsa sc Africans are compelled to migrate
that today they hold no mean to urban areas by economic
position among the Xhosa speak- forces over which they have no
ing people? Did not the son of control. The reserves are con-
Gaba, who, like all prophets, was gested and are, therefore, unable
regarded as a heretic by his own to maintain their inhabitants
people, find succour and a fertile Indeed the shortage of land in
field for his then unacceptable the "Native areas" is the root
gospel among the Fingo people cause of all the difficulties with
so that today the Fingos can pride which the African people in
themselves of having produced urban areas are confronted, and
the first Bantu pioneer of the it is also responsible for the dis-
Christian religion? It goes without integration of tribal life which
saying that these people owe one the Minister recently assured
another great gratitude which the Senate that it was the
should supersede any family policy of his department to pre-
quarrels of the past, and it is serve.
hoped that in commemorating
these important historical events While we highly appreciate the
they will seek to emphasise points study of urban conditions by the
of concord rather than of dis- Minister nevertheless we wish to
cord. urge upon him the necessity of
visiting the reserves for the pur-
Bantu World pose of seeing for himself the
Johannesburg, appalling conditions under which
South Africa our people live. Nearly every
year there is starvation in the
INFLUX OF AFRICANS INTO TOWNS

reserves. Even large areas such as the Transkeian territories are unable to provide the people with sufficient food and other necessities of life. As the result thousands of Africans are migrating to industrial centres in the hope of finding employment in order to maintain their lives and that of their families. This drift to towns, we submit, cannot be checked solely by regulations and restrictions. The only solution to the problem is the provision of more land and the encouragement of farming by Africans on a large scale.

The Minister of Native Affairs, Major Piet van der Byl, told a conference on Native Affairs in Cape Town last week that "together with the Secretary for Native Affairs and the Parliamentary representatives of the Natives he had inspected Native living conditions in District Six and in such areas as Windermere and Blowvlei, and had found almost unbelievable filth and squalor, conditions which could not be allowed to continue a moment longer than was necessary." Major van der Byl is to be congratulated first for his desire to study the conditions under which our people live and labour and secondly for enlisting the co-operation of our Parliamentary representatives in his inspection of areas where Africans live in Cape Town. It is to be hoped that the Minister will continue this policy in dealing with Native Affairs in general.

It is essential that the Minister should study the conditions of African life in both urban and rural areas in order to understand the problems created by

But it cannot be denied that the five morgen of land allotted to Africans in the reserves is inadequate and cannot, therefore, enable our people to live entirely by cultivating the land. There can be no doubt that the Government's Native land policy is responsible for the influx of Africans into industrial areas. The manner in which Trust Lands are administered is causing a great deal of dissatisfaction among the chiefs and their people, and to a certain extent it is undermining the authority of the chiefs and as the result of their complaints, the Representative Council will be called upon to discuss the following motion:—

"That in view of the prevailing widespread unrest caused by the Trust regulations and the administration of Trust lands, a commission of enquiry be appointed by the Government to consider the Trust's land settlement and development policy."

It is to be hoped that this motion, when passed, will receive the Minister's serious consideration. The Government's Native land policy must be revised otherwise the problem of urban Africans will become more and more complicated.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

A Chapter Before The Climax

The past week has seen a very rapid and dramatic change in the fortunes of war in North Africa. The Tunisian campaign is virtually at an end except only for mopping-up operations against the enemy pocket of resistance still remaining in the Cape Bon peninsula.

The Tunisian battle has been won through a neat piece of team work of all army services and with rapidity which has surprised even the best informed observers. In the words of His Majesty the King in his congratulation to the Allied Commander-in-Chief in North Africa, General Eisenhower, "forces diverse in nationality and race have been knit into one united and successful whole. Their task has not been easy, and the resistance of the enemy has been determined and desperate." Indeed, the Allied High Command as well as all ranks deserve our "heartfelt congratulations."

There has been a lot of speculation on the campaign either precipitating in a "Dunkirk" or becoming a long-drawn and bloody affair as that of Stalingrad. But the developments of the week have raised both assumptions. The enemy's gambit in North Africa is definitely over, and his tremendous stake both in men and material is lost entirely. It now remains to be seen if his game has been worth the candle as a delaying action to give time to make the southern coast of Europe impregnable for an Allied invasion.

The successful conclusion of this campaign closes an important chapter of this tragic human drama of all times, and there is no doubt that it is the beginning of the climax—the unravelling of the whole pretentious story of world conquest by the evil genius of the age. The opening of a second front in Europe cannot be long delayed, and according to General Smuts "From now on, the Allied tide of victory will roll on, until it covers and refertilises our fair world and saves it from the new barbarism."

Nevertheless, it is definitely not going to be an easy task. It will require all the exeprience, genius and daring of the Allied army chiefs and soldiers and, happily, there is enough of that already. We can look forward to consummate co-operation — the keynote of Allied victory in North Africa—with that heroic Russian resistance. With all the tremendous military possibilities that the North African victory opens in Allied favour it will surely do more to buttress the growing feeling of resistance in occupied countries. Everything there points to the enemy's nerves already being on edge. For the oppressed people this victory is a herald of deliverance and for their enemies an unwelcome reminder that the day of reckoning is very near.

Native Trading Rights

The Comet
Lagos, Nigeria

Commenting on the Free State Native Trading the "FRIEND" editorial inter alia states :—

"The whole tendency of the development has been to encourage the Urban Natives —most of them born and bred there—to consider the locations as their permanent homes and to evolve a life of their own with a marked communal character. It is illogical and unjust to revert to the "labour reservoir" doctrine, with all its implications, only when the question of trading rights within the Native section of the Native Urban Area arises.

"Justice in this matter", once more to quote the inter-departmental committee on Native conditions", is clearly on the side of the Natives. If White and Black are divided to separate camps, it is manifestly fair and in accordance with the basic conception of segregation that the Black man should be permitted to serve his own people in his own camp." No amount of special pleading on the grounds of practical expediency can alter this fact. The point has been considered in other Provinces and was strongly urged by representatives of the Dutch Reformed Church who testified before the inter departmental committee in Bloemfontein. The policy of Native trading is embodied in the Urban Areas Act. Only in the Free State has it been possible to find an inflexible opposition of what other responsible opinion regards as a matter of common justice." We have always held in our comments that the objection to Native Trading rights in the Free State, is a political one.—Editor)

The Comet
Lagos, Nigeria

Training Of Native Domestics

The National Council of Women has been pressing for sometime for the establishment of a School to give African girls an intensive practical training in cooking and house keeping in Bloemfontein and at its last meeting resolved to continue making representations. Mrs. Storey said a forthnight ago that she has been much impressed by a visit she had paid earlier in the year to such a School in Johannesburg. At that School, known as the Helping Hand Training Scheme, African girls were given an intensive four months course in practical cooking and house keeping to fit them for

employment as domestic servants. In addition the girls were required to pay £1 a month for their board, working in the Johannesburg Municipality and accommodation was only partly from private services provided at 7/6d. a month in a Dormitory

56a-1943

What Kind of People Are Egyptians?

Bantu World

(By Michael J. L. Kunene)

Whilst our immediate course is to eliminate Nazism once and for all we cannot remain indifferent to the natural instinct of observing the different sites, peoples and experiences as we keep the Hun on the run.

We naturally have divergent opinions and therefore what is contained here does not necessarily express the view point of every soldier "Up North" moreso when I have no official information at hand.

It is needless to state herein that the Egyptians are now Europeans; but it is so much that one of their theories is equally necessary to say although along this line is that if one is born in Africans they differ extremely from the dark races of this vast continent (that is if we do not accept everybody domiciled here as an Egyptian).

The Egyptians in appearance are more or less like the nations on the southern portion of Europe along the coast of the Mediterranean. On the average they are a very simple humble and hospitable people, but it is not difficult to find an isolated few of the middle-class (or upper strutters if you like) upholding autocratic ideals peculiarly originating from the Western powers.

NOV 20 1943

Like most Africans the Egyptians have profound hospitality and make excellent hosts. It is however, difficult to ascertain this unless one takes the interest of understanding them and not merely accepting them at face value. Between the periods of the arrival of their guest and the departure he is considered to be under their protection and invariably they will sacrifice immensely against any danger threatening him. The visitor is not permitted to pay for his maintainance, and even such luxuries as cinemas and others are the host's liabilities because the contrary would be scandalous to their integrity.

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It is noteworthy that the Egyptians have unsurpassable courtesy and it will therefore be interesting to mention a few points of their ideology in this respect. The form of greeting is by way of raising the right hand in the form of a salute then follows the formal clasping of hands with the words 'Allah ase leimak' (God and peace be with you) to which the reply is 'Allah asa Maliko (and with you too) after which both parties respectfully beat their chests with the palm of the hand accomplishing this modesty with a slight bow of the head.

They have a high sense of humour too e.g the story of the 'traveller and the camel' originates from Egypt. Unfortunately they are still very superstitious and as such many diseases which might otherwise be avoided are prevalent in Egypt.

Johannesburg

For an example the Egyptians believe that because the Nile fertilizes their lands a casual drink of its water would ostensibly have similar effects on their birth rate. Now the Nile apart from its filth caused by the sailing of vessels and the cleansing of the sewerage system which alone is sufficient evidence to make it unhealthy, it is also infested with the bilhazia germ and consequently nearly every Egyptian suffers from this disease.

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Amongst these peculiar beliefs is their fantastic adherence to pre-destination in so much that one of their theories along this line is that if one is born in poverty it is against God's law to endeavour to emerge and as a result generations of one family may remain in this state for an indeterminate period.

South Africa

It will be interesting to know that some of their customs are concurrent with those upheld by Africans in the Union. The dowery system is one of their fundamental beliefs. Here, like in the Union there is no legislated amount for the payment of the dowry so that the suitor is charged according to his status.

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The virginity of their maidens before matrimony is another strongly encouraged custom.

May I finally add that the acclamations of women at matrimonial celebrations are similar to those of our women at home and their dancing is not far different too.

So much of the descendants of the Pharoahs as they live to-day.

As far as accounting is concerned, I feel sure that all of us ought to know at least how to do simple addition and subtraction, for this helps a man to keep a correct account of his own money, to be able to purchase articles in shops, to make rough estimates and so on.

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We are greatly indebted to our Commanders for giving us the opportunity to learn English while we are serving in the Army. When we return to civil life we shall find it of tremendous importance. We can show our gratitude and appreciation by giving of our best service, by not disobeying Army Regulations and by strict obedience.

Working On The Mines

The Comet
Lagos, Nigeria

When Recruits Arrive

When Africans find themselves on a Mine for the first time they naturally miss their home people. This is of course quite understandable because they are now amidst new surroundings, and they have never been so far away from home before. But they soon realise that they have come the long distance in order to work and thus to earn good money; and moreover they are in the company of "brothers."

They have this comfort, too: they can write to their people at home and thus keep in touch with them. And when the newcomers want any information or guidance they can always go to the Compound Manager, who will willingly help them.

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So even those who are working on the Mines for the first time soon settle down, and they are "comforable" in their minds.

They re keen to learn all they can and this is where the importance of Organisation comes in. Steps are taken at once for the newcomers (or recruits) to be instructed in the work that they are going to do. Some of them are taken to working places specially set apart for purposes of instruction; others are drafted into ordinary working gangs, and individual instruction is given by Boss Boys.

OCT 9 1943

Thus it is gratifying how quickly the newcomers feel at home on the Mines. Their minds are occupied and they are interested in all that is going on around them. Their food is ready for them at regular hours and they sleep well at night; and when they are off duty there is opportunity for recreation (games).

The Bantu World

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1943

THE POLICE AND CRIME

SEP 18 1943

Recently the Minister of Justice, Dr. Colin Steyn, appointed an Inter-Departmental Committee to examine the main and minority reports of the Elliot Commission, which inquired some time back into the wave of crime on the Witwatersrand and Pretoria. The Inter-Departmental Committee has now reported to the Minister, and its recommendations and suggestions are being considered by the authorities.

Johannesburg,

SEP 16 1943

The problem of crime in South Africa is becoming insoluble, not because there are no remedies but because in this country there is one law for Whites and another for Non-Whites. That is to say Europeans are governed by the laws of justice, while Africans are subjected to repressive and restrictive laws. Europeans in their pursuit of liberty and happiness are not hampered by restrictive legislation and regulations. They are masters of their own lives and destiny, and are protected by the state not only by laws which enable them to enjoy the fruits of their labour but also by the provision of better educational facilities and channels of employment. The truth is, in pursuance of its policy of protecting European interests against African encroachment, the State has enacted repressive laws for the control of Africans, laws which have become "factories of crime.

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The European is not driven into crime by restrictive legislation, but by poverty; the African is forced by both. The European is not driven into poverty by the same economic forces as the African but by the prejudice of his race which refuses to recognise the African as an integral part of the South African nation. The erroneous idea that African poverty means European prosperity is misleading and is responsible for the Government's Native land policy, "civilised" labour policy and Colur bar in industry and commerce.

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It is no exaggeration to say that laws enacted in pursuance of the above policies are largely responsible for the criminalisation of the African people. The land policy, which is designed to make the so-called Native reserves the reservours of cheap labour for the mining and farming industries, has destroyed African tribal life and has reduced the people to a state of abject poverty which is driving them from the rural areas into urban centres, where they are unable to earn a living wage on account of the policy of "civilised" labour.

The minority report of the Elliot Committee has recommended, the abolition of all discriminating laws, because it was felt that unless these "factories" of crime were done away with, criminals among Africans would increase by leaps and bounds. No race of men can be subjected to repressive laws without losing its fine qualities of resistance against crime. The truth is, when men are treated like beasts they behave like beasts. Unless the repressive laws with which the African people are hemmed in are abolished, and the equality of all sections of the South African nation before the law is recognised, the problem of crime cannot be solved. Differential treatment of the Africans by the State has made it impossible for them to distinguish between good and evil and to recognise the fact that it is their duty to respect law and order.

It has been suggested that some members of the Police Force in this country should be sent overseas to study police methods of dealing with crime. With this suggestion we are heartily in agreement, but we must point out that if the police in this country are not as humane as those of other civilised countries, the fault is not theirs but that of the harsh laws they have to administer in connection with the control of African people. It is our firm conviction that if there were only one law for the peoples of South Africa, the police would be as efficient and as obliging as the London police..

Some time back Dr. Colin Steyn stated that he would like to enlist the co-operation of as many African leaders in the fight against crime. But now it seems that if this fine idea has been abandoned, and if it is not, we would be glad if the Minister would put it into operation.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

African Disunity

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a report of a meeting which was held in Johannesburg last Sunday under the auspices of a new organisation known as the African Democratic Party. The founders and directors of this party tell us in their manifesto that "For years now we have recognised the African National Congress as the organisation around which all African people of whatever class or denomination should rally. We pledged our fullest support to its leaders and its programme. There is unhappily in the ranks of Congress to-day disorganisation, political stagnation and general inaction. The leaders quarrel while the people die."

For these reasons, the founders of a new Party have come to the conclusion that "a dynamic organisation, expressive of the spirit of the times and designed to remobilise African opinion to meet the imminent danger of the violation of African rights in the post-war world is, therefore, a matter of the utmost urgency and importance."

The speeches made in the Sunday meeting by both Mr. P. R Mosaka and Senator H. M. Basner gave the audience the assurance that it was not the aim of the new Party to undermine or destroy the African National Congress. But the manifesto issued by the founders, and which is now being read throughout the length and breadth of South Africa makes it abundantly clear that the African Democratic Party is designed to replace the African National Congress in the political life of the African people. The founders rightly complain of "stagnation and inaction in the Congress" as the result chiefly of the quarrels among leaders. With this complaint every right thinking African will agree. The fight for positions among our leaders has stultified and frustrated all efforts to make this national organisation a driving and creative force in our national life. But in our opinion, this cancer, which is corroding the vitals of our very existence, cannot be cured by encouraging the spirit of disunity among the people. It cannot be cured by the multiplicity of organisations; nor can it be cured by a leadership which receives its inspiration from outside the national fold of the African people. It can only be remedied by leaders who are capable of subordinating their selfish ambitions to the greater ambition of the African race, and who are willing to serve the people and not their own ends.

The tragedy and irony of our situation are that we have many leaders preaching the gospel of unity when, like the cats of Kilkenny, they can never agree to pool their resources for the liberation of our race. It seems to us that the Africans inability to unite and their ability to divide is a legacy which they have inherited from their ancestors. This disturbing feature of our life is found in every sphere of activity—in the political arena, in the religious sphere and in the sporting field. For this weakness, we are firmly convinced, the African Democratic Party has no remedy unless its members will be placed under a dictatorship that will employ the Gestapo methods in dealing with them. It is no exaggeration to aver that the leaders of the Democratic Party are equally responsible as other leaders for the "stagnation and inaction in Congress and for the quarrels" of which they complain; and for them to see the mote that is in other people's eyes and not the beam in theirs is absurd.

But the Democratic Party, in spite of the protests of its founders, is determined just or unjust to undermine the influence of the African National Congress. The cat has been let out of the bag by the Fourth International with whose criticism of the Party's' manifesto the founders are in entire agreement and whose suggestions have been embodied in supplementary programme of the Party. The Fourth International urges the Party to affiliate to the "All African Convention" and to "oppose the African National Congress, as out-worn, as having a reactionary leadership and constitution, both frustrating Non-European unity."

In perusing both the supplementary programme of the African Democratic Party and the "Alternative programme" suggested by the Fourth International one is struck by their similarity and cannot, therefore, resist the temptation to say that although the hand may be that of Esau the voice is that of Jacob.

Why the African Democratic Party?

Bantu World
OCT 30 1943

Sir,

Mr. Self Mampuru has vividly outlined his case in defence of his own party. The African Democratic Party may probably be a good party; that we do not know yet, but what I fail to understand is how and why, if they mean to build or work with the Congress from within as they say, they start by criticising it when they themselves claim to be Congressmen. If Mr. S. Mampuru reckons, by virtue of his political ability, that the best is to form a party at the expense of the other, then I am afraid his party will not go far. It appears to me that the honourable gentleman misinterpreted Dr. Xuma's speech.

One thing I can safely say is that as long as the Doctor follows or adheres to the policy of the Congress, we will follow him—and not when he follows the policy of the A.D.P. (and thereby becoming a traitor to the Congress) which apparently is not out to build but to destroy.

It must be well understood that charity begins at home not elsewhere. Apparently the slogan of the A.D.P. is: "Start outside not at home." Yet the Congress calls "come let us talk it over."

In his address on the 25th ultimo, the chairman of the A.D.P. said: The Congress machinery is not functioning well (meaning leaders) that is why we decided to form a party which is out for the destiny of the Africans. He would have understood if he had said "We have failed in our endeavours to right the wrongs which are in the Congress and consequently we have lost confidence in the leaders of the Congress; so we appeal to the younger folk to do the work of Congress." Instead, he boldly declares on his own, without consulting the Congress, to form a party, linked with the Fourth International. Knowing very well that his home, the Congress, will be undermined by this new party yet he frankly stated that his party is prepared to affiliate to the Congress. It is rather surprising that the Original Manifesto of the A.D.P. should tally the ideas of the 4th International yet the Secretary frankly denies political co-operation with them. How is it that on the very day the A.D.P. meeting is launched the Fourth International issues a critique on which the A.D.P. can build? Probably this party is merely seeking political ends at the expense of the general public with the ultimate aim of acquiring political influence also at the expense of the general public.

From James R. Mama (Former Secretary of the Cape African Congress then African National Congress, Western Province Branch).

South Africa

Working On The Mines

How Africans are Considered

The Comet
Lagos, Nigeria

You read last week about the Mines enabling the Africans from British South Africa to keep in touch with their relatives and friends in the territories during the whole period of their Mine service; you will remember that this is done through what is known as the Intelligence Service of the Native Recruiting Corporation (N R C) Another thing you read about is the Native Remittance Agency which enables Africans to send money to their homes, well knowing that all such money will be paid quickly and safely to the specified beneficiaries, and without any charge to the Africans sending the money or their families or their relatives or friends.

And now there is a third service to tell you about and this is what is known as the Voluntary Deferred Pay System. This is a feature which operates directly to the advantage of Mine Africans from British South Africa The Africans who wish to use this system and decide to authorise the deferment of their wages are enabled on leaving the Mine service to go to their homes and receive their accumulated earnings in their own home districts.

Wise Africans see the advantage of this plan. They recognise that it helps them in the way of Thrift, that it gives them opportunities for saving up money, money which they might otherwise spend. There is an old saying that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and to show you that the Africans working on the Mines appreciate this Voluntary Deferred Pay System we may tell you that the Deferred wages paid in the territories every year total about £750,000, which is three-quarters of a million pounds.

So you see that the Mine baases give thought to the welfare of the Africans working on the Mines, from the time of recruitment o their return to their homes; and the facts indicated in these weekl articles show you that the Africans appreciate what is done for them.

7-Point Peace Plan for Africa

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK.—Post-war plans for Africa are set forth by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University professor, and Dr. L. D. Reddick of this city in articles appearing in the July issues of Foreign Affairs and The Crisis.

Dr. DuBois's proposal calls for international trusteeship with Africans represented on the guiding boards. Dr. Reddick's seven-point program suggests:

1. That in all declarations of war and peace aims by the United Nations, the interests and welfare of the Africans be considered on the same level as are those of other countries;
2. That the African people should be armed and permitted, if they so desire, full participation in the fight against fascism;

Urges Suffrage Rights

3. That any commissions which are set up to consider the problem of peace and post-war planning in Africa should include African representatives;
4. That there should be no transfer of territory in Africa from one imperialistic power to another;
5. That the United Nations investigate fascism in South Africa;
6. That labor standards such as those of the International Labor Office be maintained, and that the color bar be abolished;
7. That native Africans be given representation and suffrage rights in local, regional and continental government.

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DOWNING STREET YIELDS

Defender
Chicago, Ill

Some few weeks ago a delegation of African newspaper editors visited London. They availed themselves of the opportunity to submit a comprehensive memorandum to the Secretary of State for the colonies. They pointed out among other things that Africans were dissatisfied with the present policy of English officials monopolizing the best paying jobs in the government civil service of West Africa. They demanded the right of qualified natives, educated in Europe and America, to serve in administrative positions on the basis of equality with Europeans.

Their demands were so imperious and uncompromising that British officials were forced to examine the points raised in the editors' memorandum. Since then Downing Street has announced the appointment of a committee which has power to recommend suitable African candidates for positions in those branches of the Nigerian government until now held exclusively by white men.

Under the present set-up, Britishers doing the same type of work as Africans get much higher salaries than the native civil servants. This gross disparity is defended on the ground that Englishmen living in Africa have to maintain two homes—one in England and one in Africa, and have to provide against climatic conditions.

The Africans, on the other hand, contend that since it costs them as much as it does the white man to qualify at British universities in order to prepare themselves to serve their country, they should receive the same scale of pay for the same positions English men occupy.

To meet this grievance, the committee has recommended that the government should consider increasing the revenue of the native authorities to make it possible for them to adopt salary scales comparable with those of the civil service and to employ Africans of the highest education where this can usefully be done.

The appointment of African administrative officers is to be made in the future subject to following conditions:

1. That African candidates should possess the same qualifications as are required of European candidates;

2. That Africans should be posted only to areas where the chiefs and people would welcome the appointees;

3. That they should not be posted to areas where they had family connections.

Facilities are to be provided for the training of African staff for many technical departments, especially medical, public works, forestry, education, veterinary and agriculture.

In order to avoid the mistakes made in India where Englishmen bagged all the best jobs in the government service and left the educated Indians unemployed, turning them into ardent nationalist supporters of Gandhi and the Congress, the British hope to absorb the Western educated African intellectuals into the government administration as assistants to British officials in the post-war set-up.

Though granted under pressure of untrammeled opinion, these concessions represent a fair consideration of African interest. Moreover they show plainly what can be done when the natives are united in their demands for indisputable rights. It is not unreasonable to presume that a more aggressive and consistent determination to advance their economic well-being, would yield greater results.

African Democratic Party Launched

Bantu Wor.

Outlining reasons for the formation of the African Democratic Party at a large meeting in the Ritz Hall, Johannesburg, last Sunday, Mr. P. R. Mosaka said that he and his colleagues were convinced that there was no reason to justify the optimism shown when Africans in pre-war South Africa were discussed. In spite of the Atlantic Charter indications pointed to Fascism being given a new lease of life in South Africa. The time had come, when we should call a halt to the policy of oppression and this halt could not be called unless the people were organised.

African leaders had failed to organise people at the outbreak of war and could not give a clear lead on the war issue. In the Transvaal African Congress, up to now, the President's seat was still vacant. Even during the last elections, African leadership adopted a laissez faire attitude. All these facts were signs of disorganisation and chaos in African leadership and an abdication of duty.

South Africa

He and his colleagues had thereupon decided to launch a party to organise the people and to make them agitate and force attention on their problems. They had discovered a definite political party to be a sane and sincere undertaking and thus did not address themseleves to political cranks but to the people, when they pleaded for support.

This political organisation was the African Democratic Party which, besides, marked a point in African political development. The division of the people into political parties had definite advantages. It would separate goats from the sheep and progressives from conservatives. Parties served as national barometers. The election of conservatives like Dr. Dube and Mr. Jabavu, for instance, would give the Government a free hand. At the same time, there would be no advantage in creating division for division's sake. But divisions already existed. Mr. Champion and Dr. Dube, for instance could not agree. Mr. Champion was a radical, believing in organisation, whilst Dr. Dube was a conservative, believing in appeasement.

The African Democratic Party was not opposed to the African National Congress any more than the Communists. Congress was a national movement and not a political party. It did not ask a man his creed. It was not interested in ideologies whilst the African Democratic Party was a distinct political party. Its members could be Congressmen for Congress is a co-ordinating organisation.

Mr. Mosaka complimented the Fourth International for the spirit in which it had criticised the new Party and was glad that the Fourth International had not opposed the formation of the new Party.

Johannesburg.

Mr. Mosaka concluded his address by expressing the hope that trade unions would find a home in the new party.

Mr. D. Koza said that the formation of the African Democratic Party, a mass party, meant that through it the masses could make known what they wanted. Present organisations did not do this. The masses wanted Democracy, Land and independence.

Senator H. M. Basner began by reviewing political events during the last five years to emphasise how in that time Congress leaders had not organised the people for militant action. The Native Laws Amendment Act of 1937 was the final measure that sealed the last loophole through which the African could strive to be free. This was not boycotted because the people were not organised.

He won the election on the assurance that he would help Congress organise the people but nearly a year after he had been elected, he still met with appeasement and Congress showed no wish to organise people on militant lines. Instead, Congress leaders sent petitions and deputations which impressed nobody.

Though the people were ready for organisation, their leaders were not. Leaders did not want militant action. The early Congress leaders who had been militant had been bought over and neutralised for militant action by being given jobs or trading licences. Those of them who could not be bought over this way were neutralised by ideologies. Such a one was Mr. R. V. Selope-Thema who was a Chamber of Mines handyman. On October 5, he would be elected President of the Transvaal African Congress. As far as he, Senator Basner, was concerned, it did not matter whether the people elected Mr. Thema or Mr. Gemmill to be Congress President for the Transvaal. He would take instructions from the elected leader of the people—but he knew of no instance in any country where a servant of the oppressors of a people could free those people.

Under these circumstances, he Senator Basner, had found it impossible to work unless there was a change in Congress. He supported the African Democratic Party because it promised militant action and because he was assured that it had not been formed to undermine Congress. If he had any reason to believe that it was out to destroy Congress, he would not have given his weight on its side.

Mr. Self Mampuru announced that the African Democratic Party convenors had formed themselves into a provisional committee and provisional office-bearers were: Chairman, Mr. P. R. Mosaka; Secretary, Mr. Self Mampuru; Treasurer, Mr. G. R. Kuzwayo; Organiser, Mr. D. Koza. The Party had also perfected plans for the publishing of a newspaper, and the Paper Controller, said Mr. Mampuru, had given permission for the purchase of newsprint.

Poor Natives of South Africa will now be Educated

JOHANNESBURG August 12—

A 10 year plan for getting all the Union's African children of school age into school was proposed in a paper read to a recent conference on African education in Johannesburg, which has now been reprinted by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The paper estimates there are at present half a million African children in the Union's schools in 1943 out of the total of one and a half million of school going age. It is about 30 per cent.

Under the 10-year scheme, says the paper, about 46 per cent of African children could be in school at the end of 4 years, while seven years after primary education had become compulsory there should be no Africa child leaving school in the Union without having completed his course.

Secondary, technical and higher education must progress in reasonable proportion, continues the paper, and teaching training must keep pace with expansion. The cost of the scheme is difficul to estimate.

The whole of the African tax in the Union is now being used for African education and development and further funds would have to come from the general revenue. Last year's expenditure was about £2,500,000 or two pounds nineteen shillings and eight per each head of the children in school.

Under the new scheme, it is estimated that adequate expenditure would be five pounds per head. The paper concludes:

'At five pounds on the present part in the work of the country, number of pupils plus a 20 per cent

'This is not a heavy price to pay for a literate South African with its youth being trained to take a full

'We can afford to spend money;

Information Service, Helping Africans, with Railway
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa
No. 234/2

You will be pleased to learn, as we are pleased to tell you, that the Railway information office, which are being established at the Com-

Working On The Mines
Mochochonono
The Comet)

pounds on the Mines continue to be a success. You will remember reading how the scheme was started —how an experiment was begun on three Mines, the idea being that the Africans who were going to travel by train, say on a Saturday afternoon or on a Sunday would be glad if they could be told what time their train started, what time it left for the journey back, and what would be the cost of the return journey.

You judge an experiment by the results. If the Africans had shown that the railway information office was not wanted, if they had taken no interest whatever in it, then no harm would have been done, but the effort to try to interest and help the Africans would have been a failure. If, on the other hand, the Africans working on the Mines showed that they were glad to be told what time a train would leave and return, and to be informed of the amount of the railway fare then the experiment could be regarded as successful, worthy of continuation

Happily that is what happened. The experiment on the three Mines has proved encouraging. For instance Africans — especially recruits, that is newcomers to a Mine —enquire of the clerk in charge at each information office what time the train will leave on the following Saturday or Sunday, what time it gets to the desired station, what time it leaves on the return journey and what time it arrives back at the station; furthermore, they ask to be told the cost of the return railway fare. And the *correct* information given to them in reply, free of cost

Next week we shall tell you what a Compound Manager of one of the Mines on which the experiment was started has to say about his impressions of the scheme — a scheme which it is hoped will now spread as successfully on every Mine on the Witwatersrand, from Randfontein to Springs.

Bantu World
Johannesburg;
South Africa

The Police And Africans

Two weeks ago or so, the Minister of Justice, Dr. Colin Steyn, told Parliamentary representatives of Africans and other Europeans interested in the improvement of race relations in South Africa, that he would like to establish co-operation between responsible Africans and the police in the prevention of crime, and also to improve the relations between the police and African people.

The Ministers proposals are sound and should be supported by all right thinking men. The enlistment of African assistance and influence in the prevention of crime among African people is absolutely essential, and it is to be hoped that public opinion will enable the Minister to carry out the experiment. But the task of creating goodwill between the police and the Africans—a step which is necessary to pave the way for a real co-operative action —is not an easy one. Between the police and the African people there has always been hostility and friction. Africans rightly or wrongly have never regarded the police as the guardian of law and order. They have always looked upon them as the custodians of white prestige and domination, as the disturbers of their peace and as men who glory in their imprisonment and punishment. That in a nutshell is the attitude of our people towards the police.

To people who do not know the conditions under which Africans live and labour, this attitude will appear unreasonable and groundless, because they believe that the police deal with the Africans in the same way as they deal with members of the other sections of South Africa's population, or that, if the police were harsh to Africans, it is because the latter were uncivilised and could not, therefore, respect law and order. That is not our opinion. By nature our people are law-abiding. If to-day they have no respect for the law it is because of the repressive nature of the laws by which their movements and personal liberties are controlled.

It is these laws, in our opinion, which are largely responsible for the criminalisation of Africans and the harshness of police methods in dealing with our people. Repressive laws cannot be administered kindly and sympathetically. The police in this country are required to enforce discriminating and oppressive laws against Africans and this has had the effect of brutalising their methods and of creating African hostility towards them. It is a well known fact that because there are hardly any discriminating laws against Coloureds and Indians, the relations between these sections and the police are fairly friendly and harmonious.

It seems to us that goodwill between the police and the Africans cannot be created until the Union Statute books have been purged of the many discriminating laws which are not only checking and retarding African progress but are also creating misunderstanding and hostility between the races. It appears that the time has come, and is indeed long overdue, when white South Africa should recognise that repression is no security, and that African freedom and progress will be the pillars of civilisation in this country. It is in the interests of the security of the white race that the African people should be made to feel that, although belonging to a different race and colour, they are an integral part of the national life of South Africa. There can and there should be "unity in diversity" if South Africa is to avoid racial misunderstanding and friction. By fair and generous treatment, the Africans can be made to realise that it is equally their duty and responsibility to keep law and order and to respect property and life. Their friendship and co-operation can be enlisted not only for the development of the country but also for the prevention of crime and for the improvemtnt of the relations between the races.

Bantu World —

The Segregation Menace

Johannesburg

The other day in the meeting of the Johannesburg City Council, Mr. Brill opposed strenuously applications by three Africans and one Indian for permits to conduct business as general dealers in certain areas of the City. He told the Council that he stood for "complete segregation of Natives in the reserves." They should, he said, only be allowed to come to the cities when they were willing and needed work as labourers, and should be sent back to the reserves if they were unemployed for five or six weeks."

No doubt Mr. Brill is one of the staunch supporters of the policy of segregation — a policy which was conceived in the womb of fear by its protagonists, and, which has failed to solve the so-called Native problem because none of its protagonists are prepared to carry it to its logical conclusion. Even Mr. Brill, who is so anxious for "complete segregation of Natives in the reserves," is not willing to segregate them in a country of their own—a country that would be large enough to enable them to develop their own natural life without let or hindrance.

South Africa

It is an indisputable fact that those Europeans who are clamouring for the segregation of Africans are not at all concerned with the welfare of the African people; they want to keep them in a state of servitude for all time, to keep them in the reserves so as to be able to exploit their labour at will. In fact, that is the principle underlying the Natives Land and Trust Act—an Act which we were told by its protagonists that it aimed at giving more land to Africans when in reality, its object was to deprive them of the right to own and purchase land in South Africa. Today as the result of the operation of this law, thousands of Africans have been rendered landless and homeless, and are aggravating problems of Urban Africans by their migration to the towns. And yet Mr. Brill, and those who think like him, speak of the reserves as though they were large enough to accommodate 7½ million Africans. They speak as though in the reserves Africans can develop their life to the full, and as though Europeans can live in South Africa without the co-operation of the African people.

But what is the actual position after the adoption by Parliament in 1936 of the policy of territorial and political segregation of white and black? The so-called "Native Problem" has not been solved; the migration of Africans to urban areas has not been checked but has been accelerated; the settlement of Africans on the land has become a puzzling problem to the Department of Native Affairs; and the problem of landless and homeless Africans has become insoluble. The truth is that the reserves and Trust farms are congested and that more than half of the African population is driven to conditions of drudgery and abject poverty. As the result of the inadequacy of land, there is a great deal of unrest among the African people. Even the Chiefs, who as a rule, are loyal to the Government, are becoming arestive because the land, which they were promised would be added to their reserves, is not forth-coming. The plain truth is that the Natives Land and Trust Act gave us the segregation policy but provided no land for the African people. It separated the whites from the blacks on paper but not territorially. The policy of segregation, therefore, has become a menace to our interracial relations.

56a-1943

REBELS AND ENEMIES OF CONGRESS

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Many people have complained that leaders of Congress did not give them a lead as to what their attitude should be towards the African Democratic Party.

One of the reasons is that the leaders of the Congress and all those who are genuinely interested in the unity of our people do not enjoy personalities and mud-slinging. They neither believe that Congress should be built at the expense of others nor desire to build their own reputations at the expense of others who are endeavouring to advance the cause of our freedom. For this reason they have been reluctant to point a finger of scorn at their compatriots, professing to lead the African Democratic Party, who seem to be both confused and misguided as to what they want and mean to do. However, in view of the fact that the leaders of the African Democratic Party seem to have been the first group who endeavoured to set up an organisation at the expense of the African National Congress—they have violently attacked and condemned the Congress and its leadership (and we hope they include themselves, as we do not know when and why they left the Movement and its leadership). As members of the Movement and leaders of certain sections of it, they never gave their former colleagues in Congress the benefit of their bril-liant ideas and newly-found theor-ies of, and rebels against, the ies and policies. They merely suddenly attacked and condemned the policy and leadership of the African National Congress in at his manifesto and an addendum—the latter which has since been quiet-ly withdrawn. This was a Pearl stab in the back. This was a Pearl Harbour.

All reasonable people hold that if these gentlemen were sincere in their desire to promote unity and to strengthen the African Nation-al Congress, they would have sub-mitted their suggestions to the Councils of Congress, for conside-ration and could have also brought pressure to bear on those by orga-nising the rank and file into the Congress in order to insure the support of their resolutions and motions at Congress conferences. To say they are helping Congress by forming a new party which seeks individual member-ship like Congress and is independent of Congress, is to fool nobody, not even themselves. Their action is calculated to confuse, disintegrate and disorganise our people at a time when all circumstances demand that we close our ranks. The suggestion, therefore, of trying to unite our people, or of, helping Congress, by forming a new party, is as misleading as it is insincere. With our experience in watching the activities of the African Democratic Party up to date, the conclusion is irresistable that the African Democratic Party offers uncontested and secure positions for these self-appointetd leaders of the party and for the Non-Africans who appear to be patrons and promoters of this disintegrating influence in the ranks of the Africans, it offers them a control over a certain section of Africans or a weakening and division of the African front so that they, the patrons, may take control of the African field and act as undisputed spokesmen of Africans on the grounds that there are too many African oganisations claiming to be National with warring leadership.

The promoters of these schisms among Africans, be they Africans or otherwise, are not only enemies and rebels against, the African National Congress; but are allies of our oppressors and agents for prolonging our disabilities. In this the leaders of the party and their patrons have shown no vision and no regard for the cause of the people. We agree with them that where there is no vision the people perish. We feel that their actions, if not vigorously opposed, will cause our people to perish.

They are attempting to deceive the rank and file by saying they are helping the African National Congress. What they mean is to supplant the African National Congress with the African Democratic Party. They boast of going to control the leadership of the Congress.

The honest and honourable thing is for the leaders of the African Democratic Party to strike out on their own instead of attacking and condemning the Congress and pretend to be with Congress. Congress considers them rebels and enemies, and Congress will take measures arising from the changed relations to see that no outsiders will disturb the Movement in its domestic policy or control.

We, Africans, are suffering from the disease of everybody considering himself a leader even with nobody to follow.

We warn our people to be aware of these false prophets. They are leading us into the wilderness. The new party can only serve personal interests of certain leaders and their patrons.

We urge the rank and file to stick to their weather-beaten friend and mouth-piece, the African National Congress. They must join it in their hundreds of thousands and through it march to Freedom.

A. B. Xuma,
President-General,
African National Congress.

Bantu World
Johannesburg
SATURDAY
South Africa

Conditions of Farm Labourers

At long last the Department of Native Affairs has recognised the need for improved working conditions for African farm labourers, and has consequently issued a circular which is being distributed through the South African Agricultural Union to the various farming organisations throughout the country. Although the proposals contained in this circular do not go far enough to provide a satisfactory solution to the problem of the relations between the farmers and farm labourers, nevertheless the interest shown by the Department is an indication that the acuteness of the problem calls for more than passing attention.

For the first time in the history of South Africa, the farming community is being told by the authorities in diplomatic language, of course, that coercive legislation, for which the farmers are always clamouring whenever there is shortage of labour, cannot provide the solution of their difficulties. "From time to time," says the circular, "various suggestions have been put forward, but these have been found to be impracticable." All right thinking men will agree that the shortage of labour on the farms is due to coercive legislation which has made it impossible for the majority of farmers to outgrow slave-mentality, to use labour economically and to realise that ill-paid, ill-fed, and ill-housed workers cannot efficiently carry out their duties and are, therefore, of no value to the growth and expansion of the farming industry.

The farm labour committee, which investigated the matter of the shortage of labour over five years ago, besides pointing out the unpopularity of farm labour on account of the unsatisfactory manner in which Africans are employed, "recommended certain amendments to the Native Labour Regulation Act." It is indeed very disappointing that these recommendations have not been put into operation, and that the Department of Native Affairs while "willing to introduce these amendments, if they are desired," is nevertheless feeling that "they might be burdensome to farmers." It is this patronising spirit which has made farmers in this country disregard the farming industry as their own enterprise but regard it as an industry which must be primarily subsidised by the State and by the forced labour of the African people. The time has come when those engaged in agriculture should be told unequivocally that they should stand on their own legs, and not on the legs of the State and the African people. There has been too much spoonfeeding of these people and yet the farming industry has not made any appreciable progress, and the farmers of this country are far behind those of Australia, New Zealand and Canada where there is no labour which has been ren-

In the interests of the farmers it is to be hoped that the farmers themselves and that of the farm-ing industry, the intervention of the authorities in the adjustment of the relations between the farmers and African farm labourers will frequently come into operation, it is never-theless taking steps to educate the farmers on the question of improving the conditions of the African farm labourers. The step is in the right direction and

LETTER TO AFRICAN WOMANHOOD

Bantu World Johannesburg South Africa

TEACHING CHILDREN SELF-CONFIDENCE

There is a marked difference between a child reared up in the country away from contact with the other racial groups that make up the remainder of our population and a child brought up in urban areas. The former is timid and nervous and is never sure of himself when confronted with a trying situation. In the presence of seniors or White people, this child finds it very difficult to express itself freely. It begins to stammer and when asked a direct question, it tends to evade a direct reply and after a long and windy "speech" gives its reply, instead of in a few words. Its conduct is always defensive and the length and windiness of its replies are an almost unconscious endeavour to defend itself.

The urban child is different. He walks about with his head high and, in spite of malnutrition, has a sparkle in his eyes which betrays confidence. His look is direct and unapologetic and he always has his wits about him. When a question is put to him, wherever possible, he has a ready answer. He has a high sense of humour, unlike his timid rural equal. He has a healthy curiosity which seeks to know everything and he even has the daring to be over-confident in certain circumstances.

To the African mother, these two types of children are interesting. Some people prefer the dull rural child, with its timidity and its yielding to every type of abuse from above. These do not realise that a timid and yielding type of human being is an enemy of society. When confronted with difficulties, he lacks the moral strength to take great decisions or to withstand great trials. He is accustomed to yielding and even where yielding will be to his destruction, he will yield and die. A child accustomed to yielding goes about life seeking short-cuts and ways of least resistance because he is unable to face difficulties courageously; because, therefore, he does not have confidence in himself.

Changed conditions of living demand that we should change our outlook on life. Where, before, we loved the quiet, docile, tame and yielding child, we must now want the active, difficult, inquisitive-minded and adventurous child, who wants to know why things are as they are and not otherwise. Modern conditions of life are such that a group that is tame, docile, and yielding will always go under and perish, whereas a virile, assertive group will always triumph. We have a duty to bring up confident children who are prepared to face the stiffest trials and overcome superhuman difficulties. If we can rear and bring up children of this sort, then we can be certain that we have laid sound foundations for the future of our people. When our leaders say "Mayibuye i Afrika" they can always count upon a virile youth which can always be trusted in the hour of crisis.

The call to African mothers is: Give our leaders of to-morrow a self-confident youth and the Africa will be a free citizen.

—Editress

Bantu World

The King's Visit To Africa

Johannesburg South Africa

His Majesty King George VI has further strengthened the bonds that tie the loyalties of the British Commonwealth of Nations and races to the British Crown by his recent visit to the victorious Allied forces in North Africa. It was not only the white soldiers of the United Nations that the King visited, inspected and thanked for the brilliant manner in which the North African campaign was brought to an end; it was the soldiers of all races, colours and creeds. There were Negro Americans, British and French Africans, Black South Africans, Indians and other Non-European sections of the armies which liberated Africa from the pernicious doctrines of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

According to Press reports when His Majesty visited Tripoli, he drove "through the streets lined by Swazi and Indian soldiers, and the King saw every conceivable type of soldier including Basuto Pioneers." This democratic gesture of the King is an example, which those statesmen who are entrusted with the direction of the destiny of the British Commonwealth of nations and races, should follow, if this gathering of races of different colours, languages and creeds is to march harmoniously and peacefully along the path of progress and civilisation. "Whatever may be the future of this marvellous combination of peoples," says Ramsay Muir, "one thing is certain. If or when the statesmanship of the world addresses itself seriously to the supreme problem of the establishment of just relations between the modern civilised peoples, the peoples of ancient civilisations now shaking themselves free from a long stagnation, and primitive peoples who are beginning to escape from age-long barbarism, the most useful guidance will be found in the experience and achievement of the British Empire. For this experience and this achievement, in spite of their imperfections, have shown the way of advance from the crude conception of empire domination to the nobler conception of diverse peoples linked together in a single commonwealth, and dwelling in freedom and peace.

No one can deny that the King's democratic action is compatible with this conception of the Empire, and has proved that the Empire, over whose destiny he presides, is a heritage neither of the British people nor of the white races but of those who, irrespective of their race, colour or creed, owe allegiance to the Royal House of Windsor.

In the Commonwealth to-day there is no one, perhaps, who knows better than the King that the continued growth and expansion of the Empire depends entirely upon the goodwill and co-operation of all peoples and classes within its boundaries.

"One of the great needs to-day," said the King at Melbourne, "and perhaps the greatest need of all, is the better understanding of one another, both between the different parts of the Empire and also between the different interests—Capital and Labour, employers and employed, town and country—in the various countries themselves."

This great spirit of democracy is a humanizing force in the relations between the various peoples and races within the Commonwealth, and we have no doubt that Non-European soldiers who took part in the parades reviewed by the King Up North, were greatly impressed by the fact that His Majesty was lending his prestige and influence to the forces making for justice and fairplay.

By his visit to the armies in North Africa, in spite of the risks and dangers of war the King once more fulfilled the promise he made on his coronation in 1937.

"Now that the duties of Sovereignity have fallen to me I declare to you," said the King, "my adherence to the strict principles of constitutional government and my resolve to work before all else for the welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations."



Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Sees Africa As Vital To World Peace

NEW YORK—Addressing a large audience attending the Chautauqua Institute, held at Chautauqua, N. Y., Thursday, Henry S. Villard, assistant chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State, declared that "never before has the word Africa meant so much to the people of the United States."

The State Department dwelt at length on "American Relations with Africa," and traced our activities on the big continent from Brazzaville to Casablanca, from Accra to Nairobi and from Eritrea to Cairo. He said, in part:

"So much has been said and written about colonial problems, so prominent has been the discussion about Africa's raw materials, that another meeting of nations interested in Africa at some future date seems likely.

"As presently distributed among the powers, the colonial dependencies present questions which must be settled — particularly those relating to strategic and economic advantages.

"The Continent of Africa is bound to play a prominent part in any system of international security which may be devised for the future. At Dakar the presence of an American Naval Mission under Vice Admiral William Glassford is testimony to the importance of the Atlantic routes and to our cooperation with the French in making them safe for travel.

"Such a strategic locality as Liberia has been shown to be vital to the defense of this Hemisphere. Our traditional policy of the "Open Door," if applied uniformly to all colonial areas, is one which we confidently expect will aid in removing sources of economic conflict and contribute to the advancement of the native.

"If raw materials are made accessible to all on a basis of non-discrimination, one of the fundamental excuses for conquest by force will be destroyed and a real step will be taken toward a peaceful world."

A JUDGE TO THE RESCUE

Last week I wrote about speaking against injustice, without fear or compromise. A few days later I was fortunate enough to see the following by Judge Sobel of the New York courts on the manner in which many Southern migrants to the large Northern cities are treated:

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa

"We have welcomed our Negro brethren from the cabins in the South to the slums of New York. We have extended to them the privilege of paying the highest rents for the rottenest roosts out of the poorest wages for the dirtiest jobs. Now let us deny them relief! Let's punish the poor for being poor and the ignorant for being ignorant! Maybe we can create a smoke screen that will hide the real culprits—ourselves."

JUDGE SOBEL could well have added that some Northern Negroes have a hand in this exploitation of the Southern brethren, too.

The Judge's remarks were largely in rebuke of the August grand jury which had painted an exaggerated and most unwarranted picture of crime among Negroes in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, the blame for which was placed on the incoming Southern Negroes.

56a-1943

Haiti, Ethiopia Sign Food Pact

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
NOV 12 1943

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Signers of the agreement establishing the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration gathered here Monday and Tuesday for the White House ceremony Tuesday evening of formally ratifying the agreement and setting up the agency. The first meeting of the council, the policy making body was held in Atlantic City on Wednesday.

Ethiopia and Haiti are the only Negro nations that are members of the United Nations. Liberia, an associate nation, however, was also known to be participating.

A special army bomber was hurrying to bring Ephrem Blotta, the first Ethiopian minister to the United States, here in time to sign for his country, and to open the new legation. Ambassador Andre Liautaud was said to be signing for Haiti although, it was indicated, another member of the legation may attend the council meeting for him. Consul Gen. Walter F. Walker was coming on from New York to sign for Liberia. Whether or not he would attend the Atlantic City meeting could not be determined at press time.

The purpose of the administration will be "to meet the basic needs of the victims of war in territories controlled by the united nations, including areas liberated from enemy control, and subject of course, to miiltary necessities." The agency has been conceived as an emergency measure. Its responsibilities are expected to be heavy at first but later, as normalcy is reached, they will decrease and ultimately UNRRA is to be liquidated.

NATIVES GRANTED ARMY RANK

AUG 28 1943
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUG 28 1943

LONDON (Reuters) Aug. 26—The people of West Africa scored a big victory in their fight to achieve democratic equality, when the British war office announced that instructions have been sent to the governors of West Africa informing them that in future educated natives will be allowed to hold commission rank in the Royal West African Frontier Force.

The communication states that any African soldier just as any British soldier now serving in the African theatre of war can be made an officer holding full King's commission rank and the conditions for the grant of a commission are similar.

African Dance Show Planned

PM
New York, N. Y.
DEC 8 1943

The African Dance Festival, first presentation of the newly-formed African Academy of Arts and Research, which will be offered at Carnegie Hall Monday evening, is more than just a dance exhibition. It represents what Kingsley Ozuomba Mbadiwe hopes will be the first step in a program to further Afro-American relations.



Mbadiwe

Mr. Mbadiwe, noted Nigerian writer and lecturer, founded the Academy last month to meet the growing need, resulting from the war, for mutual understanding between the peoples of Africa and the U. S. A. Mr. Mbadiwe decided on a dance festival as he felt that the strongest link between the two parts of the world was their respective cultures and cited, as proof, the fact that Negro artists in this country instinctively adapt themselves to African rhythms and art forms.

Among a huge list of civic leaders and theatrical personalities who are sponsoring the Festival, is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who wrote Mr. Mbadiwe:

"I am very glad to join with other sponsors in congratulating Mr. Mbadiwe. Many of our soldiers who have come back from Africa have learned something of the folklore of its people, but presentations of this kind make us better able to understand people whom we know so little about."

The program of the Dance Festival features Asadata Dafora, noted African dancer, who directed the show and will be its principal performer. The program, which will consist mainly of native courtship and marriage dances and songs, will also present Hom Odok, drummer, Pearl Primus, dancer, and a company of 50 dancers, singers, drummers and musicians.



Asadata Dafora, distinguished African dancer, who is staging, and will perform in, the African Dance Festival at Carnegie Hall next Monday evening.

Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

JOYCE SPEAKS OUT ON HER BLACK COLOUR

By W. M. B. Nhlapo

Listen to Joyce. She speaks out in lamentation. I am black and proud. I do not regret my colour though ill-treated, oppressed and segregated. God made me black and I am His darling one too. Unlike many of my relations, I will not change or play Coloured to be exempt from the burden carried by my fellowmen. I will not evade my responsibility.

I am black and proud to carry after 11 p.m. the South African democratic credential—the Special Pass—proud to board the segregated enamel-painted trams and buses which serve my people; proud to sit next to a dirty, ragged youth eating trotters, fish and chips. These boys of ours sing like cuckoos. I am black and do not give a tint of apology for my colour.

Because of this dark colour of ours—is it a curse or blessing—I am a problem. In fact, I am manufactured into a problem. In my own 3rd class train coaches. I am bullied and insulted by ticket examiners. I am called names. In non-European bioscopes I am segregated from other non-Europeans. When I have to alight from a municipal bus, I have to do so whilst the bus is in motion and being ignorant of the law of inertia, naturally I must fall to the enjoyment of the driver and conductor. All this is done because I am black. I do not want to be respected but must have fairplay. When I do go a-shopping, the girl or man behind the counter calls me "Annie." I am not Annie but Joyce and when I point this out, I am told that I am cheeky.

I am black. We cannot be kept down from marching forward. We have worthy ambitions. We will not heed any scorn or malice or prejudice directed towards us. We have a goal; to it we are working. The realisation that we have a goal makes the blood in our veins gives us new courage, new energy, new determination, which makes us calling our forces, setting our teeth, tensing our muscles make us whistle and march forward.

Much has been said about us—all our wrongs are headline news but never our good. When poor Joyce is arrested for skokiaan the world knows about it, but when poor native Joyce graduates nothing is said.

I am black and always blamed but I am not ashamed of myself. Despite all grievances I have got, when I walk down Eloff Street, to Europeans I appear carefree and happy, yet not so. I beg no pity. I have a heart. I am black but a real Christian if ever there was. I am proud of black graduates, doctors, nurses, authors, composers, lawyers, ministers, social workers, business men, artists and churches.

Proud am I of those weary undernourished Bantu who honestly serve the European, who though hurt in soul, bear smiles. This is the spirit in us and no oppression, or segregation can ever injure it.

Who does oppose us in our march?
Bring forth that filthy rat.
Why does he fear the light of truth?
After in our pace he spat—M. Beikowitz.

Sierra Leone College Gets £12,000

Gold Coast Independent

It is not an unusual thing in Sierra Leone to hear someone to exclaim when a teacher is being pleased for his good work, 'Well be was trained at Njala.

West Africa
Accra, Gold Coast

Now we have the happy news that a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund of twelve thousand pounds is to be made to promote Agricultural Research at Njala where they are to have an Agricultural Laboratory.

The work of the chemists will be concerned mainly with the investigation of the condition and properties of [illegible] especially in those areas, where the Drainage Scheme mentioned in this bulletin last week will operate. The reclaimed land will be examined to see how it can best be used to promote the industry of Agriculture in Sierra Leone.

Another thing they will do is to investigate the nutritional value of the various foodstuffs grown in the country. It will be seen how one advance leads to another. Drainage and land reclamation spells Industry plus Agriculture, and that in its turn leads to improved nutrition and better health.

Native Education

The Comet
Lagos, Nigeria
OCT 9 1943

THAT the Union government should [illegible] for every child of average attendance in Native schools was urged by a deputation which waited on the Ministers of Finance and Native Affairs when they placed before them the resolutions of a Conference on Native Education held under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations. This Conference was the most representative ever held on Native Education, practically all bodies in the Union concerned with Native Education having been represented.

The deputation, which was introduced by the Rev. Johan Reyneke, acting Chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, pointed out that no further progress was possible in Native Education unless the Government contributed more from the Treasury, all the Native Tax money being now swallowed up. A large number of schools receive no grants at all. A strong plea was made that teachers should be put on their proper notch in the salary scale. At present the oldest teacher is on the same notch as the youngest. The present expenditure on Native Education is less than the amount would be if the rate were £3 per child. The Conference estimated that £7 per child was necessary to make Native Education efficient.

The Minister of Finance said that the time had come to decide whether or not Native Education should be given careful consideration. The Minister of Native Affairs would be brought directly under the Union Government. The Minister promised that the representations considered.

U.S. Carries Segregation Over to North Africa Now

OCT 16 1943

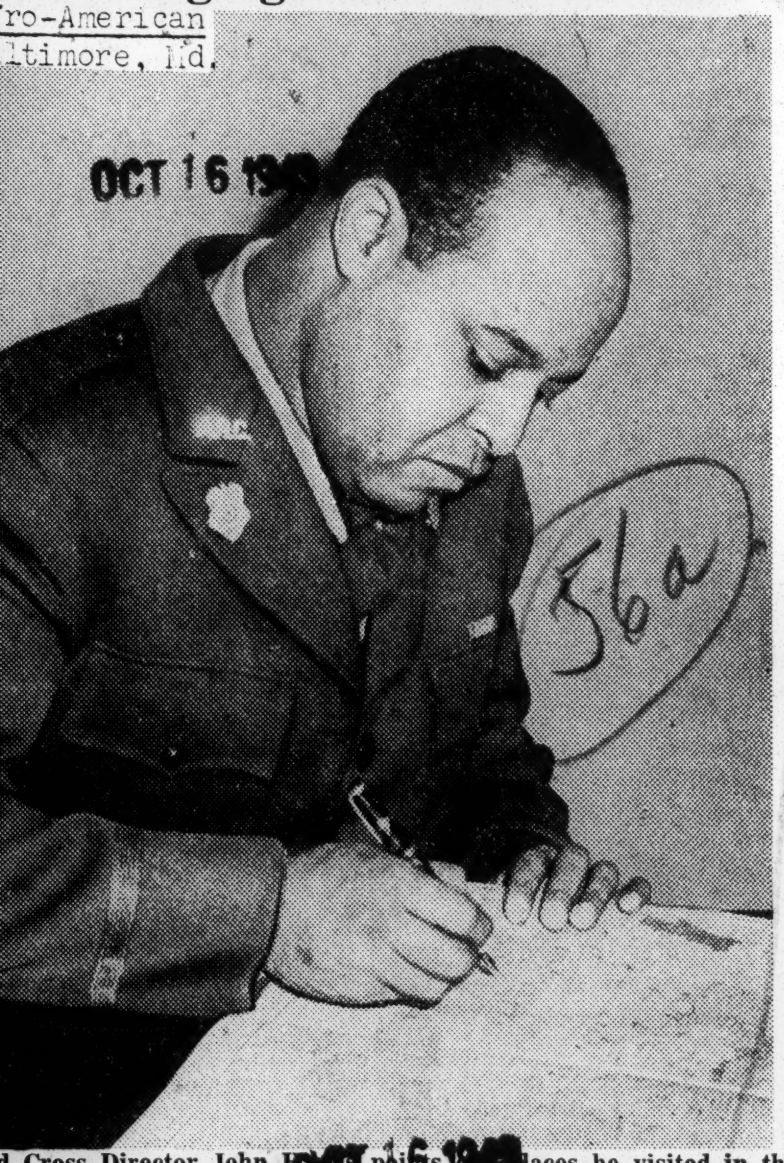
By DOUGLASS HALL

OCT 16 1943

WASHINGTON—(Passed by Censor)—Although he has covered practically the entire North African war zone, Red Cross Director John Harris, who returned to this country this week, after seven

U.S. Segregation Followed Him

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.



OCT 16 1943

5 6a

d Cross Director John Harris points to places he visited in the orth African war zone and encountered U.S.-inspired segregation.

nths' service overseas, has beening at the national headquarters able to get away from Ameri- of the American Red Cross.

social segregation.

Citing instances where jim-crow ctices have been imported to battlefront and "taught" to the uddled natives, Mr. Harris told

AFRO:

American Pattern Evident

"I have traveled the front lines m Casablanca to Carthage and must say that I have enjoyed y the historical and physical tures of that section. The na- es are [illegible] imported cial pattern is strictly Ameri- n."

OCT 16 1943

Mr. Harris recounted his expe- nces during a lull in a series conferences which he is attend-

He told of seeing American trade-marks displayed all along the routes he traveled; of entering Tunis shortly after the mighty conquest, "while German snipers were still seeking their prey at the edge of the city and wrecked German tanks were towering high above the black crosses of the German graveyard."

"Who could go to Tunis and Carthage," he asked, "without thinking of the great Black Hannibal, who kept crying out against what was to him the greatest obstacle to human progress: 'Carthage Must Be Destroyed'?"

Referring to the social pattern that is being implanted in the natives by Americans, Mr. Harris continued: "I wanted to phrase a motto myself, in order that I might cry out against disorders in that section — something like 'Segregation Must Be Destroyed.'

Natives Befuddled

"I saw poverty which was the result of low wages. One one hand I found the natives befuddled by the American social policy; on the other, our soldiers asking, 'What are we fighting for?'"

After his conferences here, Mr. Harris will take a vacation and then expects to be assigned to another combat theatre.

A native of The Plains, Va., he attended the public schools of Washington, D.C., Howard University and Columbia University in New York.

Bantu Plea For Share In Democracy

Imvo Zabantsundu (Bantu Opinion)

King William's Town South Africa

JUN 5 1943

New strides towards the development of their Democratic institutions were suggested last week by Bantu councillors at the session of the Transkeian Bunga. The Bunga is now sitting in the large white-domed Bunga Palace, the largest building in Umtata. The Chief Magistrate of the Transkei, Mr. V. M. de Villiers, who is presiding over the session, heard some most advanced suggestions.

The inner circle at the polished teak horseshoe of desks before the chairman is composed of the magistrates of the Transkei districts.

The magistrates leaned from side to side whispering to each other as the councillors asked for greater administrative powers, and alterations to the powers of chiefs and in the quitrent laws.

Elijah Qamata, who represents the Xalanga district, was applauded by many of the 82 Bantu members when he asked: "Are our sons who are dying for their country in the north dying for the right to pay quit rent for their farms all their lives?"

A magistrate replied, to the satisfaction of the Bhunga, on the queston of quit rent, that it was a system suitable to the people

The long order paper before this year's Bunga is being taken with quiet attentiveness and concentration by the councillors. The high standard of Bantu oratory suffers the disadvantage of continual interruption caused by the need for interpreting, and speakers are occasionally frozen into a position of gesticulation by the interpreter himself taking up the [illegible].

JUN 5 1943

One of the most important motions before the Bunga last week read: "It is the declared policy of this council to appoint Natives to all positions in its service for which they are qualified and suitable." This motion conforms with the long-term policy of Transkei administration which aims at forcing a system of council government upon the 1,300,000 Transkei Natives, but at encouraging them to suggest and from time to time to advise, towards greater executive and administrative powers being exercised by the Bantu councillors and Bantu officials.

A feeling exists among some councillors that the present advanced tendency may be going too fast. The standard of Bantu education has not yet placed the people in a position to exercise full Democratic rights. This was exemplified on Friday, when an increase in the Feudal type of authority of the Native chiefs was asked for.

More Natives with good educational qualifications are being absorbed into administrative posts, but the advance from this position must necessarily be slow. Professional posts and the position of heads of sections will for some years be held by Europeans.

Long-range schemes for the development of Native agriculture, health, education and public works are at present on the stocks. Councillors realise that any drastic change in administration would jeopardise aagricultural progress, which is aimed at bringng a new prosperity to Native farmers and public works schemes necessary for the progress o[illegible]

JUN 5 1943

An event in the present session of the Bunga was the address by the new Minister of Native Affairs, Major Piet van der Byl, on Monday. This was the first time in the history of the Bunga that a Minister of Native Affairs has addressed the assembly.

ANGLICAN SYNOD DETERMINES MIND OF CHRIST IN S.A.

Bantu World Johannesburg South Africa

The synod of the Diocese of Johannesburg which started its three-day session in the Darragh Hall on Monday opened discussion on Monday morning on the most important part of its work, the report of the commission on "The Church and the Nation." This commission was set up by the 1941 synod to determine "the mind of Christ in this land."

NOV 20 1943

The freedom of the Church, the right of man and the sovereignty of God are asserted in the first part of the report, which is a statement of Christian principles.

The responsibility of the Church in South Africa is made the greater, it says, as it is called to witness in a land where the rights of man at any rate are challenged.

"In so far as South Africa is fighting for the rights of man, the charge of hypocrisy cannot be avoided if through the laws and customs of this land these rights are refused to any of its people on account of colour."

Church members should accept responsibility for service in Parliament and other legislative bodies, to make sure that legislation upholds Christian principles, and to co-operate with the State in promoting the welfare of all citizens.

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COLOUR BAR

"If national income is to be increased, cost of production must be lowered. This can only be accomplished by production on a larger scale, and this depends upon a sufficiently large market, which in its turn depends upon the economic development of an undeveloped population." A gradual removal of the colour bar is recommended to increase the efficiency of labour and the purchasing power of the masses. A general increase in wages could not be economically achieved without a corresponding increase in efficiency.

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WRONG SEGREGATION

On racial segregation, the report finds that though there is no final wrong principle involved, there are evil forms which are to be condemned. Enforced segregation which involves the deprivation of the common rights of men, or which is inspired by motives of revenge, exploitation or race prejudice is so condemned.

NOV

"For Christians no segregation is tolerable which is inconsistent with the dignity of man as a child of God, or which hinders him from such development as will enable him to contribute to the whole community to the best of his aptitude, ability and talent.

An immediate extension of educational facilities for non-European children is deemed essential, to abolish the discrimination existing between non-European and European schools. The extension of franchise privileges held by coloured and Indian people in the Cape is recommended, "and the improvement of native representat[illegible]

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NATIVE FRANCHISE

It is further recommended that as soon as possible direct individual franchise should be extended to all native men in the Union, with the same qualifications as in the Cape Province, and to native women with the same qualifications.

The final provision of the report is for effective Christian teaching for all children. This involves the production of Christian teachers for State schools, children's services and youth groups.

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WORLD VIEW

Defender
Chicago, Ill

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER

The Future Of Africa

WHEN PRIME MINISTER Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt set forth their great Atlantic Charter as a blueprint for world peace, both perhaps had reservations in mind. Churchill conveniently made a mental omission of Africa and India, while Mr. Roosevelt's cronies back home would have liked to forget Puerto Rico and the "home colonials" of America—the 13,000,000 black Americans.

But a significant document of world-wide import cannot be suppressed or silenced. The deep meaning of the Four Freedoms spread far and wide to the most distant corners of the world. And in the ensuing months, both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have found that you cannot talk about freedom with mental reservations.

For the peoples of Africa, of India and yes, of Puerto Rico have listened and learned. They have taken the two foremost world statesmen at their word and they are ready to fulfill their end of the Atlantic Charter. Typical is the reaction in deepest Africa where the surge for freedom is growing with almost unbelievable speed.

George Padmore, the Defender's listening post in London, reported this week a significant conference of African university students attended by eight African newspaper publishers now visiting in England at the invitation of the British Council.

Significant Speech

SOUNDING the keynote of African aims and aspirations was the resounding speech by Councillor Bankole-Renner, who is the native representative on the Municipal Council of Accra, capital of the Gold Coast. So full of Renner's moving words are so important that this columnist is taking the liberty of turning over the remainder of this space to his speech. Here is what he had to say:

"West Africa can no longer stand any form of selfish exploitation, be it British, German, French, Italian, American and even from black Africans.

"The time has come when the Africans must take the responsibility of shaping the affairs of our own country. We believe in the principle and stand by the Atlantic Charter with all its implications and complications, even though the Prime Minister may disagree with us on this point. We believe he is wrong, because nobody dare challenge now the right of everybody to live comfortably in this world of plenty.

"We demand the right to take our place at the Peace Conference table when the time comes to determine the peace which we are so eagerly awaiting. You cannot free Europe while Africa is enslaved economically, or otherwise. Poland must be free, so too, must West Africa—nay all Africa.

"We have played and are still playing conspicious part in this war of liberation by our contributions in manpower, money and raw materials. We too, have given our 'blood, tears and sweat,' so that man may be free from insecurity and want.

Too Much 'Loose Talk'

"OUR CLAIM as hundred per cent Africans and in the majority, is certainly greater than that of any other person who may have artificial claim to that great and benevolent continent.

"It is no use telling us to wait until we get on our feet. We have heard this 'loose talk' to borrow one of Mr. Churchill's pet expressions, in official circles so long, it has lost its political value. We are already on our feet."

Councillor Renner said that the question has often been asked by persons interested as to "whether West Africa would like to break-away from the British Empire."

"I would like to answer this question here today. Whether we would like to break-away from the Empire or not, depends upon the policy of the British Government and, indeed, to the attitude of the British people towards our national aspirations.

"We see things are happening in the East and other parts of the world. We, too, yearn for something progressive, and when I say progressive, I do not mean simply something in the shape of the recent Parliamentary debate on the so-called Colonial policy. Nay, that debate was to us in West Africa an attempt to divert our attention from our political responsibility.

"We demand fundamental change, not mere patch-work reforms. And we do hope with the aid of those Britishers, who appoint themselves as our 'Trustees' but now as 'partners' this most needed change will be realized. And without you it will be notwithstanding, for no nation or people can forestall the supreme march of history."



These are some of the men from Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, to whose valour, courage and devotion to duty Lord Harlech, the High Commissioner, has paid tribute in an interview in London.

Bantu World
Johannesburg

MUNICIPAL AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS

South Africa

Recommendations aimed at controlling and regulating the development of trade unionism among Native municipal employees are contained in a letter from the general secretary of the S.A. Association of Municipal Employees to Boksburg Town Council.

"It has come to our notice," states the letter, "that endeavours are being made in many centres by persons with little real concern for trade unionism, and less for local government, to organise non-European local government employees into trade unions."

The Association submits that the movement of Natives towards organisation as a means of focussing attention on the amelioration of their conditions must be guided by experienced persons into sane and constructive channels.

The letter points out that organisations of Native employees cannot be registered and controlled by the Department of Labour in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act, and, "for that and other reasons are peculiarly susceptible to [illegible] direction." Steps are being taken to enable them to be registered so as to introduce some measure of guidance and control.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town

NATIVE EDUCATION

South Africa

The Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, replying to the debate on education in the Senate last Wednesday week said, in view of the four war budgets increased provision had been made for native education. The time was coming when the control of Native education would have to be investigated again. His own view was that this control should be taken from the provinces and placed under the Union Department of Education, not the Department of Native Affairs, as had been proposed in 1929.

An African Speaks To His People

(The Comet
Lagos, Nigeria)

(1) Malvern, (2) Atlantic Charter, (3) Society of Christians and Jews, (4) The ten points by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop of Westminster, Moderator of the Free Church Council and the Archbishop of York; (5) The Social Security Code; (6) The Christian Council of South A[illegible]

I say this in spite of my knowledge of European diplomacy. I say we shall have something to quote when we claim our freedom and citizenship rights. And for the present I wish to put forward the following suggestions as a working proposition:

(1) A vigorous campaign to unite our people under the African National Congress leadership, with Dr. Xuma at the head.

(2) To educate our people against revolutionary agitation. Strikes and such like measures must be avoided and if they are necessary should be the last resort after all constitutional and peaceful methods of seeking redress have been employed. Unfortunately some of our people carry sticks when they strike.

(3) To prepare a Statement of our Bill of rights as our Atlantic Charter on the lines suggested by the President-General for the Peace Conference.

(4) To seek an effective way of co-operating with our European friends on our initiative. This in my opinion could be done by establishing in Congress a new department with a secretary whose duty would be to bring together into some sort of organisation those Europeans to assist the African to gain complete freedom and citizenship. We have such Europeans among the [illegible] all the White races in the world from which if accepted by the nations will save the world from [illegible] future wars is the Kingdom of God. For if we acknowledge the Fatherhood of God it stands to reason that we should also here to apply himself or herself

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seriously to the task before this conference. Our people are looking for a lead. They can see the finger of God pointing, but without a proper lead they cannot follow the direction. We must be thankful that our country so far has been saved from the dreadful horrors of this war. While we are looking forward to winning the war let us not forget that those who are doing the fighting for us look to us to make conditions good for them so that when they return they will look upon their sacrifices as worth while. This is what they mean when the great statesmen of our country talk of *Winning The Peace*.

AFRICANS MUST RALLY ROUND AFRICAN LEADERSHIP

—Dr. Xuma

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa
OCT 16 1943

Addressing a large conference of the Transvaal African Congress on Sunday morning at the Bantu Men's Social Centre, Johannesburg, Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General of the African National Congress made a strong plea for unity and co-operation on the African front.

Discussing current developments in the African Community, he said that present times demand that leaders of the people should bury their differences and devote all their energy to problems before the African people.

"Leaders are born and not made," continued Dr Xuma. "Those that are made break by the wayside for education is not the only badge of leadership. A man can be educated and become clever, but this does not make him a leader. I have seen and known among our people some of the finest leaders who could not utter a word in English. A leader must be steadfast and not frequently shift his ground. If he changes his mind everyday, his followers will not know which direction to follow. He must be loyal to an ideal and not to himself. He must be able to follow for, by following, he may lead.

"Leaders of some sort can be made. These are men looking for opportunities. Such men do not consider what they thought and said yesterday. They have their eye on the one most powerful for the time being. They will not struggle they want shortcuts. I am proud of those who have been loyal to Congress in its struggles.

"We have had all sorts of mushrooms which have withered as soon as the sun shone on them, but Congress still goes on. A year ago, continued Dr Xuma, I had stood against the Non-European United Front because I believed that charity had to begin at home. If the African had to join in such a Front, he would have to join as a complete equal, proud of his group and its organisation. The Non-European United Front had turned out to be a toothless bulldog.

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There were people in the African community who were prepared to trot when others called but were not willing to build the African's own house.

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"During the last few weeks I have been delighted to see how the Congress policy has been paraphrased. No one who has come to the field has been able to put before the people a new policy. I am happy that all are working on the Congress Policy and we in Congress shall continue to work on that policy to its fruition. We are going to build and build solidly, not by our mouths, but by solid organisation. If I criticise Congress, I criticise myself. If I run away from Congress, I am fleeing from a problem (Applause). If I change my name, I am still the same man (laughter). Changing my name does not enable me to do better what I have failed to do. We in Congress are not going to change our name because we know that the people are wise enough not to follow us when we do that. I believe that we Africans can lead ourselves and I know that that can not be done by others."

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Emphasising the role Congress had played in the fight against Pass Laws and in its struggles for increased Teachers' salaries and for the recognition of African trade unions, Dr Xuma said that if differences arose, the proper thing to do was not simply to break away without notifying the others. There was no limit to Congress's policy.

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The rank and file had in their

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wer to force their leaders to do the people's wish and no African could improve Congress by leaving it. "Congress must be improved from within. Trekking away only confuses the people. Dividing the people that way can do one of the two things: it can give positions to some outside of Congress or can give the Government the right to press down the African because of divisions on the African front. For the sake of our cause, I appeal to all Africans to be loyal to their movement."

Dr Xuma then announced that since his coming into office as President-General of the African National Congress, he was glad to announce that Congress now had £800 in the bank. When he took over, Congress had no money. There had been some people who were willing to help Congress if they were given control, but he had always insisted on Congress remaining a movement the Africans themselves could control. Congress was now on the way to having fully furnished offices and had enough money to run them for three years.

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It had been said that in seven years, Congress had not formed a single branch. But in the eight weeks in which he took over control of the Transvaal Province, three branches had been formed at Krugersdorp, Roodepoort and Potchefstroom.

After re-stating the Congress policy as enunciated at Bloemfontein, Dr Xuma asked the people to compare that with what others out of Congress were presenting before the country. Congress was not international, so that other racial groups could declare their own policies. Congress's policy was broad enough to give scope to any leader to strengthen Congress. No one could invent a better policy. Now that Congress had the money, it could go on. Those who were interested in the liberation of the people would support Congress with facts and membership so that when the case of the African was put, Congress would have the people behind it.

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At Alexandra, the people had already been successful in two strikes prior to the last. In those two they had been led by Congressmen. To-day, the people there were so divided because too many people were helping them.

Voice: "Fourth International!"

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Dr Xuma continued: Times are bad. The present is the testing time for the African. Other nations are coming together; times demand it and that is why I appeal to leaders to bury the hatchet and face the dangers that threaten the people together. All men of goodwill will resolutely stand by Congress to advance the progress of the African. I do not expect agreement from everybody, for some people enjoy strife for its own sake. We must be divided by no technical argument. Let us build our movement. I know Congress has its shortcomings, but the problem is ours and we are not going to run away from it. We are determined to build. We must therefore close ranks, forget technicalities and, if there are any with good ideas, let them bring them forward. If you feel that some people are on the way, doing nothing, it is in your power to put them aside; but, for God's sake, replace them with something better. I finally appeal to all organisations to support Congress. I fear nothing, for Congress has shown that it can lead the people."

Mr R. V. Selope—Thema, M. R. C., who presided throughout the sessions of the conference next addressed the conference.

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Referring to the President-General's remarks, Mr. Thema said: "The President-General has spoken to you as one of you. He has spoken as he has done because he is an African and no man can speak like him unless he is one of you. I still have to see a man of another race freeing those who are not his people. If the Israelites were liberated out of Egypt, that was because an Israelite was leading.

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"We want our own leadership and our own organisations. If there are weaknesses in Congress, we must build a new Congress on the weaknesses of the old. Let us not trek from one another. I do not think that we want the race to be so divided. We are already divided on tribal lines and we do not want any political divisions whilst we fight against tribal divisions." Mr. Thema then gave a hint that Congress was considering schemes for post-war reconstruction which could not be divulged at present.

OCT

The President-General's speech was received with ovations and after this, the Congress financial statement revealed that Congress has in the bank £800 for the whole Union. The Transvaal Branch had £74. 18. 0.

On Monday morning conference continued with the debate on the election. Mr. J. B. Marks had moved the previous afternoon that the election should be postponed for another six months and that in the interval the President-General should take charge of affairs in the Transvaal, assisted by a working committee nominated by himself and which would include the five members of the National Executive resident in the Transvaal. Mr. Madiba moved that conference should elect. After a lengthy debate lasting the whole of Sunday afternoon and Monday morning, Conference unanimously agreed on the postponement and, amidst applause, Dr Xuma accepted the responsibility of running the Province's affairs with the working committee of seventeen.

Dr Xuma urged the branches to organise and see that they send their delegates to Bloemfontein in December. A motion by Mr Nkomo called on Congress to approach trade unions with a view to closer co-operation. The Speaker announced that the amended constitution of the African National Congress would be sent to branches to enable them to discuss it and that branches, wishing to send resolutions to the Bloemfontein conference, should send these to the working committee as soon as it had been constituted and announced in the Press.

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The Treasurer-General revealed to conference that Mrs Xuma had contributed nearly £270 to Congress funds and the conference rose in thanks for what she had done for the African National Congress.

When nominations were made for the election of the President-General in December, Dr Xuma's name was proposed and accepted with unanimous applause.

Africans Demanding Self-Rule

W. African Press Stands Pat On Fight To Bring Light To 'Dark Continent'

LONDON — Affirming the loyalty of their people to Great Britain as neither alloyed [illegible] in West Africa, delegates in British rule. Downing Street that "the aspira- doni for this country shortly before Pearl Harbor, and was seized by the with British officials, including formation, when they expressed the highest aspirations of the colonial peoples within the empire. The delegates said that "West Africans enjoyed a representative form of government before contact with Europe, so that representative democracy could not be said to be an innovation.

Secretary of State Stanley was warned by the delegates that "despite the advantages of indirect rule, the establishment of higher learning and

Diplomatic Intercourse

The nicettes of British diplomatic intercourse with their colored subjects were observed, when Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, invited the delegates to a cocktail party at the Colonial Office. Mr. U-Saw visited Churchill on behalf of the delegates that "despite the advantages of indirect rule, the establishment of higher learning and

Churchill's Word Ignored

This point of view was strongly argued by the Africans in spite of the fact that Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned former Prime Minister U-Saw of Burma that the principles of the Atlantic Charter did not apply to regions under the aims of the United Nations."

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Gold Coast Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

SEP 25 1943

Scholarship To Achimota

Kokofu Division Ashanti

The Kokofu Stool offers a scholarship for a pupil to take the Secondary School course at Achimota College commencing in January 1944, subject to the following conditions:—

1 The scholarship is open to all boys and girls who are at present in Standard VI or VII, and who are subjects of the Kokofuhene.

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2 Candidates must be under sixteen years of age if in Standard VII or under fifteen years if in Standard VI.

3 Intending Candidates are required to apply forthwith or not later than noon on Saturday October 9th for their names to be registered at the Kokofu Divisional Councils offices. Such applications should contain the following information:—

(a) The candidate's full name as registered in his school.

(b) The candidates's full native name (if different from school name)

(c) The name of the candidate's school.

(d) The candidate's true age at the time of applying supported by a birth or baptismal certificate if possible or, if not, by a certificate of the candidates true age from the Principal Teacher of the candidate's school. (Birth or Baptismal certificates will be returned after scrutiny)

(e) The full names and present addresses of the candidate's mother and father.

(f) The full name and present address of the candidate's senior maternal uncle.

Applications should be addressed to

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The Secretary
Kokofu Divisional Council
Kokofu.

4 Candidates will be required to take the Achimota Entrance Examination at Kumasi on a date in November 1943 which will be announced in due course (No separate application to take this examination is necessary). Candidates will be required to pay the usual fee of two shillings for sitting this examination.

5 Candidates in addition to the Examination mentioned in paragraph 4 above, will be required to take an examination paper (which will be set by the Bekwai Education Committee) on a subject dealing with Ashanti Language, Literature and Custom at Bekwai on a date to be announced later (which will be very shortly after the date of the examination in Kumasi).

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6 The scholarship will be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest aggregate marks on the combined papers of the examination held in Kumasi and Bekwai and otherwise complies with the conditions of the scholarship.

7 The scholarship shall be tenable for four years provided that the successful candidate satisfies both the Principal of Achimota College and the Kokofu Divisional Council that his conduct ability and industry justify his continued attendance at the College.

8 The scholarship may be with drawn at any time at the instance either of the Principal of Achmota College or of the Kokofu Divisional Council without cause being shown.

9 The above conditions are to be construed as always subject to the proviso that the scholarship may not be awarded if no candidate of sufficient merit presents himself or herself

The Fight Against Tribalism

Bantu World

The African National Congress' chief aim, in its struggle for the economic and political freedom of the African people, is to unify all the tribes, because it has been found that it was the disunity of our forefathers which enabled the white man to render us landless, homeless and destitute in the land of our birth. It is, therefore, essential that all intelligent Africans from the Limpopo to the Cape and from the Indian Ocean to the Kalahari Desert, to wage a relentless war against the greatest enemy of our freedom and progress—tribalism. Here on the Rand we have discovered the fact that we cannot, as a people or as a race, be saved from oppression and tyranny or achieve any position of importance as Zulus, Xhosas, Basutos or Shangaans but as black men who have destroyed the demon of tribalism in our hearts. We have discovered, too, that as far as the white man is concerned what matters is not that we belong to this or that tribe, but that as black men we are denied the right to enjoy the fruits of our labours and the right to work out our destiny without let or hinderance.

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Since its inception in 1912, the African National Congress has been fighting against tribalism while, at the same time, waging war against misrule and injustice. This fight must be maintained and be redoubled for, in every sphere of our activity, tribalism clogs the wheels of efficiency and progress it destroys national ambition and initiative and divides our efforts in our national undertakings.

Johannesburg

It cannot be denied that tribalism is largely responsible for divisions and petty quarrels in our political, economic, and sports organisations. It is among factors which have brought about the multiplicity of African churches. thus depriving us of our spiritual growth and advancement. It facilitates our exploitation by other races in this country in the fields of industry and commerce, and prevents us from exploiting our numerical superioririty to our advantage in every sphere of human activity.

Tribalism, we repeat is the arch —enemy of our race, and a crusade, therefore, should be launched against it. Every intelligent and educated African should rally round the banner of the African National Congress whose primary object is to destroy tribalism and build upon its ruins a nationalism which will be a driving and creative force in our national life.

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South Africa.

Who are the Enemies?

We promised the readers of The Bantu World last week that we would deal in this issue with the statement of the leaders of the African Democratic Party which appeared in our last issue. It is not because we attach any importance to that puerile document. but because we feel that it is not a reply to Dr. Xuma's statement but an attack on his person. that we find ourselves compelled to reply to it. Dr. Xuma in his statement did not induldge, as it is alleged, in personalities. He explained the attitude of the leaders of the African National Congress towards the African Democratic Party, pointing out that its leaders who were working hand in hand with Non-Africans were the enemies of our national organisation. That in a nutshell is the essence of Dr. Xuma's statement, and no one who has the welfare of our race at heart and who like to see it taking its rightful place among other races, would disagree with it.

But the leaders of the Democratic Party instead of proving that they were not enemies of their race, took up the attitude of Samson and endeavoured to silence both Dr. Xuma and Bantu World by the jaw of argument.

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We are not surprised but amused by this statement. That is the reason why these who have no case. After all the leaders of the A.D.P. are unwilling their fierce attack on the Doctor, they expressed their regret of

Non-African

...ties of becoming a great force in the ...port it, from within and without patrons. ...as an organisation with possibili- In their attack on Dr. Xuma ...the struggle for full democratic rights in South Africa." Abusive language is the weapon ...ly tional. according to its organ, the piration. "Within and without" ...ble "Workers' Voice," "has supported they are under the direct guid- ...the A.D.P. and continues to sup- ance of ...s-quently drawn across the trail of relations with the Fourth Inter- ...he argument." The Fourth Interna- national—the source of their ins- ...ail red herring which is so fre- to discuss the question of their ...r- and quently drawn across the trail of relations with the Fourth Inter- ...e- argument." The Fourth Interna- national—the source of their ins- ...ly tional. according to its organ, the piration. "Within and without" ...ble "Workers' Voice," "has supported they are under the direct guid- ...ol- the A.D.P. and continues to sup- ance of ...th port it, from within and without patrons. ...e- as an organisation with possibili- In their attack on Dr. Xuma ...ail ties of becoming a great force in the ...r- the struggle for full democratic rights in South Africa." Abusive language is the weapon ...hy That is the reason why these who have no case. After ...Bantu World by the jaw of argument. We know the reason why these ...ass by raising irrelevent issues, the leaders of the A.D.P. are unwilling their fierce attack on the Doctor, ...this they expressed their regret of

cratic Party would not follow this

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

having made "this glaring exposure of your methods. We know you don't like it and we would have saved you this vivesection if you had not asked for it." Is this an honest statement? We doubt, because they accused the Doctor of not having given a lead in important political issues such as the election of Members of Parliament and the Representative Council as well as on the war. If the Doctor is guilty of these atrocious charges why should the leaders of the A.D.P. say they would not have exposed him if he had not attacked them?

The truth is. they do not want to be attacked because they feel they are not standing on safe ground; they are fighting a losing battle.

British Colonies Ask New Policy Of Crown To Insure Maximum Economic Health

By George Coleman Moore
(Article III of a series—
Continued from last week)

Chicago, Oct. 29. (AN)—Taking their cue from Lord Nel-Buxton who when speaking in the house of lords recently said that backwardness is "unquestionably caused by poverty," the press delegation to London from British West Africa has demanded of the crown drastic reforms in agriculture and industry. These reforms designed to eliminate unemployment and promote the maximum economic health of the territory was one of several submitted to the Churchill government last Aug. 1 by the colonies in a paper entitled, "Memorandum on Post-War Reconstruction of the Colonies and Protectorates of British West Africa."

Through the operation of progressive changes in agriculture and industry, investments, trade and commerce, labor regulations, transport and communications British West Africans hope to "revive the statue of man" and attain the "social equality and communal welfare" they are striving for.

"The main cause of backwardness is unquestionably poverty, and the main cause of poverty is low prices, whether in industry or agriculture," declared Lord Nel-Buxton. "We are familiar with the extent to which it applies to sugar, cocoa, palm oil, nuts, are better, social services are only in the nature of a palliative."

Indicating restiveness after centuries of "palliatives," British West Africans view with hope and encouragement the principles incorporated in the Atlantic charter when asking for social, political, and conomic reforms for the colonies. Clause 3 of that historic document states that all peoples have the inalianable right to select the form of government under which they might live, and it is in this spirit that the colonies agitate for the abbreviated reforms below.

First and paramount on the list of economic reforms is concerned with the basic industry, agriculture. The colonies demand that a conservation program be started to avoid depreciation of agrarian resources with particular attention to combatting soil erosion, tse-tse fly, locust and other enemies of product. Government under the new order would be expected to fix and control prices to protect the peasant-farmer and to enact social legislation with regard to wages, hours, sick and accident benefits, and the matter of collective bargaining.

Pointing out that the mining resources are "largely untapped," the press delegation asked for public ownership or nationalization of mines and the formulation of a policy regarding the production of platinum, tin, zinc, salt, coal, welfram, oil, and similar industries. Natives under the arrangement would not be barred from exploiting these resources.

The new system would utilize government loans for social and material welfare on a parity basis, and such loans as made would be floated at the lowest possible interest rates between 2 and 4 per cent. Demands are also made for creation of a statutory sinking fund to be invested in each conony and protectorate rather than abroad, and government control of private investments including banking and insurance.

With respect to trade and commerce the colonies would have the government promote exchange between the territories with protection offered inhabitants against cartels. Efforts would be exerted to prevent "vested interests" such as shipping, banking, mining, to be granted special privileges, and reforms would be made in advertising to prevent disreputable businesses from mulcting consumers.

The wages of workers would be increased to the point where decent home life might be maintained. The paper suggested a low of $15 monthly for unskilled laborers and a monthly low of $30 for semi-skilled workers. Forced labor would be forever abolished, and all employes, regardless of race. color. or creed be accommodated at reasonable rates in government sponsored housing centers. Barriers against trade unionism under the plan would be eliminated.

The government would embark upon an extended program of public works to provide work and cultural establishment for citizens, and draw up plans for the unification of the public carriers. An inter-colonial road system would be inaugurated to facilitate travel and contact between the islanders. Government would be responsible also for stepped-up delivery of mails, to every town in the territory, and to insure a free press, no one would be required to face legal impediment in the ownership of printing presses.

These are some of the demands the press delegation made at No. 10 Downing street with the "will and aspirations of the majority of the people of the colonies and protectorates of British West Africa" serving as a guide.

Members of the committee collaborating on these demands were Nnamdi Azikiwe, editor in chief of the West African Pilot; Isaac B. Thomas, proprietor and managing editor of the Akedo Eko; and Mallam Abibakar Imam, editor, Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo, all of Nigeria; D. G. Tackie, editor in chief, the Daily Echo, and the Gold Coast Independent, and K. B. Wuta-Ofei, editor in chief, the Daily Spectator, both of the Gold Coast; C. V. Jarret, proprietor and editor, the African Standard, and T. J. D. Thompson, proprietor and editor, the Sierre Leone Daily Mail, Sierre Leone, and C. W. Downes Thomas, editor, the Gambia Echo, Gambia. Iman and T J. D. Thompson, although aiding in the writing of the document failed to affix their signatures to it. Thomas signed but made 19 reservations in so doing.

British West Africa comprises an area of 496,439 square miles, with a population of 26,091,921, virtually all of whom are Negroes except for a few white settlers and government officials. The colonies import $81,989,300 worth of products each year and export a total of $195,985,230 worth of goods with products valued at $91,946,985 going to the United Kingdom. The agricultural and mineral resources of the territory forms the foundation of modern civilization and is an integral part of British industry. Sierre Leone was the first of these colonies to come under the Union Jack two centuries ago.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.
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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
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Gold Coast Independent

"TRUTH FEARETH NOT"
SATURDAY NOVEMBER 13 1943

STATES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Gold Coast Independent Accra, Gold Coast West Africa

THE news was recently published that the State of Wasaw had awarded a scholarship to Achimota, and that the award had been made. We had occasion to comment on the activities of this State, some time ago, and we warmly commended their extremely progressive policy.

NOV 13 1943

In addition to [illegible]ring a scholarship to Achimota, there were other interesting items in the State's budget, and Health, Sanitation and Education all came in for assistance.

The opinion has often been expressed that many States in the Colony do not seem sufficiently alive to the need for increased schooling facilities and whilst not actually discouraging education their attitude is not always as helpful as it might be.

NOV 13 1943

This is a regrettable attitude and although reasons of financial inability may be advanced, we still feel that a greater interest could be shown by States in the education of their people.

When one considers the illiteracy which pervades many States extending as it does to the rulers themselves and compares the general condition of such States with that of States where education is fostered the need for combating it becomes obvious.

NOV 13 1943

It must surely be in the interests of a state for the Chief to be educated and to have enlightened and educated people around him Although formerly plain common sense might have helped many Chiefs along the position is different today.

NOV 13 1943

More and more are Native Authorities being called upon to take part in affairs which were formerly regarded as not coming within their purview and as progress comes to more States it is vital that the Chiefs and those in control be in a position to deal with the increasingly complex problems which are continually confronting them.

Whilst not implying that a secondary school education as provided in this country is best fitted to turn out excellent Chiefs and State officials we do feel nevertheless that there are undoubted benefits to be gained from education. And if the Rulers of States and their advisers are to be educated whose duty is it to see that this is done if it is not the States ?

NOV 13 1943

As we have so often pointed out in our Editorials if progress is to come to States it must first come from within or at least the attempt at progress must be made. And providing suitable educational facilities for its children is certainly one of those ways.

Gold Coast Independent Accra, Gold Coast West Africa

An Economically United Gold Coast

NOV 27 1943

THE year 1943 will probably go down in Gold Coast history as one of the country's most momentous for it has marked the awakening of national consciousness, the renaissance of political and economic thought. Whether this awakening has been brought about or merely quickened by the war is difficult to say. Possibly the world-wide democratic urge and the hope that true democracy will be achieved may have something to do with desire of the Gold Coast for greater freedom and a greater share in its own affairs.

NOV 27 1943

Whatever may be the reasons, there can be no doubt that positive steps have been taken to bring about that unity between the Colony and Ashanti upon which the future of the Country as a whole will depend. The Delegation from the Provincial Council of Chiefs to the Asantehene is definitely one step in the right direction since it postulates the need for internal unity before real progress can be made.

NOV 27 1943

More recently another very important step has been taken It differs from the first in form only but its ultimate object is the same. Whilst the first step taken by the Colony Chiefs has a political motive, this latest development has an economic foundation but the two have as their aim the fusion of the Colony with Ashanti and the establishment of a permanent identity of interests.

At present little is known outside the circle of those directly concerned with the economic union as to the steps taken. This is quite natural because it has not been desired to give wide publicity to the venture at this stage but now it can be said that a positive step has been taken towards uniting the Colony and Ashanti economically. An article in our sister paper THE DAILY ECHO last week gave the information that a meeting was held in Kumasi last Sunday between representatives of the Ashanti Cocoa Farmers and Representative from the Colony who had journeyed thither specially for the meeting.

NOV 27 1943

Whilst we do not propose to go beyond what was said in the article referred to we would say that the meeting was highly successful and may be considered as a big step forward to effective co-operation in trade between the Colony and Ashanti. We feel that the trade factor is a very important one and whilst admitting that a common political base is essential for many aspects of progress we consider that trade will prove to be the key to eventual political co-operation.

NOV 27 1943

In the first place trade movements can be more accurately forecast than political movements whilst at the same time results

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

are often achieved more quickly. Moreover, it is often easier to reach agreement on trade than on political matters. We feel therefore that when one economic doctrine can be established and when cocoa farmers and producers in the Colony can unite with those of Ashanti other forms of co operation will follow. At the same time however we must emphasise that co operation in trade matters is not in itself sufficient. It can and certainly will do a lot but the spiritual progress of the Gold Coast will be complete when there is an identity of views and aspirations on political questions as well and we merely say that through economic collaboration these things will be brought about more speedily. NOV 27 1943

The people of the Gold Coast must realise that as long as hey are not uni ed and as long as they are unable to present common front they will always be open to exploitation. Mere possession of cocoa or any other commodity is not in itself enough to give the Gold Coast economic independence. Unless the means are also present of directing the marketing exploitation is inevitable. The means are finance. When the country is able to take decisions and back those decisions up then it can claim to be economically independent. This can only come about by genuine and active co operation between the two peoples. It is the duty of every farmer therefore and everyone connected with cocoa to work towards that co operation and when the full details are put before them to give whole hearted support. Money may be the root of all evil; it is also the source of all power. Effective co operation will provide the means of achieving the financial stability which will bring about economic independence.

COMMENTS ON TOPICS

By Brother George

Gold Coast Independent — Accra, Gold Coast West Africa

EDUCATE THE GIRLS

IT is indisputable that the question of better education for Gold Coast girls is now of vital importance, and that failure to consider it, or even inadequate handling of it; will, in the very near future, mean a great deal. NOV 13 1943

If we envisage the tendency towards looseness in this generation, we cannot fail to conclude that unless special consideration is given to our girls, the decline and utter extinction of our prestige is inevitable; for it is not only true that we can not attain any real progress without our womenfolk, but it is almost axiomtic that negligence to grant them a high culture is sure to result in universal jeopardy: the Gold Coast would unknowingly fall into chaos the popular weapon being immorality. NOV 13 1943

DOES THE ELEMENTARY TRAINING SUFFICE?

It is a sad mistake to consider elementary education as being sufficient. Can the existing primary girls schools goad our girls from the notorious moral degeneration among them into an extremely decent life? I believe not; for, seeing that elementary education is now almost disregarded; they hurriedly jump into marital life, ending all ambition in the cesspool of modern vicious livelihood. They then begin to say, 'well, there's no time,' or 'what matters'! in order to dispel the sense of shame a bit. NOV 13 1943

WE MUST SUPPLY OUR OWN NEEDS

It is needless to point out that our girls are in urgent need of well-organised seminaries or convents; whose staffs consist of first class psychologists; every body, I believe, opines as much; but nobody is ready to sacrifice his money or time to help towards such establishments; and yet it is definitely unfair for us to keep on expecting the foreigner to make such considerations, which require the steady growing of a high degree of patriotic ambition. NOV 13 1943

WOMEN ARE NOT MENTALLY DEFICIENT

By fighting her way to the legal bench, Miss Stella Thomas of Nigeria, who is about to marry now, has manifested, not only the scope of the average womans wit, but her ability to cope with men. The ability of some illiterate women to solve all their commercial problems mentally, is evidence that women could do remarkably well it they were given the opportunity; yet our girls are little considered for higher education.

OUR GIRLS AND THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

However, a negligible percentage of guardians have been so considerate as to attend to the higher education of girls; but I do not seem to understand the reason why the appointment of women clerks to the high offices, ended with Miss Thyra Jones Quartey, whose record in the D of E's office was really satisfactory. If it has been going on, it might alone have been a great incentive to many girls, towards ambition and hence the furtherance of their studies. NOV 13 1943

REMEDY THE SITUATION

In my last weeks comment on Economic Advisory Committee I strougly urged on the establishment of unity and concord through such committee, as would conduce to the improvement of the Country both commercially and politically. One may say that it is the duty of the Churches to probe into matters affecting the moral destiny of the Country; in other words; it is for them to see to our moral progress; but their long fruitless functioning has rendered the statement rather too paradoxical and therefore I am suggesting that a Citizens Advisory Board should be established which should devote its time to frequent advising of the various social bodies as regards their quota in the general maintenance of the Countrys moral prestige as well as to undertake school to school lecturing as often as possible during each year. Such a board as its very name suggests should completely engage itself in all matters connected with the rights and duties of a citizen; then of course through its co operation with the Economic Advisory Committee it could easily effect even a network of seminaries and convents for our girls.

British Churchmen Hit So. African Segregation

Defender Chicago, Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—A scathing denunciation of the segregation policy of the South African government was issued by the United Board of the Church of England headed by the Archbishop of Capetown meeting here in synod last week.

The church dignitaries declared that the idea of a superior race, though wholly repugnant to the Christian religion was held by many

OCT 30 1943

thus [illegible] ...ciously exploiting the race riots in America and famine in India to indespair.

because it deprives the ...te colored Africans and Indian of the skill of many natives against the English and d otherwise be used to the Americans," the Bishops re-

Disastrous because the ...vealed.

ment meted out by one ... The church leaders realizing the the community to an ...grave danger of the present interes fierce and ever-in-racial tension have launched a nasentment with resultstion-wide anti-color bar campaign.

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t months the Japanese ntensifying propaganda into South Africa. Alwhite persons in South Africa. though they recognized the fact making a full use of their capacities broadcasts into ...

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WORLD VIEW

Jefferson Chicago, Ill.

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER

Blunders In Ethiopia

A SORRY, SORDID CHAPTER in the history of World War II is being enacted these days in the diplomatic halls of London. It is familiar story perhaps but nevertheless one full of disillusionment for those who have had genuine faith in the good aims and intentions of the Atlantic Charter and the many fine, understanding speeches made by Allied chieftains on the question of self-determination.

Today in the open, undisguised snobbery of Ethiopia by London and Washington, the world is witnessing again the type of sniveling, short-sighted, stupid politics that led to Munich and disaster for the Allies.

Ethiopia is a country which perhaps suffered more than any other nations from the brutality and cruelty of fascist aggression. Yet in the naming of nations on the War Crimes Commission, Ethiopia was omitted and such countries as New Zealand and South Africa, far from the war, are included.

Here is a nation which never stopped fighting fascism since that day in Geneva when Emperor Haile Selassie before the League of Nations first assailed Mussolini's crimes, a country which fought against hopeless odds before anti-fascism was fashionable. Yet some Tory MP's have the gall to stand up in Parliament and claim that Ethiopia is not a full Allied partner because her war was over before Hitler unleashed his attack on Poland.

This is the land whose people have been the only ones in the world to be victims of poison gas in the hands of "Butcher" Badoglio. Yet these same people are being asked to accept this man as a co-belligerent, while the Italian radio still trumpets over the air that he is "Duke of Addis Ababa."

British Role

TO TOP OFF the list of crimes committed against Ethiopia is the insulting "mandate" which the British now maintains over the small kingdom. In the name of war expediency, the British powers-that-be have seen fit to make Ethiopia a virtual British colony with separate law and rule for white men in this free blackmen's country.

With this shameful record of the British and Americans (who are active partners in this game), it is little wonder that Emperor Haile Selassie has begun to look around the world for genuine friends, rather than man-who-came-to-dinner-and-stayed hypocrites.

Selassie today is looking to the Soviet Union and the exiled refugee democrats of Europe for salvation. His move in sending his top-ranking foreign minister to Moscow is obviously designed to counter British designs on his homeland. His naming of a Spanish Republican refugee doctor as medical officer is significant in forging the cause of Ethiopia together with that of the Spanish Loyalists, who fought freedom's battle against Franco's fascists while the world boycotted in the same manner as Ethiopia.

Unity Of Small Nations

THE HOPE of the small nations of the world and of the colored countries like China and India are no longer focused in this fifth year of the war on Washington and London but rather to Moscow, which is the one world capital where race, creed and color are forgotten and discrimination is as illegal as murder.

More and more the small nations are looking to their own solidarity, to their own unity for their only hope in the post-war world.

It is not too late for the Anglo-American branch of the United Nations to change this picture. The war is not over yet by a long shot and there is still time for London and Washington to demonstrate to the small nations that the Atlantic Charter is more than talk.

They can start in Ethiopia by two simple actions that are bound to win renewed confidence in the good faith of the Allies: (1) Make Ethiopia a full partner in this war by giving her full representation in all Allied commissions and allowing her troops an opportunity to fight against the fascist foe in Europe; (2) Free the Ethiopia completely from the threat of shackles again by declaring now that Ethiopia will be free and independent after the war and proving it by removing all British control over the government.

Gold Coast Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

Pottery Industry in East Africa

A RESEARCH committee is exploring the possibilities of establishing an industry for the manufacture of ceramics, bricks, tiles and pottery in the East African territories.

Research in various centres is to be co-ordinated, and local clay deposits are now being examined. In one place an experiment pottery works has been set up, and expert potters from Italian prisoners of war are among the workers. It is hoped that the industry, if successfully established, will be capable of supplying most of East Africa's needs.

Mine Pay Compared With Other Native Wages

Bantu World
AUG 28 1943
Johannesburg, South Africa

In a statement submitted to the Mine Native Wages Commission last Thursday week, the Gold Producers' Committee compared the wages paid to Native mine employes with those laid down in Wage Board determinations, and pointed out that these determinations were based on conditions of urbanised Natives who have their wives and families (three children) with them in town communities.

The determinations also applied, with certain modifications, to some tribal Natives employed in towns, particularly by municipalities, but living in compounds under conditions similar to the mines. The general comparison made, however, was between tribal Natives living in mine compounds, who formed the vast majority of mine employes, and detribalised Natives living in towns.

In the estimates submitted, says the statement, the cost-of-living allowance granted to European mine employes since the outbreak of war had been ignored.

That allowance was, on the average, sufficient to cover a little more than half of the increased cost of living of the European employees.

DIFFERENT POSITION

The position of the mine Native with regard to increases in the cost of living was so entirely different from that of the European employee and the urbanised Native that the mine Native, like the farm labourer and domestic servant, had been excluded by the Government from War Measure No. 43 of 1942, which requires the payment of cost-of-living allowances.

The question of a cost-of-living allowance as between European and Native workers was therefore a matter for distinct and separate consideration.

In 1933, the average [illegible] of European mine employees, other than officials, apprentices and learners, was £307.4 a year. That included pay while on leave.

In June, 1942 the similar average income of those employees, exclusive of concessions, was £383.5, an increase of 4.38 per cent.

EUROPEAN BENEFITS

The concessions for Europeans included: Provident Fund (valued at £15.6 a year), Savings Fund (£13 a year), medical benefit allowance £7.5 a year), holiday leave (£11.1 a year), and holiday leave allowance (£14.2 a year).

The increase in pay, plus the value of concessions granted to Europeans since 1933, represented an increase of £21.09 per cent.

In 1933 the average rate of pay for Native employees was 2s. 1.2d. a shift. In January, 1943, that had increased to 2s. 3d., an increase of 7.4 per cent. In both cases overtime had been excluded.

Since 1933 the Natives had received the following concessions: rail fare to Johannesburg (increase of 2.58 per cent. on 1933 wage scale), protective jackets (increase of .95 per cent), feeding costs (increase 5.67 per cent.) and hospital [illegible] increased cost to the mines.

The increase in Native pay and the cost of concessions since 1933 represented an increase of 16.34 per cent. on the 1933 scale of wages, without making any specific allowance for the increase of about 20 per cent. in minimum rates of pay which had taken place.

Benefits in kind had been based on their value to the Native, and the result shown as a percentage increase would be nearly 20 per cent., instead of 16.34 per cent.

Another memorandum by the Chamber of Mines, comparing the wages paid to the mine Natives and those laid down in the determination of the Wage Board was placed before the Commission.

The comparison was generally between tribal Natives living in mine compounds, who form the vast majority of mine employees, and detribalised Natives living in the towns.

The minimum wage under the main wage determination for unskilled work on the Witwatersrand for weekly employees was 4s. 2d. a day. The corresponding minimum cash wages on the mines were 1s. 9d. a day for surface employees and 2s. a day plus benefits in kind for underground employees, which brought the total minimum wage in cash and kind to 3s. 11d. a shift for surface workers and 4s. 2d. a shift for underground workers.

The Native, under the wage determination, received a variety of benefits in addition to wages, from which mine and farm labourers and domestic servants were excluded.

In the comparison the stability of mine employment should be remembered, says the memorandum. Municipalities employ a considerable number of tribal Natives who were housed in compounds. Although these Natives lived under different conditions to the detribalised urban Native, they received the same privileges with regard to leave and cost-of-living allowances, although the conditions which were considered to justify these privileges did not apply to them.

POSITION SUMMARISED

In a summary, the Gold Producers' Committee contended:—

(1) That the mine rates of pay, including the pre-war cost to the employer of the Native if he had to provide food and quarters himself. This cost was 5s. a week.

(2) That the cost-of-living allowance, rations and quarters supplied) was cost to the employer; that is, the wage determinations and in the cost-of-living allowance from them for him-more than 5s. a week.

The most striking example of this anomaly was the cost-of-living allowance designed to meet the position of Europeans and urbanised Natives. It was of tribal Natives living in compounds, placed them in a still further. In these respects, and also in regard to the employer of the mine Natives, the committee considered that it would be impossible to make out any case for this.

Again, the fact that only the small superior wage position to the mine to leave, the deduction of 5s. a week (equivalent to the cost to the employer) was the value of the urbanised Natives, not mining Natives had not been made in rates. Mine rates; Surface

underground 4s. 2d.; wage determination rates 4s. 2d.

(2) That neither the cost of living allowance nor the holiday leave and sick leave designed to meet the conditions of urbanised Natives under the determinations could reasonably be claimed on behalf of mine Natives.

(3) That the application of the cost of living allowance, designed to meet the conditions of urbanised Natives, to compounded Natives living in towns was indefensible; as also was the extension to compounded Natives of the wage determination benefits of holiday leave and sick pay designed for urbanised Natives.

BENEFITS IN KIND

Mr. Gemmill, who is appearing on behalf of the Chamber of Mines, was questioned by the Commission on the statement that benefits in kind to Natives should be calculated on their value to the Native, not the actual cost to the employer. He replied that when considering comparative wage rates, such as those paid under the wage determination and by the mines, he was unable to find any argument in favour of basing the calculation on the cost to the employer.

Wage determinations were provided for Natives who were living at home and had to provide their own food. This was the fundamental point, and to apply those determinations to a tribal Native living in a compound was entirely wrong. He did not agree with a member of the commission who said that it was logical to base the calculation on the cost to the employer, who was fulfilling a contractual obligation.

Questioned on the statement that mine Natives derived a source of income from land in the territories, Mr. Gemmill agreed that some of the Natives were without land and others procured little from their land.

LIVING COST GRANTS ADVOCATED FOR MINE NATIVES

King William's Town

When the Mine Native Wages Commission resumed in Johannesburg last Wednesday week, Mr. W. G. Ballinger, who is appearing for the Friends of Africa, said that he had been asked by a number of people to draw the Commissioners' attention to the revised scale of cost-of-living allowances. He suggested that the Commission should put in an interim report recommending that the allowances should be extended to the mine Natives. European workers on the mines received a cost-of-living allowance, but the Natives received none. (Bantu Opinion)

Mr. W. Gemmill, for the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, said that if the Commission took Mr. Ballinger's suggestion into consideration, he would ask it to investigate the advisability of reporting that the cost-of-living allowance should no longer apply to Natives in municipal compounds who wrongfully received it.

Mr. G. Carleton Jones, vice-president of the Chamber of Mines and resident director, New Consolidated Goldfields, said that he was opposed to the establishment of Native trade unions on the mines. The Natives, he said, were not ripe for trade unionism, and there was a risk that such a movement might get into the hands of unscrupulous people. Imvo Zabantsundu

The Native's idea of a strike was that it was really a war, and it was impossible to say what violent conditions might prevail in the case of strikes in a Native labour force of about 300,000. More advantages might be given to the Natives for airing their grievances by further building up the Native Affairs Department.

LIVING EXPENSES

He did not think that the living expenses of the Native had increased so considerably as to warrant the granting of a cost-of-living allowance. As for the alleged increase in the living costs of married Natives and their families, the Chamber would put in a statement later when more data on the subject were obtained. The bringing of wives and families to the Rand would, he felt, create chaos in the urban areas and upset tribal life.

Replying to Mr. Ballinger, he said that he did not think there was a very low ceiling to the advancement of the Native in the mining industry. Nor did he think that the cost of abolishing the compound system and replacing it by the village settlement system would be commensurate with the profits of the industry in a year. He did not agree with Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr's statement that the shareholders and the Europeans had had benefits and the Natives none. South Africa

Evidence was given by Mr. S. J. J. Lesolang, of the Transvaal African Teachers' Association, who spoke of the inadequate educational facilities available for the children of mine Natives. He did not advocate that the mining authorities should take over the State's responsibility in the matter of education but, until such time as the State realised its duty, he felt that the mines should do something to remedy a hapless situation.

87 MATERNITY BEDS FOR 80,000 MOTHERS IN JOHANNESBURG

Bantu World

In his first annual report, the Chairman of the Gospel Mission Non-European Maternity Home, Frere Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg stated a fortnight ago that officially, Johannesburg has only 87 maternity beds for its African population of nearly a quarter of a million. The occasion was the first annual meeting of the Gospel Mission Home.

For some years the Home was run by a private family but in recent months is became clear that the family could no longer carry the burden on its shoulders and the Home was in danger of closing down. A Continuation Committee was set up and it immediately turned its attention to raising funds for the Home. Johannesburg

During the year ending June 30, 1943, 655 infants were born in he Home; 1308 admissions were made (including births) whilst the Ante-Natal Clinic registered a total attendance of 2073 with 720 cases. In all these cases, not a single adult died whilst out of 655 infants delivered only 31 died.

The report further draws attention to the inadequacy of accommodation for 80,000 Non-European women of child-bearing age in Johannesburg alone, adding: "there can be few positions more terrifying than to be an expectant mother, knowing herself (the African mother) to be a difficult case and unable to secure admission into hospital.....and the lack of accommodation involves an amount of suffering that we do not care to contemplate."

Paying tribute to Miss Light, who had run the Gospel Mission Home alone for years now, and to the Committee that is now in charge, Dr. Laing, Medical Officer of Health for Johannesburg, said that the 80,000 African women of child-bearing age relied on the services of the Bridgman Hospital and the Mission Home. Miss MacIarty, Matron of the Non-European Hospital, said it was time people realised that African women were just as much in need of care as any others. South Africa

African Traders Union

The Comet
Lagos, Nigeria

The Editor,

Sir, will you be good enough to allow me to reply, through the columns of your paper, to inquiries made by African traders in connection with the proposed inauguration of a Union Conference of African Traders. It will be observed that there is no aspect of our economic situation in the Union which has attracted more attention, from official quarters, than that of the progress made by Africans in their infant commercial enterprises. In spite of the precarious state of their finances it is clear that Africans all over the country are making substantial progress in the vast trading markets of the Union. On first reflection it would seem that this progress, no less than that of other sections, will meet with a definite check in view of the restrictive provisions of the Native Laws Amendment Act of 1937.

Sections 4bis (1) Subject to the provisions of this section no Native and no association, corporate or unincorporate, in which a Native has any interest, shall, except with the approval of Governor General, given after consultation with the local authority concerned, enter into any agreement or transaction for the acquisition from any person other than a Native of any land situated within an urban area, or of any right of any such land, or of any interest therein or servitude thereover."

From what we already know this draconian measure is a dangerous weapon in the hands of local governments to whittle down trading rights of Africans in urban and rural townships. And it is our strong conviction that there can be no social security code for the African people of the Union so long as we have a long list of anti-social legislation in the Statute Book of the Union directed against the individual welfare of the African commercial community. The proposal for a Union Conference is officially supported by The African Business League of Johannesburg and The Bantu Traders Association of Kimberley. We, therefore, appeal to all African business men and women of the country to attend our Dingaans Day conference December 16, 1943, at Bloemfontein. It is proposed to issue further announcement when arrangements for the conference are completed.

For further inquiries write to the undersigned:-

P.O. Box 19, KIMBERLEY.

I am, Etc,

S. M. BENNETT NCWANA,
Organizing Secretary.

17/9/43

Bantu World

LIVING COST GRANTS ADVOCATED FOR MINE NATIVES

Johannesburg, 1943

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'Same Old Soup Warmed Over'

Wide Discrimination Based On Color, In South African Army

DEC 25 1943
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

By GEORGE PADMORE, London Correspondent

LONDON—(Censored)—Wage scales for white and black soldiers serving in the defense forces of the South African armed services are now under review, according to a semi-official report made public in London this week. It is pointed out that the 70,000 African natives and 45,000 colored or half-castes receive a much lower rate of pay than white soldiers.

"This inadequate military pay of Africans is undoubtedly an important contributory cause of the low recruitment rate," says the report.

DEC 25 1943

LOW PAY

African privates receive one shilling, six pence (36 cents) a day. If they have dependents and allot one-half of their pay to them, a further allowance of nine pence is made, bringing the total to two shillings three pence a day, of which one shilling, six pence a day or two pounds, five shillings a month is the family's total income. This allowance remains constant, irrespective of the size of the family or the degree of relationship, whether there is an aged mother to support or a wife with a number of children.

An African lance-corporal receives two shillings, six pence, about 72 cents, and, thereafter, every additional stripe brings an extra three pence or six cents.

After six months' satisfactory service in the army, African privates receive an extra three pence a day, while a private who has done 18 months' full service with the colors is allowed a family allowance for wife and three children amounting to two pounds, 1[illegible] shillings. Colored or half-caste soldiers get [illegible] pounds while white soldiers get [illegible] pounds, five shillings.

DEC 25 1943

PENSION DISCRIMINATION

White soldiers who suffer disabilities are allowed 300 pounds for themselves, 30 pounds for wife and 30 pounds for each child. On the other hand, black soldiers get disablement pay at the rate of 50 pounds for a private, nine pounds for the wife and six pounds a child.

Widows' pensions for troops are allowed on the following racial basis: Widows of white soldiers 132 pounds or 100 per cent rate; colored widows, 50 pounds or 37 per cent rate, while black widows get 25 pounds or 19 per cent rate.

Each white soldier's child gets 30 pounds or 100 per cent; colored child, 10 pounds or 23 per cent, and black child six pounds or 20 per cent.

DEC 25 1943

OTHER FORMS OF BIAS

The reports also draw attention to other forms of discrimination apart from pay rates between the races.

There are sharp differences in leave periods. Usually white soldiers get 30 days, colored 24 days, and black 18 days.

Military status is also definitely defined between the races. Possibilities of promotion halt at the racial stop. Africans can rise only up to sergeant; colored to warrant officers, while every white, proverbially at least, carries a field marshal's baton in his knapsack.

Africans are never used as combat troops, but are engaged as engineering units, the new term for labor battalions, chiefly engaged in building airfields and loading and unloading transports, guarding armed dumps and depots, and driving army trucks.

Mine Natives' Wages Commission

(Bantu Opinion) Imvo Zabantsundu
JUN 12 1943

Evidence By Native Mine Clerks

The uniform system of wage rates recommended by the Chamber of Mines for Native clerks has been "overlooked" by individual mines, states a memorandum submitted by the Gold Mines Native Clerks' Association to the Labour Wages Commission in Johannesburg.

A uniform rate of pay, according to a submitted schedule, is suggested.

There are "deplorable" restrictions on leave facilities, the memorandum goes on.

When a Native clerk applies for leave, it is alleged, he is compelled to take his discharge and is told that his discharge will be cancelled at the expiry of the period arranged between himself and the manager.

South Africa
JUN

The manager has a right to refuse him when he returns, as he is no longer in the company's employ.

A month's annual leave is asked for.

QUARTERS

Satisfaction is expressed at the recommendations made by the Chamber of Mines for the improvement of Native married quarters and compounds, on certain properties, but the Chamber is urged to see that there is healthy sanitation for each family, suitable washing places, bathrooms and electric light.

An allowance of 30s. a month is urged for those workers who live off the property.

A uniform system of issuing rations on the Rand, in accordance with the Chamber's recommendations, is also requested.

Other requests are phthisis compensation, revision of the exemption certificate system, appointment of an arbitration board for internal disputes, and the payment of from £4 to £5 to ordinary mine workers on completion of 30 working days.

SUPERVISION COMPLAINT

The supervision of the gang office by the Native Controller is stated to be displeasing to the Native worker.

A Native is often compelled to do anything which a white worker tells him to do, whether it is right or wrong.

Any refusal by the Native is regarded as a serious offence and often leads to instant dismissal, it is stated.

It is asked that Native worker not satisfied with the judgment of either the compound manager or Native supervisor be given the right to appeal to a Board of Arbitration

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It is stated that there are about 1,000 Native mine clerks on the Rand, 553 whom 553 are members of the Gold Mines Native Clerks' Association.

Giving evidence Mr. Z. Kambule, secretary of the association, said that Natives feared to take any action against a white man with regard to any injustice suffered during employment.

PRIEST'S EVIDENCE

"The hospital service on the Rand gold mines is a marvel to the world," said the Rev. O. Clarke, O.P., of Springs Catholic Native Mission, in evidence last Wednesday before the commission on wages and conditions of employment of mine Natives, sitting in Johannesburg. He placed a memorandum before the commission.

The treatment of Natives employed on the mines was on the whole excellent said Father Clarke, but there was need for higher wages for the maintenance of the labourers' families. He quoted figures for average pay of underground labourers in 1914, 1930 and 1943, and said that, while remuneration in other industries had advanced considerably in the period under review, the wages of the underground worker had remained almost stationary.

Rent in the Reserves was nominal, but food and clothing prices had recently gone sky-high. From observation in the Springs Location and conversation with the visiting official for price control, he found that town Natives were overcharged for goods. He thought it could be argued that prices in the Reserves were very high for ignorant Natives there.

ATTRACTING THE BEST

He thought an increase in wages would attract Natives to the mines, solving 'the problem of labour shortage.' The best shaft-sinking type would come forward. More money would be in circulation and industries and farming would boom. Low-grade mines would either close down and the brains and labour released would go to more profitable propositions, or the Government would enable the mines to carry on at a profit.

He suggested that the salaries of Native clerks might be reconsidered in the light of the new wage scales for Native school teachers and sick pay might be considered for miners injured on duty.

Three simple schoolrooms in every compound for evening classes in the three R's would be much appreciated. The policy of broad toleration in religious matters usually followed was excellent, but in some compounds there was no room which could be used for a Sunday service. Such a room would be most useful.

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THE PROBLEM

He did not see how the mines could afford to pay their labourers the wage which they would need to maintain their families if they were allowed to bring their wives and children to the Witwatersrand. The cost of living for a Native family in Springs had been computed at £7. 10s. a month. Some Natives, when he asked them whether they were in favour of the bringing their families to the Reef, said they did not want to be detribalised. He did not think detribalisation a good thing at the present time.

He hoped that one result of the Commission would be the closing of the Cinderella Prison at Boksburg. It was wrong that forced labour should be used for the profit of private enterprise. From that prison about 800 convics worked at a charge of 1s. a day.

The thriftness or otherwise of the Natives varied widely with the different tribes.

Replying to Mr. W. G. Ballinger (for the Friends of Africa), Father Clarke said he did not think the compound system was essentially evil. A great number of the Natives were unmarried. If married Natives wished to bring their wives to the Witwatersrand he thought they should [illegible] Natives accepted the compound system as a help to them, since they could not pay the prevailing high rents. Prisons were much worse than compounds.

He did not think the compound Native was yet ready for trade unionism.

COMPLAINTS MEETINGS

He suggested that the Chamber of Mines might hold periodical meetings at the mines for the hearing of complaints by independent officers, so as to provide an avenue apart from that of the local officials.

Ending his evidence, Father Clarke said that the hospital service on the mines was a marvel to the world. In some hospitals however, hospital orderlies complained that they did not receive the lectures which would enable them to take the certificate.

Speaking of tuberculosis as a matter of very great national importance, he said members of hospital staffs to whom he had spoken were concerned that some of the mine Natives found to be suffering from the disease were sent home to spread the disease at their kraals.

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He suggested that the Native Affairs Department should ask for the rebuilding of 10 per cent. of compound accomodation each year.

MR. BALLINGER'S EVIDENCE

A comparison between the wages paid last year to the mines Native labour force of 356,666 (average) and the wages and other cash considerations received by the 40,656 Europeans employed in mining was made by Mr. W. G. Ballinger, secretary-organiser of the Society of the Friends of Africa, in evidence before the Commission last Friday week.

Mr. Ballinger said wages paid to the Native labour force totalled £12,643,766, and the amount received by the European miners was £19,535,578, of which £15,291,269 was wages and the balance leave pay, bonuses, medical benefit allowances, savings fund contributions and cost of living allowances. Dividends paid to shareholders in the same period totalled £18,000,000.

The [illegible] made allowances totalling £989,3[illegible] for Europeans on active service and contributed £87,273 last year to an unemployment benefit fund for Europeans. Another benefit for Europeans employed on the mines which had to be heavily subsidised by the employers on the Mines Benefit Society.

Mr. Ballinger contended that, by reasonable adjustment, the Natives could be paid £7 14s. 6d. a month, the amount laid down as a family wage in the report of the inter-departmental committee on the social, health and economic conditions of urban Natives.

MARRIED WORKERS

He contested the estimate given before the commission that 70 per cent. of the Native mine workers were unmarried. The 1936 census, he said, gave 55 per cent. of them (including mine workers other than those employed on gold mines) as married. Although the Natives compounds were on the whole efficiently

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The witness claimed that the Deferred Pay Interest Board disbursed interest on deferred pay without reference to the wishes of the Native depositors.

Most of the beneficiaries were religious missions, churches, hospitals and welfare and sports organisations. Amounts [illegible] administered by officials with a rough [illegible] the compounding of [illegible] and in [illegible]

totalling £12,000 had been given for an inquiry into the incidence of tuberculosis and to the S.A. Institute of Medical Research.

His organisation urged that the commission should recommend an immediate increase of 6d. a shift, an extension of the cost of living allowances to Natives, the payment to the depositor of the interest on deferred pay, and recruitment to be placed on a basis of the total expenses of both forward and return journeys being borne by the employer in accordance with the Geneva Convention on recruiting.

Mr. Ballinger said the present contract of 270 shifts covered a period of nearly 11 months. Under the old contract the workers went home after five or six months. He favoured a permanent force of mine labourers.

Replying to the chairman, Mr. Justice Lansdown, he said it would probably be found that at least half of the Natives recruited had no land. He would like to see the whole agricultural system of the Transkei reorganised on the basis of peasant proprietorship, which would make it a whole-time job. He thought it was desirable for the mine labourers to bring their wives and families to the Rand.

Replying to questions on the village community system in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, Mr. Ballinger agreed that it would be very difficult to change to that system on the Rand now. But he thought the nation should take into account what was happening with the compound system and consider whether a change-over should not be made.

HALF WAGES SPENT

If figures could be obtained, he thought they would show that from a third to a half of the Native worker's earnings must be spent before he returned home.

If interest on deferred pay must be disbursed, it should be done in the areas from which the Native workers were drawn.

Asked by the chairman for his views on trade unionism for Native mine workers, Mr. Ballinger said that while it would be difficult to establish organisations among recruited workers, he did not think the difficulties were insurmountable. "We shall never get to know what are the real grievances of these people until they have their own people speaking for them," he said.

LOW-GRADE MINES

Replying to a question from a member of the commission on the effect his recommendations would have on low-grade mines, Mr. Ballinger said Natives should be allowed to do work which it was known that they could do, and the lower-grade mines might afford opportunities for this.

Accepting the present system of migratory labour, the deterioration of the reserves could to some extent be alleviated by the giving of increased wages, and the increased spending power would radiate in all directions.

Agricultural Education Of Natives

Imvo Zabantsundu (Bantu Opinion)

Native Housing Problem In Urban Areas

King William's Town

In a review report by the Secretary of Native Affairs, Mr. D. L. Smit, of the department's activities in the year 1942—43 tabled in the House of Assembly last Wednesday week the steps being taken to educate the Bantu in improved agricultural methods and in the cultivation of new types of crops are outlined.

Reference is also made to housing schemes to relieve the problem of Native accommodation in urban areas.

One of the main objects of the Department of Native Affairs had been to increase the food supply of Natives and maintain agricultural production at the highest level.

In 1942 much of the department's effort was negatived by drought, but what was achieved assisted materially in minimising the serious food shortage in a number of Native areas.

The production of staple food crops, such as maize, beans and kaffircorn, is considerably below the requirements of the Native people, who depend almost entirely on these crops for food. Everything possible is being done to improve the cultural methods and to teach them to grow new types of crops.

Owing to the conservatism of the Natives generally, the introduction of new types of crops and new methods requires tactful and patient action. Attempts in this direction are, however, being made with regard to cotton and rice crops in Natal.

Intensive agricultural methods in crop growing by Natives are encouraged by practical demonstration and crop-growing competitions. Through these competitions, the Native farmer learns the value of deep ploughing, the preparation of a proper seed bed, the control of weeds, the use of manure compost and the control of insect pests.

Education in crop production is maintained particularly in Natal by practical demonstration. Native agricultural demonstrators under the supervision of European agricultural officers establish plots on lands and in this way Natives are taught new agricultural methods on their own lands.

COMPETITIONS FOR WOMEN

More recently vegetable-growing, as distinct from crop-growing competitions, have been inaugurated. These vegetable-growing competitions are confined to women and it has been found that these competitions are much keener than the crop-growing competitions supported by the men.

Special attention has been focussed upon vegetable growing in all Native areas, and, in co-operation with the Department of Education, vegetable gardens of schools are being extended. The object of these gardens is to inculcate in Native youths a love of the land and to teach them how to garden; to educate Native children to acquire a taste for protective foods; and to serve as a medium of teaching. Competitions are organised among Native children as an incentive to greater interest in this type of work.

Lectures in crop and vegetable production and in animal husbandry are given regularly by the department's agricultural staff.

Native markets have been established in some areas. There is invariably a ready sale for produce on these markets, at which the following articles are usually offered for sale: meat, eggs, poultry, vegetables, and home-made drinks. Markets are also held in conjunction with native shows.

LIVE-STOCK IMPROVEMENT

The Native Affairs Department for some years has adopted an energetic policy of encouraging the Natives to improve the quality of their live-stock. Up to the present the Native Trust has established 126 bull and ram camps, with 608 bulls and rams. Nearly all the bulls have been purchased from European breeders, but it is the department's policy to buy from Native breeders whenever the Natives can offer animals of the required standard. The Native Trust subsidises Native peasant farmers by selling to them bulls and rams at 50 per cent. of their value.

URBAN HOUSING PROBLEM

The extension to other centres of the 'Bloemfontein system,' whereby Natives are permitted, under supervision, to erect their own houses in order to supplement municipal housing schemes, would do much to relieve the problem of accommodation, says Mr. Smit.

This proposal, he says, was contained in the report published last year of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Social, Health and Economic Condition of Urban Natives, of whch he himself was chairman.

Some difficulty had been found in securing the acquiescence of the Central Housing Board to the recommendation, as the board is anxious that model location schemes should be provided in all urban areas.

In the opinion of the Department, however, the board is sufficiently appreciative of the limitations, both financial and other, with which many of the smaller local authorities are faced.

RENTS

Consideration must also be given to the ability of the Natives to pay rent. Many of them are unable to meet even the rentals of sub-economic houses and at the same time provide themselves and their families with sufficient and suitable food.

"There has been a considerable amount of unrest in Native labour in various trades and industries," says Mr. Smit. "This has been due to a number of factors, including to some extent the increasing cost of living and the tardiness in putting into effect wage determinations.

"But there has also been a marked growth of the sensibility of labour to its power under organisation and, with it, the spreading of the principles of trade unionism.

"Recognition has not been accorded to Native trade unions, and this is continual source of grievance."

Mr. Smit points to the shortage of Native labour because of war conditions and suggests that farmers make more use of Italian prisoners of war as farm workers.

Independence Of Native Unions Wanted

Imvo Zabantsundu

The scheme of partial trade union dictates of the 'big brother' and, be-
of European and Native workers is not cause of the absence of direct represen-
the ideal solution, but, owing to the Native unions tation on the affairs of the European
demand for recognition, according to Native workers have been relegated to a position of inferiority.
Mr. D. Koza, general secretary of the African Commercial and Distributive Workers' Union. In an interview Mr. Koza said that, so far as the development of Native trade unions parallel trade unionism would help only to further "Jim Crow" Native workers and frustrate their efforts to rise to the level of some of the established unions.

Parallel trade unionism, he said, had already been tried by certain European trade unions in the form of "B" and "No. 2" branches. This had been done to ensure that the standards of European workers would not be endangered by the presence of unorganised workers, who might easily be employed at lower rates of pay, or in order to increase the revenue of some trade unions, which could not maintain themselves with a purely European membership, and also, to a small extent, by genuine European trade unions who wanted to see justice done to the Native workers.

INFERIOR POSITION

"It cannot be claimed that the parallel development of Native trade unions has brought encouraging results. Such trade unions laid down that Native trade unions had to be run purely by Natives. Their future, Most Native unions sponsored and run from assisting, in a completely different future. Not only has the leadership fully come responsibility, but the spirit of unionism has been inculcated into its members, resulting in the improvements that have followed the development of these unions.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

What was wanted was proper collective bargaining machinery based on their being taken under the aegis of the most up-to-date industrial legislation of such countries as Australia, New Zealand and the United States. The Native trade unions would not then ready resort to strikes, but would use democratic machinery provided.

There were more than 80 Native trade unions in South Africa, with a total membership of nearly 150,000. The highest weekly wage paid to any of these Natives was £1 16s. 11d. plus 3s. a week cost of living allowance.

The constitution of the Council of

GOLD COAST CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

FOUR-FIFTHS of the schools of the Gold Coast are Mission schools. From the point of view of the Christian Church, this is the most significant fact about Gold Coast education—that at least four out of every five the children under education are being given a Christian training. And this vital business of education there is much friendly co-operation between Government and the Missions, for many the Mission schools are largely supported by Government grants. At the same time the Gold Coast father and other have to bear burdens in the education of their children that English parents do not; all the children have to pay fees, and many of the school buildings are provided by the efforts of the parents. It speaks well for the interest that the African parents have in the welfare of their children that they are often willing to make sacrifices for the training of their families, and this is noticeable particularly in the case of many Christian homes.

Shining Faces

To make the most of a visit to the Gold Coast school, it is necessary to be there early and see the children as they arrive. Some are merry-faced young-sters of five or six, carrying their little blackboards on the top of their curly heads; there are also their older brothers and sisters of fifteen and sixteen, springing gracefully along with books on their heads and perhaps a bottle of ink to crown the pile! The pupils look smart with their shining faces (and a black skin does shine when it's well washed!) and tidy school uniforms, the girls often in yellow dresses with blue belts and blue trimmings, and the boys in their khaki shirts and shorts. The children have to come to school looking clean and smart, and on arrival must get busy sweeping out their classrooms and cleaning up the school grounds, for the teaching of cleanliness is an important part of Gold Coast education.

Soon a bell rings and the children assemble for School Worship, for in a Christian school teachers and pupils begin the day together with God. And sometimes the pupils themselves conduct the School Worship; it is no uncommon thing, for example, for both boys and girls to lead their fellows in prayer. The first lesson of the day follows naturally from these opening devotions, for in most cases it is the Scripture lesson, and here the teachers have the great opportunity of telling their pupils the stories of the Bible and of leading them into paths of Christian service. "Expression work" plays a prominent part in these lessons; the little ones, for example, are encouraged to draw pictures of the stories they have heard, and the older ones are trained to render service in the Red Cross.

So far as other school subjects are concerned, the Gold Coast youngster learns much that his English brother and sister do, and, considering the difficulties he has to contend with, he does quite as creditably. He has the problem of learning not only his own language, but also another language as well—English. Beginning with simple spoken English in the infant classes, he acquires a sufficient mastery of our language during his school life for him to be able both to understand it and to speak, read and write it by the time he leaves school. In some ways the Gold Coast African is especially gifted, and the quality of the work done in Handwork—for example, in the making of baskets, mats, and so forth—is surprising.

Training for Life

The Gold Coast school aims to train its pupils as far as possible for the life they will lead when they have left school, and it will be found that Gold Coast girls are getting much of that training for home life that the English girl gets. She learns to cook and to sew, to wash and to iron, and to keep her home clean, and to look after baby, and the results of this training are seen in some of the delightful homes that have been set up by educated girls. Most of the boys are keen to become clerks, but an effort is being made to train them for a wider range of occupations, and in particular every school has its own garden and farm in which the boys (and the girls also) learn to cultivate the soil and to improve on the methods their fathers use.

Throughout the world the school is what the teacher makes it, and in the Gold Coast it is the African himself who is bearing—and bearing creditably—the responsibility of educating his own people. We have seen that an attempt is made to give most Gold Coast children a Christian training, and thus it is essential that the schools shall be staffed with Christian teachers. It is here that the work of the teacher training colleges comes in; and it is of paramount significance that most of the training colleges in the Gold Coast are run by Christian Missions and are sending forth a steady flow of young men and women who have caught a vision of what the Christian life means.

But great as is the education task that the Christian Church is now tackling in the Gold Coast, still greater opportunities and responsibilities lie immediately ahead, for one of the post-war developments in this part of the world will be a great expansion of education. It behoves the Church, therefore, to see that it is *Christian* education that is thus being extended.

L. A. CREEDY.

Inquiry Brings Only 'Double Talk'

'Africa Poor Because Backward, Backward Because Poor', British Imperialists Say

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Courier London Correspondent)

LONDON (Censored)—Ask any British colonial expert—which I have often done—why Africa is backward, and he invariably replies: "Africa is poor." Pursue your inquiry and ask why Africa is poor, and you get the "brilliant" answer, "Because Africa is backward!" But behind all this official sophistry, the truth is: Africa is one of the richest continents in the world. The natives are poor and backward because the various imperial powers who own and control this vast continent have been exploiting it—not in the interest of the Africans, but for the great mining companies and monopolistic trusts, cartels and syndicates which are well entrenched throughout the continent.

HOW AFRICA IS EXPLOITED

Here is a story illustrating how Africa's great mineral wealth is being exploited:

The Imperial Institute in London has just disclosed that the biggest diamond ever found in the British Colonial Empire was recently discovered in Sierra Leone, West African colony. The stone is of gem quality and, as it weighs about 530 karats in the rough, it ranks as one of the world's greatest gem diamond, probably the eighth largest ever found. The stone is about the same size as an egg-shaped stone known as the Star of Africa, cut from the famous Cullinan, which now adorns the royal sceptre of the British King-Emperor, and is the largest cut diamond in existence.

Experts in London, commenting on the new find, say that this new gem is all the more remarkable because all the great diamonds that have yet been found in Africa have come from the Kimberly deposits in the Union of South Africa. Up until now, West African diamonds, chiefly mined on the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, have yielded the bulk of the smaller stones, used chiefly for industrial purposes in the machine tool industry of England and America.

WHO OWNS THE DIAMOND?

Although this great diamond has been found in Africa, it does not belong to the natives. For in East and South Africa, all mineral lands are controlled by private companies; while in East Africa, natives may own mineral-bearing lands. But as soon as mineral deposits are discovered on such lands, the government has the right of claiming them and giving concessions to British mining companies registered in the "city" (London's Wall Street district).

Legally, West African natives own the top soil and may grow cocoa, palm kernels and other export crops. But the sub-soil belongs to the Crown. Consequently, when minerals are found under the earth the government has the right to step in and take possession.

As a result of this procedure, the diamond is owned by the Sierra Leone Selection Trust, a British company which has the sole right to exploit diamond deposits in Sierra Leone. The same firm reported another diamond of about 250 karats last spring.

THE BANTU ON THE LAND

Imvo Zabantsundu South Africa

STATISTICS FOR 1936

(Bantu Opinion)

Most Natives in South Africa are agricultural workers, particularly the very young and the older men. A census report on Non-Europeans taken in 1936 says that of the 2,303,071 males aged 16 years and over who were working 62.4 per cent. were farmers or farm labourers. About 40 per cent. of these were under 20 years, and about 25 per cent. were more than 40 years. Slightly less than half were agricultural labourers others were working on their own account on European or tribally-owned land. Nearly all herdsmen and shepherds were under 20 years.

Of the men employed 17.07 per cent. were working on mines and of them 77 per cent. were between 20 and 40 years. The great majority of Natives were unskilled labourers. Those engaged in manufacturing were [illegible] and other classes of work each employed less than five per cent of men.

Those not working amounted to four per cent., of whom 3.5 per cent. were scholars and the remainder dependent on their children, engaged in household tasks at home, of independent means, or in institutions.

A similar proportion of women were employed. Of them 86.5 per cent. were occupied in agriculture, and 12.7 per cent. were in domestic service. In the municipal areas 80 to 96 per cent of working women were in domestic service.

RELIGIONS

Virtually every form of religion was represented by a few followers. There were 12.06 per cent. who were Methodist, and 6.18 per cent. Anglicans. There were 185 Christian Scientists, 117 Free Thinkers, 115 Atheists, 24 Swedenborgians, five Spiritualists and 1,440 Mohammedans

In urban areas there were two or three times as many men as women, due to the men migrating to towns for employment, while women and children stayed at home. On the Witwatersrand this was accentuated by migration from Native territories—other parts of Africa as well as from the Union— to the gold mines. Only 30.3 per cent. of men in urban areas of the Transvaal were born there

In all provinces except the O.F.S., more than 90 per cent. of women were born in the province they were living in, but in the O.F.S. there were 28,202 Basuto women, which reduced the percentage born in the province to 82.6.

Judging from the ratio of men to women and the proportion of persons in the different age groups, it seemed that the Bantu populations of Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley and Bloemfontein were comparatively stable. The proportion of married men and those on the Witwatersrand rose steadily with the age to a maximum of 88 per cent. at the age of 55 years. At this age 5.9 per cent. were widowed or divorced. The proportion of married women increased till a maximum of 82.2 per cent was reached at the age of 35 years. Of the balance 6.9 per cent. had never been married, and 6.1

cent. had never been married, and 10.8 per cent. were widowed or divorced.

ASIATICS

More than a third of the Asiatics in the Union lived in Durban, and most of them were Indians. In Port Elizabeth about a quarter of the Asiatics were Chinese, and the only school in the Union in which the medium of instruction was Chinese, was there.

There were nearly twice as many Asiatics in urban areas as in rural areas, and most of those under 40 years were in urban areas. Men exceeded women by nearly one-fifth, and they were better acquainted with the official languages than women. Many of the older men knew neither official language, and those with knowledge of English only numbered 51 per cent. and 1.3 per cent knew Afrikaans only.

Coloured people in the Union numbered 769,661, of whom 88.6 per cent. were in the Cape, 6.6 per cent. in the Transvaal and the remainder equally divided between the other two provinces. There were more men than women, and though they were equally divided between urban and rural areas in the Cape and O.F.S., in the other provinces there were more in urban areas.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Native Opinion
OF SOUTH AFRICA
ESTABLISHED IN 1884.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1943

Are Bantu Heathens?

"After the years of human concord when the Pope was the sole shepherd of the Christian flock in the world and made them lie down in pastures green and led them beside waters still, there followed a whirlwind in the form of a crusade against the so-called heathens, and ever since there never was peace between the two sections going under the names of Christian and Heathen. The name of one section was and still is to the other a catchword the mention of which has always meant a spirited clash of arms. Even in modern wars the insinuation is always there that it is the old long struggle between Christianity and heathenism.

We are reminded of this by the latest report on the 1936 census which dubs half the Bantu population as heathen. Coming as it does from the department of statistics it is bound to lend credence and respect. After all aren't the Bantu people a race of "kaffirs" (non-believers) curiously so-called by the first white pioneers in this country? Forsooth, why should they be expected to embrace en masse the Christian civilisation within a single century a matter which took Europeans centuries to accomplish?

To the Bantu people this labelling of half their race as infidels and enemies of Christendom is an infamy very much discounted by historical facts which from the early times of the Christian faith make favourable reference to the continent of Africa. Was'nt Moses born and succoured in the Nile valley of this so-called dark continent? Did not the Word come to Virgin Mary to go over to Egypt in order to save the life of our Lord Jesus from real heathens going under the cloak of religion? And was it not an African who volunteered to carry the Cross of Jesus in the hour of His tribulation? Who is "Qamata" for whom reverence was entertained by the Bantu of old so much so that pointing a finger towards the heavens was regarded as a terrible insult to the Most High?

Some of the greatest minds of to-day acknowledge the Bantu as being a very religious people. Other people who cannot fanthom the African mode of religion dismiss the idea as being pagan and based on ancestor worship. The Bantu says no, that is driving a metonymy too far. He maintains that in the absence of a national and international intermediary like Jesus Christ, thir ancestors who have passed the mere transition stage of death and got nearer the Almighty are their best mediators before Him. They rightly or wrongly believed that their dead progenitors were very much alive to the happenings of this earthly habitation. It devolved upon them therefore not to prejudice themselves against their mediators less they refuse to plead them for the mercies and blessings of 'Qamata' the Almighty God. Sacrificial beasts were slaughtered for a communal feast. Blood had to be spilt to get the favours of the Holies in as much as Christ's, was spilt on Mount Golgotha.

Hence the Bantu maintains that he is no heathen even if he does not belong to a definite religious organisation. He stoutly refuses to be relegated to the side of the enemies of Christendom and hopes that the department of statistics will be careful next time to define nicely in such matters.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Beer Commission's Report

Beerhalls As Social Centres

That beerhalls should enable the Bantu to [illegible] tribal social amenities in urban areas is emphasised in a report, tabled in the [illegible] of Assembly last Wednesday, of the Native Affairs Commission appointed in July, 1941, to inquire into the working of the provisions of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act relating to the use and supply of kafir beer.

The inquiry lasted about seven weeks, and evidence was heard in public in 18 centres.

Among the commission's findings are that illicit traffic in European liquors is no longer a major problem; that beerhalls have had little, if any, effect on the suppression of concoctions, but have probably helped in suppressing the sale of illicit kafir beer; that in providing an unhygienic and pure beverage under conditions of control, beerhalls are fulfilling a necessary and useful function; that while there is an expressed preference by the Bantu for domestic brewing, such a system cannot meet the requirements of all urban Natives; that local authorities should be given discretion to adopt any system, or combination of systems, and that all beerhall profits should be allocated to services connected with social welfare.

Though the municipal beerhall system was primarily influenced by the patient abuses of the licensing system previously existing in Natal, there could be little doubt that considerations of Bantu welfare were present in the decision to [illegible] a municipal monopoly.

SOCIAL CENTRES

The conception of a beerhall as a Bantu social centre, where fellow tribesmen could meet and discuss their affairs with the freedom and conviviality customary in their homes, was commendable. Considered solely from this aspect, the beerhalls did meet a great need and there was evidence that their initial establishment in Durban had undoubtedly reduced crime and [illegible] ministered to the greater content of the Bantu people.

As social centres beerhalls offer great possibilities for expansion. Hadlon between the profits from the sale of beer a administration and that used solely to improve the social centres best be served in four ways—cultivation and sale of sprouted grain. cultivation of a social atmosphere in bee recommendations are coupled with examination of the carrying out of the local authority medical examination of the [illegible] for illicit liquor could have gone [illegible] and still can become concerned with illicit liquor in the [illegible] instance, and that only increased sympathetic and when the [illegible] beyond municipal control of competent and ex police be sought.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED

While much may be left to time and education to cure, the kafir beer problem demands immediate action. Most of the abuses of the liquor traffic, with its accompanying baneful effects on Bantu health, morality and economic conditions, would have been avoided by a stronger application of the existing law. The commission considers that the maintenance of discipline will both advance Bantu welfare and breed more contented population."

YEAST "RACKET"

commission found that the un-on sale of yeast is at the hot-mic of illicit liquor traffic, particularly by the large towns, existing law. The commission considers tions, in the large towns, existing law. The commission considers that the maintenance of discipline will of a yeast company that the both advance Bantu welfare and breed figures of the yeast a more contented population."

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sales by two Coloured As kafir beer in the existing economic market had and social development of Bantu life of yeast was an essential part of Native diet, a duty devolved on the municipalities

MONOPOLY SYSTEM

The evidence about the influence of had given rise to crime generally was inconclusive. In the attainment of weaning tens of thousands of men alone Natives from shebeens and other it times and week.

illicit liquor, the municipal A The commission viewed the position to adopt any one of the methods of sources of monopoly system had not failed. such alarm that at an early stage supply to Natives best suited to meet fellow welfare of conflicting evidence, however, with such a inquiry it submitted an interim urging that remedial action made it impossible to determine their lines, of draft legislation success of municipal report. along in the hands of the Government monopoly. should not be delayed.

To a slightly lesser degree the in sprouted grain was also carried initial [illegible] in Durban had the whole kafir beer problem was not virtually without reduced crime and undoubtedly ad- without prospect of solution if the [illegible] restriction, said reported, and the commission re-

56a-1943

Son of African Chief Writes of the Future

PM

New York, N. Y.

Says 'Dark Continent' Must Not Be Forgotten When Peace Is Written

The young man who wrote the following article is the 26-year-old son of Green Ubaji Mbadiwe, paramount chief of Onitsha Province, Nigeria, and a graduate in business administration of Columbia University. He is a lecturer and is the author of a book, British and Axis Aims in Africa.

By KINGSLEY OZUOMBA MBADIWE

It is my conviction that winning or losing the peace will, to a large degree, depend upon the United Nations' understanding and treatment of Africa as a world problem.



K. O. Mbadiwe

Africa is a country likely to be forgotten in building the framework of peace, so that instead of becoming a country safe for democracy, it may be made a country safe for power politics, hypocrisy and mass murder.

Is it not strange that we should talk of postwar plans for Europe, the land in which the war originated, discuss the future of Asia, argue whether India should be independent now or after the war—but still ignore the world's second largest continent in our planning?

It should be understood that Africa is making an enormous contribution to the war effort—not just buying bonds and paying taxes—but giving so much that it can be said truthfully that more than 80 per cent of its income goes into war enterprises.

Belief in Freedom

African colonies are supporting the Free Belgian Government and the French Committee for National Liberation. Africa is in this war as she was in the last, fighting the same enemy, because she believes in freedom.

What is Africa's hope for the future?

We believe that the Atlantic Charter belongs to us.

People ask us what guarantee we have that we shall not be disappointed, since we have no army or navy.

Our answer is that if independence can be won only by the exercise of force, then there is no meaning to this war and a greater one will have to be fought some time in the future.

The system of regional councils which is suggested by Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts is no better than the mandate system which he helped create during the last war.

Many Americans are thinking of some form of world government and an international police force to keep the peace after the war, but most of them have not stopped to think of the impracticability of such a system in a world still dominated by imperialism. Imperialism has been an international malady since the days of slavery. It must be eradicated before any world organization can be possible.

Even to compare imperialism with slavery is to minimize the horrors of the former. Slavery affects individual liberty, but imperialism enslaves whole nations. A slave might buy his freedom in time, but imperialism gives the countries under it no opportunity to purchase freedom or otherwise determine the length of their servitude.

Independence calls a nation's mind to action. It invokes a sense of obligations and responsibilities and points to the necessity of organizing to assume them. Its one condition is the liberation of the individual through education and discipline.

It is gross delusion for nations to assume the self-chosen task of guiding other nations to independence while denying them education, which is the key to independence.

In the Gold Coast of East Africa only 15 persons in every 1000 attend school. In Nigeria, my country, which has a population of 28,000,000, only eight in 1000 go to school.

Restless Youth

It is a pretense and a shame to attempt to convince such people that they are being trained for independence.

African youth is restless. Its representatives are absorbing knowledge in many parts of the world. The continent's soldiers are fighting in what is supposed to be a war of freedom. **When it is over they will want some of that freedom.**

Africa wants to build its own independence with the help of the rest of the world.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Native Education

That the Union Government should now pay a subsidy for every child in average attendance in Native schools was urged by a deputation which waited on the Ministers of Finance and Native Affairs when they placed before them the resolutions of a Conference on Native Education held under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations. This Conference was the most representative ever held on Native Education, practically all bodies in the Union concerned with Native Education having been represented.

The deputation, which was introduced by the Rev. Johan Reyneke, acting Chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, pointed out that no further progress was possible in Native Education unless the Government contributed more from the Treasury, all the Native Tax money being now swallowed up. A large number of schools receive no grants at all. A strong plea was made that teachers should be put on their proper notch in the salary scale. At present the oldest teacher is on the same notch as the youngest. The present expenditure on Native Education is less than the amount would be if the rate were £3 per child. The Conference estimated that £7 per child was necessary to make Native Education efficient.

The Minister of Finance said that the time had come to decide whether or not Native Education should be brought directly under the Union Government.

The Minister of Native Affairs promised that the representations would be given careful consideration.

Kansas City, Mo
Call

Delegates From 3 Black Nations At Meeting on Peace Problems

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

ATLANTIC CITY.—(ANP)—Gathered in Atlantic City this week along with the others who make up the group of 33 United Nations and 10 associates are the delegates representing three Negro countries, along with the machinery of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration, the first co-operative venture to develop among the Allies looking to the peace.

These nations are Ethiopia, Haiti and Liberia. Only Liberia is not a signer of the United Nations declaration.

Mementous is this conference. Real are its objectives. And highly significant will be its actions, for out of the latter may come the best indication as to whether international cooperation, not only for establishment, but for the preservation of peace as well is practicable.

Moreover, through the participation of these three nations, of subject, of necessities." "will plan, or ar- istration of lief of vic- the provis- thing, shel- necessities, sential ser- cilitate in f the pro- rtation of he furnish- so far as equate pro-

will com- which all presentation licy. There he central uncil, com- ntatives of Great Brit- ain, Soviet Russia and China, which shall set policy in emergency situations. There will be other committees to round out this machinery.

All of this and more is set forth in the agreement which was formally signed in the East room of the White House last Tuesday at noon, a ceremony which was accompanied by much pomp. Blatta Ephrom T. Medhem, minister-appointed for Ethiopia, signed for his country; Ambassador Andre Liautaud did likewise for Haiti, while Walter F. Walker, consul general (N.Y.), represented Liberia.

These same individuals are attending the conferences except in the case of M. Liautaud. Haiti's spokesman is Daniel Theart, second secretary at the legation here.

Each of these three countries will be in a position to make real contributions to the attainment of the objectives of the agreement, namely, to the supply certain needed goods and services. So much has been said in the public press about three of the "Big Four" as being the sole suppliers to the liberated country, that the impression is held that the smaller nations will not also be supplying materials.

Ethiopia produces wheat, rye, corn, barley, cotton, bananas and oranges. To be sure, not all of oil, very recently, has lent itthese items are produced inself to a method of processing quantities that they can go in-which makes it suitable for cookto export. But Blatta Ephrom ing purposes.

The residue from the palm indicated to this correspondent that his country could certainly make good ly be able to supply portions of feed for livestock. Rice has its their production for use in Eu-obvious use in addition to this, rope. Even now, he says, theythe country produces lots of could relieve some of the suf-cola nuts, from which soft fering in the middle east. drinks are made, but more im-

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Kansas City, Mo
Star

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By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

ATLANTIC CITY.—(ANP)—Gathered in Atlantic City this week along with the others who make up the group of 33 United Nations and 10 associates are representatives of the peoples of Ethiopia, Haiti and Liberia who not alone in this respect—will have any influence in the later deliberations of the important and more important terms of the medical and other essential services so far as the adequate provision of relief.

These nations are Ethiopia, Haiti and Liberia. Only Liberia is not a signer of the United Nations declaration.

Mementous is this conference in its objectives. Real are its accomplishments, highly significant will be its actions, for out of the latter may come the best indication as to whether or not only for the preservation, but for the preservation, controlled by the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China, which shall set policy in emergency situations to round out other committees to round out this machinery.

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administration will comthe council on which all will have representation setting of policy. There however, the central tee of the council, comof the representatives of nited States, Great Brit-

es.

Haiti is not so well provided when it comes to foodstuffs. "What it now raises is needed for home consumption. If government program now getting under way for expansion in this field will make available much more than there is now, but it is doubtful whether any of this surplus food can go to liberated countries in view of the stringent needs of other islands in the Carribbean area. They will in all probability, get first call.

On the other hand, some coffee may be diverted from markets in the United States that can be serviced otherwise, and sugar too can be sent to Europe. Also, the country grows cotton, which will be useful in making cloth for clothing the destitute populaces of war-torn Europe. These Haiti can provide.

Among these three nations there is a unanimous disposition to do all they can to alleviate the suffering abroad. Their delegates have gone into these conferences with that "they" in mind.

As smaller nations, they are in company with others of like situation who are jealous of their sovereignty and voice. They will not be alone when they rise to speak, if the forthright position of the Netherlands government is any indication.

Africans Ask New Health Plan

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Leaders Want Drastic Economic Adjustment

By GEORGE C. MOORE
For The Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Ill. — Taking their cue from Lord Nel-Buxton who when speaking in the House of Lords recently said that backwardness is unquestionably caused by poverty," the press delegation to London from British West Africa has demanded of the crowd drastic reforms in agriculture and industry.

These reforms designed to eliminate unemployment and promote the maximum economic health of the territory was one of several submitted to the Churchill government last August 1 by the colonies in a paper entitled, "Memorandum on Post-War Reconstruction of the Colonies and Protectorates of British West Africa."

Through the operation of progressive changes in agriculture and industry, investments, trade and commerce, labor regulations, transport and communications British West Africans hope to "revive the statute of man" and attain the "social equality and communal welfare "they are striving for.

"The main causes of backwardness is unquestionably poverty, and the main cause of poverty is low prices, whether in industry or agriculture," declared Lord Nel-Buxton.

The Right To Select Form Of Government

Indicating restiveness after centuries of "palliatives," British West Africans view with hope and encouragement with principles incorporated in the Atlantic Charter when asking for social, political, and economic reforms for the colonies. Clause 3 of that historic document states that all peoples have the inalienable right to select the form of government under which they might live, and it is in this spirit that the colonies agitate for the abbreviated reforms below.

First and paramount on the list of economic reforms is concerned with the basic industry, agriculture. The colonies demand that a conservation program be started to avoid depreciation of agrarian resources and particular attention to combatting soil erosion, tse-tse fly, locust and other enemies of produce. Government under the new order would be expected to fix and control prices to protect the peasant-farmer and to enact social legislation with regard to wages, hours, sick and accident benefits, and the matter of collective bargaining.

Public Ownership Of Mines Asked

Pointing out that the mining resources are "largely untapped" the press delegation asked for public ownership or nationalization of mines and the formulation of a policy regarding the production of platinum, tin, zinc, salt, coal, wolfram, oil, and similar industries. Natives under the arrangement would not be barred from exploiting these resources.

The new system would utilize government loans for social and material welfare on a parity basis and such loans as made would be floated at the lowest possible interest rates between two and four per cent. Demands are also made for creation of a statutory sinking fund to be invested in each colony and protectorate rather than abroad, and government control of private investments including banking and insurance.

No Special Privileges For "Vested Interests"

With respect to trade and commerce the colonies would have the government promote exchange between the territories with protection offered inhabitants against cartels. Efforts would be exerted to prevent "vested interests" such as shipping, banking, mining, to be granted special privileges, and reforms would be made in advertising to prevent disreputable businesses from muleting consumers.

The wages of workers would be increased to the point where decent home life might be maintained. Forced labor would be forever abolished, and all employes, regardless of race, color, or creed be accommodated at reasonable rates in government-sponsored housing centers. Barriers against trade unionism under the plan would be eliminated.

Extended Program Of Public Works

The government would embark upon an extended program of public works to provide work and cultural establishment for citizens, and draw up plans for the unification of the public carriers. An inter-colonial road system would be inaugurated to facilitate travel and contact between the islanders.

Government would be responsible also for stepped-up delivery of mails, to every town in the territory, and to insure a free press, no one would be required to face legal impediment in the ownership of printing presses.

These are some of the demands the press delegation made at No. 10 Downing street with the "will and aspirations of the majority of the people of the colonies and protectorates of British West Africa" serving as a guide.

BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1943

Bantu World

The Church And Colour Bar South Africa

Johannesburg—

Our European fellow-citizens in this country very often are surprised and disgusted when African leaders and thinkers attack or criticise the Church for failing to make Europeans Christians in the right sense of the word. But Africans have come to this conclusion because in spite of their professing the Christian religion, Europeans, particularly those who wield the sceptre of power, have failed to put into practice the teachings of Christ. In the language of Basil Matthews, "No one can deny that, if we use 'Christian' in its full sense, then neither as individuals nor churches, still less as peoples, can the West claim to be Christian. The Church has betrayed Christ repeatedly; it has been captured again and again by nationalism or imperialism."

In this country, it cannot be denied, that Churches have "repeatedly betrayed Christ" and sacrificed His teachings on the altar of white superiority and security. It is, therefore, gratifying to find the Church of the Province of South Africa, endeavouring to "determine the mind of Christ in this land," and asking "Church members to accept responsibility for service in Parliament and other legislative bodies, to make sure that legislation upholds Christian principles, and to co-operate with the State in promoting the welfare of all citizens."

We are living in a day of decision. The choice for mankind lies between Christianity and Nazism, between the Cross and Zwastika, and the Church is facing an historic hour—the clash of the forces of righteousness with those of evil and darkness. The fight against the forces of misrule and injustice in this country should be waged relentlessly by the Churches. The Church of the Province has launched an offensive which we hope will secure the support of others.

South Africa is not a democratic country in the right sense of the word; its form of government is an oligarchy and its racial laws savour of Nazism. The duty of those, therefore, who profess the religion of Christ is to see to it that South Africa is freed from the chains of race and colour prejudice and that her national life is built upon the rock of Christian principles. "In so far as South Africa is fighting for the rights of man," says the Synod of the selves, and, above all, to sow the charge of hypocrisy cannot be avoided if through laws and customs of this land these rights are refused to any of its people on account of colour." Before God all men, irrespective of race or colour, are equal and, therefore, are entitled to equal opportunities in every sphere of human activity. It is Nazism and not Christianity, that denies men and women on account of "race superiority" the right to live their lives to the full. Consequently the Christian people of this land are called upon at this hour when a titanic struggle against Nazism and all that it stands for is going on in the world, to "break down with remorseless love the walls of race and colour, to love their neighbours as themselves. and, above all, to sow the seed of Christ's life" in the hearts of every South African, both white and black.

If we are to create a new order of life based on justice and peace, the Church will have to launch a crusade against the doctrine of might is right and self-preservation. The world is in a turmoil today because of these doctrines and the refusal of men to allow Christ to rule in their souls.

There are those in this country who will denounce the Church of the Province and accuse its leaders of meddling in politics. They will say the traditional policy of South Africa is that "there shall be no equality between white and black in either Church or State." But the truth is, when Christ preached against barriers between the Jew and the Gentile, the Greek and barbarian, and between the rich and the poor, He was asserting the equality of men before God. Any doctrine, therefore, which is in conflict with the principles of Christ's teachings, should not be countenanced and tolerated by those who sincerely believe that Christ's way of life leads to interracial and international harmony and thus to eternal peace.

56a-1943

Abyssinian Women Seek Political Emancipation

JUL 31 1943

Chicago, Ill. Defender

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON. — (Censored) — The calling of the first Ethiopian woman's conference recently in Addis Ababa, under the patronage of the Empress, marks a new epoch in the forward strike of African womanhood for their complete emancipation and participation in national reconstruction.

JUL 3 1943

Representatives from all part of the country provinces and various social organizations, attended. Following a speech by the Empress, the conference president introduced Lady Barton, wife of Sir Sydney Barton, former British Ambassador in Abyssinia.

Lady Barton, with the late Princess Thahai, graduate nurse, was largely instrumental in procuring thousands of pounds, sterling, to help Abyssinian women organize and link up with worldwide progressive women's movements in America and England.

Accompanying Lady Barton was representative of the British women's movement, was Dr. Ruth Young, famous social worker who will undertake a welfare survey and draw up plans for a nation-wide, social welfare program under direction of the Ethiopian Woman's Association.

The conference delegates discussed maternity and pre-natal clinics, promotion and improvement of local industries and activities and the possibility of Abyssinian women students visiting England and America to study modern social welfare methods.

Conference delegates also expressed a desire to contact colored American women's organizations in order to promote cultural ties between Afro-Americans and Ethiopians.

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

African Child's Education

SEP 25 1943

Intelligent men and women in our community have for a long time been asking themselves the question: To what end is the African child being educated? When they saw how poorly equipped and paid African teachers were to give their race the confidence and that knowledge which frees the mind of Man, they agreed that at best, the education of the African child as it was to-day fitted him for the "[illegible] life.

SEP 25 1943

Progressive African parents now realise that the form of education given to the African child is meant to make of him a good tool, but never a craftsman to build his own future. Thus, in the Province of Natal, for instance, African parents have organised themselves into a powerful organisation which wants to have an active interest in and to influence the course of the education of the African child. So concerned are they about the education of the African child in that province that they have succeeded in making the Natal Education Department admit their representative on the Native Education Advisory Council.

By doing this, parents protest against the inferior education that is given the African child. They do not want education for an inferior station in society. They want education that will enable the African child to give his best talents in the making of a Great South Africa. They have been awakened to a full consciousness of their powers, talents, abilities and responsibilities and now they want these given an opportunity to make material contribution to the culture, wealth and greatness of South Africa.

In other words, they want education for freedom.

SEP 25 1943

But these efforts cannot succeed if they are left to enthusiastic provinces alone. African parents must work towards the unification of their organisations in the Cape, the Transvaal, the Free State and Natal, with a view to having an improved uniform system of education for the African child; an education in no way inferior to that given to children of other races. And the only way to get this and all we want is to organise ourselves into groups.

We shall blunder, quarrel and split—but in the final reckoning, we shall triumph. We must not be afraid of great tasks, simply because the dangers accompanying them are too great. A people is great in proportion to the dangers it is prepared to face and overcome. The African has shown his greatness for centuries now. In spite of oppression and enslavement he has survived and to-day he looks to wider horizons—but these he will not reach unless his mind, hand and heart are trained and given the best education possible. And this he will not get if he will not organise.

—EDITRESS.

200 Leaders Attend Conference At Johannesburg On Formation Of Charter For South Africans

NOV 27 1943

New York, N. Y. Age

NOV 27 1943

NOV 27 1943

"A Charter of Rights for the Native People of South Africa" was adopted last month at Johannesburg by one of the most representative South African conferences ever to consider this problem, the Council of African Affairs announces.

NOV 27 1943

The Conference, presided over by Rev. Michael Scott and attended by over 200 leaders of religious, industrial and political organizations, communicated the Charter to General Smuts, Premier of South Africa, and elected a council to conduct a nation-wide campaign in support of the program.

It also issued an appeal to labor and other progressive organizations in Britain and the United States to declare their backing for the Charter to General Smuts during his visits to these countries, and to "help do away with the poverty and degradation in which Africans are forced to live."

NOV 27 1943

The unanimously adopted eight-point Charter included the following demands: proportional representation within the legislature for all taxpaying peoples and races, abolition of all racial discrimination in industrial legislation, government recognition of non-European trade unions and a minimum wage of 2 pounds (a little over $8) per week for all unskilled workers (which means practically all Africans).

NOV 27 1943

Also demanded were the extension of the Unemployed Benefit Act to include all workers irrespective of race or color, and the provision of adequate housing, medical and health services for Africans

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

African Representation On Municipal Councils

JUN 26 1943

The adjourned debate in the Cape Provincial Council on the representation of Africans by Europeans on municipal councils is being followed with the keenest interest not only in the Cape, but in the whole of the Union, as the Cape's decision—though now, with elections at hand, is not the ideal time to discuss objectively a matter of great importance to Black and White alike—will have far-reaching effects on the Northern Provinces.

Giving evidence before a Government Commission not very long ago, the Dutch Reformed Church recognised the need for African representation on municipal councils by Europeans as a logical sequel to African representation in Parliament and many who had always urged this as a fair application of the trusteeship principle, saw in the suggestion a real contribution to racial harmony.

It is in municipalities where the African comes daily in contact with civilising influences and it is here where, in his daily struggles to adjust himself to the new conditions, he feels sharpest the sting of Anti-African legislation. It is in municipal councils, perhaps more than in Parliament, that the need is greatest for close knowledge and understanding of one another by Black and White South Africans and municipal representation of the African is the most desirable means of bringing this desirable state about. Municipalities are in a position to benefit by such a step and may even do better than Parliament.

Many of South Africa's racial problems spring from lack of fuller knowledge by one section of the other's difficulties. In some instances, the African has the advantage over his White countyman, for, his understanding of White languages and service in the White home, farm or factory give him some idea of the White man's difficulties. The White man is not so fortunate and municipal representation of the African would furnish the ratepayer with information on the Black South African which would lead to lessening much of our country's friction which does nobody any good.

In many cases, opposition to African advancement is a product of this ignorance. Where the African case has been better known and better understood there has been a corresponding desire and even readiness to help the African. The six years of African representation in Parliament have seen a notable change for the better in the White man's outlook on the African's problems—in some cases showing itself in actual keenness to legislate with greater foresight.

Besides, of course, the urban African is more politically mature than his kinsman in the country. Yet, unlike his rural brother who either has a Local Council or has reasonable hopes of having it when the time is ripe, the urban African is voiceless where he should have a voice most.

A decision by the Cape Provincial Council to have Africans represented by Europeans on municipal councils would set a good lead for South Africa, besides giving progressive municipalities an opportunity to meet trusteeship obligations they have long felt towards their African communities.

JUN 26 1943

Along the Colour Line

Bantu World
(Arranged by Wayfarer)

The Minister of Native Affairs, Major van der Byl, after visiting the African people of Natal and Zululand has gone up North on an inspection visit to African troops.

DEC 4 1943

THE SEGREGATIONIST

In opposing applications by three Africans for permits to conduct shops, two of them in Wolhuter Street and in Railway Street, Braamfontein, and by an Indian to conduct business as a general dealer in Perth Road, Westdene, Mr. Brill, a member of the Johannesburg City Council, said this would be infiltration by Non-Europeans into districts that were recently overwhelmingly European. He advocated complete segregation of Natives in reserves. They should, he said, only be allowed to come to the cities when they were willing and needed to work.

FARM LABOUR

A native girl under the age of 12 in his house at Hallgate Plots, Nigel, on September 10.

Johannesburg

DEATH SENTENCE

At the East Rand Criminal Sessions, a European, Abel Hermanus Erasmus, a private in the Native Military Corps, was sentenced to death for raping a European schoolgirl in the Nigel district.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Eastern Transvaal Native Affairs Department, a European, assaulting a native girl under the age of 12 in his house at Hallgate Plots, Nigel, on September 10.

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Agricultural Union, a proposal made by the Native Affairs Department on native farm labour was unanimously rejected.

It was urged that a conference of farmers' representatives should be held to draw up a scheme to be submitted to the Government. Unless this was done, and if the matter was left to the individual farmers' unions, it was felt that conflicting proposals would be made and no benefit would result.

RIGHTS FOR CHINESE

The U.S. Senate has passed the Magnusen Bill, repealing the 61-years-old Chinese Exclusion Acts. This places Chinese immigrants on the quota basis and makes them eligible for United States citizenship. The Bill had been passed by the House of Representatives and now only awaits the President's signature.

A NATIVE MOTORIST

Only a soldier writing in The Star says I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the native who gave three other soldiers and myself a lift on the Pretoria Road to Johannesburg after we had waited for two hours, during which time we were passed by numerous European motorists in empty cars, some chauffeur-driven with a solitary occupant snuggled in the rear seat behind a newspaper.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Native Opinion
OF SOUTH AFRICA
ESTABLISHED IN 1884.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1943

Afrikaans As Compulsory Subject

In the last session of the Ciskeian General Council it was moved "That the Education Department be respectfully requested to introduce Afrikaans as a compulsory subject in all Native educational institutions," but the motion was defeated by an amendment requesting instead that Afrikaans be an optional subject. The majority of the councillors objected to the idea of compulsion and expressed concern about the "tremendous burden" on Bantu children this learning of an additional foreign language would bring to bear.

However plausible the arguments may be against the compulsory teaching of Afrikaans in Native schools, we are, for our part, in earnest sympathy with the compulsory teaching of the language at least in the primary standards. It would be far better for the Bantu child to carry the burden of this additional language during the preparatory period at school than to suffer throughout its life the many handicaps that come with ignorance of this important second official language. The argument that the Cape Province is mainly English speaking and knowledge of Afrikaans is therefore not necessary, is not in keeping with present day conditions. In almost all public services the Afrikaner is in the majority, and to command his respect and kind service one has to address him in his own language, which after all is second to none officially. He has as much right as an English-speaking public official to demand the use of his language.

Many of the complaints by the Bantu public about the discourtesy of Government servants can on the main be attributed to the Bantu's ignorance of the Afrikaans language. To an Afrikaner addressing him in English shows that you do not care for him and his language and he naturally becomes ill disposed towards you, especially when he notices that you speak the other official language so well and yet you have not even a smattering knowledge of his own official language. In fact, in many cases he would rather you use your own language, and he takes pains to understand what you want.

Bantu youth is very much alive to the importance of knowing Afrikaans, but is handicapped by an old-fashioned school curriculum. Many high school students would simply be too glad to take up Afrikaans instead of Latin or Mathematics which, in our opinion, should only be taken by those who want to go in for special degree courses. But their lack of elementary training in the primary standards precludes them from including Afrikaans among their high school subjects. So the whole kink lies in the primary school curriculum.

Some people argue that there are no teachers of the language in the primary schools, but the Education Department recognising the importance of a knowledge of both official languages to the African people has recently made both Afrikaans and English compulsory in the Primary Higher Course for teachers. Their knowledge, we maintain, should not end with them only, they should impart it to the primary school children. There is nothing wrong with compulsion in the matter if only it is to be cruel in order to be kind. This is a need of the moment and prejudice should not be allowed to influence its delay as that is a chronic sore of other prejudices.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Drive Against Crime

Hardly a year passes without some hue and cry over Native crime wave in this country, particularly on the Rand. Just now, a great drive is being carried out on the Reef and Pretoria against Native vagrants in European areas with the purpose of clearing out criminal elements which have been very active of late. Already over six thousand people have been arrested and have to come under the scrutiny of law-courts and Native Commissioners for multifarious offences and some of them of a violent nature.

Indeed, the whole situation of Native Crime on the Rand has long been crying out for attention and has shared the condemnation of the right thinking citizens on both sides of the colour line. While, however, the present drive against crime is welcome among the law-abiding and by far the greater section of the Bantu community, the feeling prevails in that section that no permanent solution will be made by these impressive figures of arrests until the problem is tackled at its roots. Whatever may be said about increasing the Police Force, establishment of reception depots and farm colonies for discharged convicts, those admittedly commendable measures will not stop future spasmodic crime waves.

In the first place, these criminals are the product of hopeless social and economic conditions, which are a running sore of Bantu urban life. They begin their malpractices among their own poor people in the locations and on the roads with impunity, thus training themselves for criminal careers. And having graduated there, they hunt for bigger prey among the well-provided European community in town and suburbs. The remedy, therefore, would seem to lie in the extension of economic, educational and recreational amenities in their areas. Of course, that should go hand in hand with the combative measures against the criminal die-hards.

As regards the question of tres-passing visitors in the servants' rooms in European premises, we are inclined to be sympathetic with some of these people. It is a fact that many of them are merely exploiting the cheapness of living there, but a good number of them have really no place at which to put up in congested locations and are only saved by the hospitality of their servant friends and good nature of the employers from having to sleep in the gutters. In truth, some of them are bona fide husbands and wives who must visit one another to keep their marital bonds strong. While we would plead with the authorities to deal sympathetically with such cases, we cannot, in any case, countenance their harbouring of criminals in their back rooms. It is for these people to play the game with the authorities and their benefactors, the European community.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the conference between the Reef and municipal authorities on the one hand and Bantu representatives on the other proposed by the Minister of Justice, Dr. Stevn, will approach this matter with a broad mind and will not overlook the suggestions in the evidence submitted by the African National Congress before the Committee of Investigation into the Crime Wave of last year.

HOW ABOUT AFRICA?

Defender, Chicago. Ill.—

Seething millions of restless blacks with the burn of their discussions. are anxiously wondering about their fate in the post war world. And from these conferences emanate rightly so. For upon this global statesmen have global dark and ominous pronouncements or numerous speeches—whose people suffer more than any to indicate that the Negro peoples have other from the full effect of imperialism. been discussed that their hopes and aspirations will even be partially satisfied.

Yet plans for post-war world organization are being laid now. Churchill, Roosevelt, Africans in particular and Negroes in Hull flies to Moscow. Lesser diplomats make Washington and London buzz

Nothing has come from official pronouncements or numerous speeches—this is the continent of great colonies, But never a word about Africa, although India has been even be freed after the war dangers passed. Only one conclusion can be reached—this acute problem by ignoring it. this silence gives rise to the conjecture that our statesmen hope to settle a victorious peace.

Complete Abolition Of Crown Colony System Sought By African Leaders

Journal and Guide

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of articles dealing with the aspirations and aims of West African leaders for their country in the post-war world. The third in the series will appear in an early issue.

By GEORGE COLEMAN MOORE
(For Associated Negro Press)

CHICAGO, Ill., (ANP)—Forthrightly reaffirming its strong belief in Clause 3 of the principles incorporated in the Atlantic Charter which states that people have the inherent right to select the form of givernment under which they may live, the West African press delegation to Great Britain submitted a list of proposals to his majesty's government at London last August 1, demanding:

1. Immediate abrogation of the "crown colony" system of government and administration in the colonies of British West Africa.

2. The substitution therefore with representative government (i.e. internal responsible self government) for a period of five years.

AREA OF 496,439 SQUARE MILES

The press delegation peper entitled "Memorandum on Post-War Reconstruction of the Colonies and Protectorates of British West Africa" stated that its demands were guided by the "will and aspirations of the majority of the people of the colonies and protectorates of British West Africa," and contends that only through them might the colonial territories "evolve into full fledged democratic states" and attain the "social equality and communal welfare" that is their just due.

British West Africa comprises an area of 496,439 square miles, with a population of 26,061,921, virtually all of whom are Negroes except for a few white settlers and government officials.

The colonies import $195,985,230 worth of products, with goods valued at $91,940,985 going to the United Kingdom. Their agricultural and mineral resources form the foundation of modern civilization and is an integral part of British industry.

The colonies and protectorates of British West Africa comprise approximately one half of the British colonial empire and have been in possession of the Crown for about two centuries. Sierra Leone was the first of these political entities to come under the panoply of the Union Jack.

STIRRED BY WAVE OF WORLD FREEDOM

British West Africans in making demands for social, political and economic reforms in the colonies, assert they have been stirred by the tidal wave of freedom sweeping the world, and encouraged by the orations of British and allied political leaders. They point with hope to the remarks of the well known English statesman, Lord Hailey, in an address to the House of Lords recently. He stated then that:

"Colonial development has four stages. The first is the rudimentary stage of introducing peace and order and that amount of stability which will allow the inhabitants of the country to take the first steps to secure their own material welfare and advancement. The second stage is one that follows fast on the first, namely, taking measures to prevent the exploitation of the inhabitants of the Colonies by private interests, or to safeguard them from the abuse of authority.

"There follows a third stage more positive, more constructive, a stage which involves the expansions of the social services. That is a stage which is of the highest importance. It is, as I say, of a positive and constructive character and it is one which should engage all our energies. There is a final stage, a stage in which the fulfilment of our trusteeship for the colonies will be tested by ourselves in Great Britain and also by the colonial peoples by the measure to which we have afforded them opportunities for the management of their own affairs, and by the extent to which we have admitted them to partake of self governing institutions."

REFORMS IN EDUCATION AND HEALTH

As a first step in this direction the press delegation outlined reforms in education, health and social welfare activities. Education would be compulsory, free, and designed to develop the student intellectually and socially to fulfill his obligations and responsibilities as a citizen.

Hospitals under the West Africans' plan would be established in every municipality and rural section or adequate dispensaries maintained in rural areas where hospitalization is not available.

The nursing corps would be reorganized along non-racial lines and the medical department expanded, and its budget revised to the benefit of the service.

Recognition would be asked throughout the territories and of the British Medical association and General Medical council for the diploma granted by the Nigeria School of Medicine, and certain socialization of medicine be allowed to ease the congestion at health centers.

EXTENSIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS ASKED

Extensive housing programs are also proposed by the delegation to provide modern, healthy homes for aborigines at cheap rentals in urban and rural communities. Scientific approach to crime and its prevention through community centers, playgrounds, hotels and clubs is also asked. This will slash the rate of juvenile delinquency in particular, states the memorandum.

Reorganization of the penal system to make it more corrective than punitive, and widespread sex education to cut down prostitution and enable citizens to lead healthier moral lives, plus encouragement of museums, art galleries and national theatres for the study of African art, are other proposals.

Members of the West African delegation who drew up the memorandum included Nnamdi Azikiwe, editor-in-chief, of the West African Pilot; Isaac B. Thomas, proprietor and managing editor of the Akede Eko, and Mallam Abibaker Imam, editor of the Daily Echo and the Gold Coast Independent, and R. B. Wutaofei, editor-in-chief of the Daily Spectator, both of the Gold Coast; C. V. Jarrett, proprietor and editor of the African Standard, and T. J. D. Thompson, proprietor and editor of the Sierra Leone Daily Mail, of Sierra Leone; and C. W. Wownes Thomas, editor of the Gambia Echo, of Gambia.

Working On The Mines

Mochochonono
The Comet)
Africans and Railway Travelling
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa
No. 230/2

At the information bureau or office (railway travelling) which has been opened *as an experiment* on three of the gold mines on the Witwatersrand, proof has been forthcoming that when the Africans call and ask for particulars they can soon be furnished with them. The two chief questions are (1) what time does a train leave, and (2) cost of railway ticket.

All the Africans have to do is to call at the information office, which is in the Compound, and tell the clerk in charge what they want to know. The clerk will, in response, say what time the train leaves, what time it returns and the cost of the ticket.

The Mines supply the information office without necessary details, such as time tables, and an experienced teaches the clerk in charge what the Africans generally want to know. In this experiment the Railways and Harbours organisation gives its heartly co-operation.

You can see what an interesting experiment it is, and how helpful all round it will be if it is successful. All depends on the Africans making use of it.

When Africans stand waiting in a queue at a railway station, it is a great help if each one of them knows the time that the train leaves and also if he has the exact amount of the railway fare waiting in his pocket.

The necessary information has been supplied free of charge from the office in the Mine Compound; in fact, if the Africans so wish, the clerk in charge will write it on a slip of paper for them to take away.

Not only can the Africans be helped by this experiment, but also the busy railway officials must appreciate the businesslike way in which the Africans can, as a result, apply for their railway tickets. Time is saved, good temper is encouraged.

In a word, if the Africans at the three Mines show that they want each information bureau (railway travel), then the Mine baases will consider whether it can be kept on.

OCT 30 1943 (Norfolk, Virginia)
OCT 30 1943 (Pittsburgh Courier)
NOV 27 1943 (Pittsburgh Courier)
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NOV 27 1943 (Pittsburgh Courier)
NOV 27 1943 (Pittsburgh Courier)
SEP 1 1943 (Pittsburgh Courier)

New Deal For South Africa's Natives Seen In Crime Report

Can't Keep Them In Their 'Places'

By RANDY DIXON, Courier War Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 9—(Via Wireless)—Revolutionary proposals according new status to South African Union natives and also deprecating several traditional perpetuations re contained in a report of the committee appointed by the Minister of Justice to gate "Crime," according to a dispatch from Capetown reaching London.

The dispatch discloses that the committee absolved natives of the COMPULSORY charge of having any disposition towards crime. It considers natives as law abiding as Europeans and deprecates the "policy of repres- sion to keep the natives in their place."

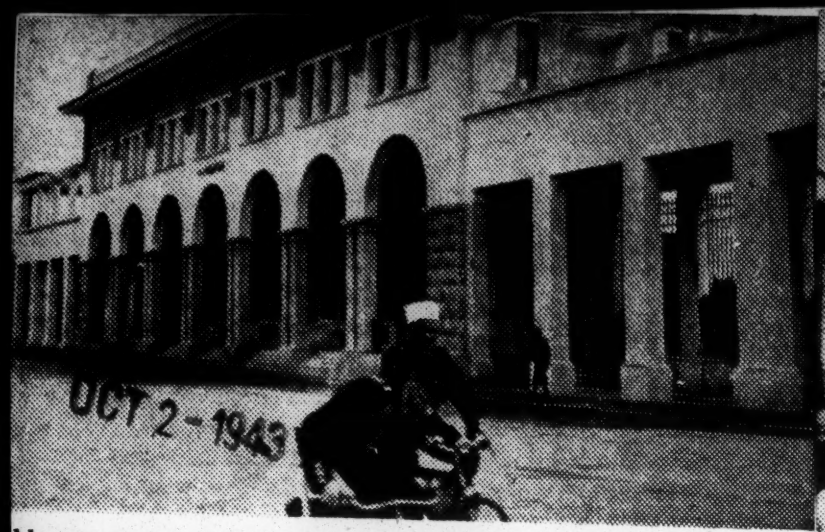
POLICE ATTITUDE SCORED

A strong section of the report comments on the attitude of police carried by natives.

Among the committee's recommendations is the adoption of pulsory identification certificates for all races. This would remove the stigma from those exclusively

Three weeks ago ten thousand natives refused to board buses taking them to work when the fare was raised from four pence to five.

This led to the committee's suggestion that South African police





blanca, scene of the celebrated conference between Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain and President Roosevelt. (Photos by Thomas W. Young, Journal and Guide war correspondent).

The view at the left is of an imposing building in a North African city, unidentified in the censored caption accompanying the picture. The wording on the building is "Banoue D'Ttat Du Maroc." At the right is a street scene in Casa-

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Modern Busses And Bare Feet On The Streets

No Externally Imposed Color Lines Found

By THOMAS W. YOUNG
Journal and Guide War Correspondent
(Copyrighted. Reproduction Forbidden.)

IN AFRICA—By Air Mail—Of all the North African cities, Algiers is by far the grandest.

It's big (North Africa's largest), beautiful, metropolitan, and about the most interesting mixture of ancient customs, dress and architecture with modern European ideas and conveniences this observer has come across.

Some of the other cities by which this opinion has been tested over a period of five months are Casablanca, Mecknes, Fez, and Tunis. Only large city not visited by this reporter was Oran. But the idea I have gotten from friends who have visited Oran is that it runs a bit behind the others.

MADAM'S BEAUTY SHOPS ARE EVERYWHERE

Your impressions are myriad—but quite definite—after a week or two in Algiers. A few things stand out in the mind's picture to characterize the splendor and fascination of the city.

There are the very numerous beauty shops, called over here "coiffeurs," which seem all out of proportion to other kinds of stores and shops. It is not unusual to see, in one short block, three or four places with large signs over them reading, "Coiffeur."

POPULATION MAKEUP

It makes one wonder why. The population here, contrary to popular belief, is predominantly European. This, it must be remembered, is essentially a French city, because France has dominated Algeria so long, and its natives have migrated here by the thousands, establishing new trading posts in the expanding French empire.

The other part of the population is Arab. The remarkable thing about these people is that they have insulated themselves against the benefits (or the plague) of a modern civilization that has come right up on their front doorsteps.

WOMEN WALK STREETS IN BARE FEET

It seems inconceivable that any group of people could be exposed so completely to newer ideas, newer manners and newer materials—to a new and improved mode of living—without absorbing more of it. But it is true.

In America, once-slave Negroes quickly adopted the modes and the thinking of the majority group, but here the free Mohammedans cling tenaciously to their century-old customs. They have immunized themselves against the improvements which an advanced civilization might bring into their lives.

BUSSES AND BARE FEET

So in this completely modern city with electric busses, trolley cars, paved streets, and beautiful five to ten story buildings, it seems a bit quaint to see Arab women walking down the streets in their bare feet, their heads and bodies covered entirely by flowing white capes.

Only their eyes can be seen. Their faces are covered always when they are in public.

A HAND HAVE MIXED IN

Perhaps they have the better way of life. Maybe they are happier, and therefore much better off, as they are. I am not competent to debate that question.

But if the filth, squalor, ignorance, and superstition in which most Arab communities I have visited are enveloped is the price for such contentment and happiness as these people may have, then their good fortune is not envied one bit by this reporter.

All of that is doubtless more than is required to explain the abundance of beauty parlors for Algerian ladies. But it is a background that is helpful.

NO RACIAL LINES

While the Mohammedans by and large have remained isolated from the more progressive communities which have grown up around them, many undoubtedly have been absorbed by the Europeans who have come here.

There are no externally imposed race or color lines restraining them and consequently the races have not remained entirely separate.

The Arabs' complexions run all around the color chart, from chalky white to ebony black. Among them color appears to be a matter of very little, if any consequence.

• • • •

FRENCH DRIVERS TAKE YOUR BREATH AWAY

So now there is also a wider variety of complexions among the non-Mohammedans (or so-called European) element of the population. And with it there are many grades and textures of hair that did not come here from Europe.

In other words, there are many coiffures in Algiers for the same reason that there are many on Norfolk's Church street, or Portsmouth's Effingham street or Newport News' Jefferson avenue.

• • • •

MON DIEU, THESE DRIVERS FRANCAIS!

When the Allies came to North Africa they requisitioned everything desired or needed to expedite the war—all the better hotels, public and private buildings, automobiles, and trucks. Along with many of the vehicles they also got French drivers. That, dear readers, can be justified only as a military expedient.

For in all the world there is no driver like a Frenchman. He races down the streets, heedless of pedestrians, intersections or other vehicles. He drives jerkily, almost frantically.

When you get where you are going with one of these drivers, your nerves are no good for anything else until you've had at least one brandy.

ALIKE THE WORLD OVER

Added to this state of affairs is the further fact that pedestrians are utterly contemptuous of motor vehicles on the streets of North African cities. They, especially the Arabs, almost have to be nudged out of the way.

Then when you put French drivers and native pedestrians on narrow, winding, often steeply inclined streets, you have a traffic hazard unmatched by anything New Yorkers are familiar with.

• • • •

COUNT YOUR CHANGE ON STREET CARS

I have ridden over a certain short route on street cars in Algiers more than a dozen times, and I have never been charged the same fare twice!! Fantastic, you say? Well, it certainly sounds so.

The business of operating the trolleybusses (which are just like our motorbusses except that they are powered by electricity fed to them by two trolley wires) and tramways in Algiers seems to have been cornered entirely by Arabs.

SLIDING SCALE OF FARES

And although the average street car has a motorman and two or three conductors taking up fares, it actually amounts almost to an honor system.

There seems to be a sliding scale of fares, based on the distance you ride. Passengers scramble on when the car stops, and after it is underway again the conductors go through the crowd asking for fares from the new passengers. It is a good estimate that they collect 75 to 80 percent of what is due them.

• • • •

WORKING OUT A SYSTEM

Payment is evidenced by cancellation of a ticket which the conductor sells. This is done by inserting the ticket in a small portable register which hangs around the conductor's neck. A turn of the crank by the conductor imprints something on the back of the ticket that I never quite got the significance of.

Maybe these Arabs have exceptionally fine memories, because I never have seen one require a passenger to show his cancelled ticket. Consciously does not hurt me on account of the one or two times they haven't collected my fare. I've been cheated by them far more often than I have accepted complimentary rides.

This is how it works. You give the conductor a five franc paper note and he gives you three francs change. Next day he gives you two francs. Another time two francs and 70 centimes (100 centimes make a franc; one franc equals two cents in American money).

YOU GET WISE

After a while you wise up and keep your hand out for more change. As long as you hold it out and appear to know very well you are entitled to more change he keeps adding to it. It is a game of who bluffs whom best. Sometimes when you demand more they simply tell you they haven't got any small change. He goes in the pocket where he keeps the one and two franc coins and pulls out a handful. See, he hasn't any centimes at all! The customer always pays the difference, but I wonder if the traction company gets the surplus which must amount to several dollars every day from each street car.

MY SOLUTION

My own solution to this problem is recommended for post-war travelers. I keep a pocketful of small change, and when the conductor comes by for fares I simply hand him one franc and 50 centimes. Algiers is a treasure house for other article I will tell more about its idiosyncracies.

• • • •

He accepts it without question and gives me a ticket. I guess he thinks I know what it is all about. (If he only knew he could demand three francs from me, and get it!!!).

56a-1943

Famous Coloured Cricketer Sues London Hotel For Racial Discrimination

DEC 4 1943

Gold Coast Independent — Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa

A London Hotel's refusal to accomodate Leary Constantine the famous West Indies Cricketer was the subject of a recent question in the House of Commons. The Home Secretary stated that it would not not be proper for him to make a statement as the matter was before the Law Courts but he deeply deplored such practices.

B M

DEC 4 1943

THE storm of protest which arose when a well known London Hotel refused admittance to Mr Leary Constantine the famous West Indies Test Cricketer has calminated in the news that Mr Constantine has brought an action in he London Courts against the Hotel Manager.

The Hotel in question is London's Imperial Hotel famed for its Turkish Baths which are reputed to be among the best in Europe. When Mr Constantine went to the Hotel in the early part of September he was informed that the management did not accommodate coloured guests. It is alleged that American guests in the Hotel were responsible for this attitude

DEC 4 1943

Mr Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary was recently asked in Parliament what action the Government proposes to take to protect the rights of coloured Colonials against racial discrimination sponsored by certain foreign soldiers at present stationed in the British Isles. In reply Mr Morrison stated that he could not express an opinion since the matter had become the subject of legal proceedings. He added however that there is a responsibility on all members of the community including not only those who manage Hotels and other places of public resort but also their guests and clients, to avoid any discrimination against a fellow British subject on race or colour grounds

DEC 4 1943

"If in this case there has been a failure to accord to a British subject in this country the full equality of status and treatment to which he is entitled I would assure him that any such failure is deeply deplored and strongly condemned by responsible public opinion throughout the United Kingdom", said Mr Morrison.

National Council of African Women at Klerksdorp

Bantu World — Johannesburg

(By F. B. M)

DEC 18 1943

Mrs. M. S. Sesedi, first Vice President of the National Council of African Women of South Africa opened a branch of this movement recently. During the course of her well delivered address she said that one of the prime objects of the Council is to train African women to learn to put into practice the beautiful saying: "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." The large audience applauded when she condemned some of the strong drinks which some African women make because they are the cause of the high African death-rate. She said that if all women joined the Council, they would be trained to do nothing else but all that is the best for the nation. She explained all the objects of the Council as mentioned in the Constitution. She answered many thought provoking questions from the

DEC 18 1943

Mrs. C. O. Kalaote, President of the Local Branch, who welcomed Mrs. Sesedi, presided throughout the meeting. Rev. S. G. S. Ntoane of the D.R. Church addressed the meeting on the ability of a woman. He stressed the point that women are, generally, fearless and if all Klerksdorp women joined the Council many great improvements in the conditions of employment, social welfare and many other walks of life, would be brought about. Mr. N. O. Kalaote, Principal, Amalgamated School, passed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sesedi. He thanked her for her address and encouraging advice. He encouraged the women to join the Council and advised that the co-operation of the Council and the War Workers as done in Bloemfontein would result in great achievements.

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On the platform were seated: Mrs. M. S. Sesedi, Vice President N.C.A.W. of South Africa, Mrs. C. O. Kalaote, President, N.C.A.W. Klerksdorp Branch, Mrs. R. G. Moabi, Secretary, Local branch, Mesdames M. Gqabaza, S. M. Makgothi, B. Tau, and Miss E. I. Galo all being on the Executive. Rev. S. G. S. Ntoane, Messrs. R. A. Duma (Secretary), N. O. Kalaote, G. M. Moabi, all being members of the Location Advisory Board. Of the prominent people present were: Mesdames T. B. Crutse, F. B. Moilwa, K. B. Mohao, P. Samson, H. S. Samson, P. W. Cindi, E. J. Thebes, D. L. Z. Cindi, N. Mhulatshi, D. J. Matsepe, I. A. Motjale, A. Morao, T. Wanyane, and many others. Mesdames C. Mahlamvu, W. R. Mogomutsi, T. Nage, Ntsie, Wesinyane, E. Sidzumo, V. Mere, Mmadocks Mokotedi, Salelo, Sobekwa, M. Mmalotsi, and all the members of the local branch who exceed thirty in number.

South Africa Along The Colour Line

Bantu World — Johannesburg — South Africa

(Arranged By Wayfarer)

"The Christian Council believes that the church is responsible for the economic and social welfare of the community as well as its spiritual welfare. This statement was made by the Rev. E. W. Grant, Secretary of the Christian Council of South Africa and principal of the Lovedale Bible School, in an address to the Johannesburg Rotary Club the other day.

To the Pretoria Rotary Club, Mr. Grant said that one of the aims of the Christian Council was to obtain free and compulsory education for African children.

SISTER COHN'S INDICTMENT

"When Germany imported people from other European countries to work as serfs the world was shocked, but in South Africa 1,000,000 Natives are working for small wages for half the work to enrich their European masters at the cost of starvation and ill-health to themselves." This indictment of European selfishness was made by Sister M. Cohn, of Tumelong Mission at Lady Selborne, Pretoria, to members of the Pretoria Women's Club last week.

NOV 27 1943

Mr. H. G. Lawrence, Minister of Welfare and Demobilisation spoke at the annual meeting of the association for the Prevention of Delinquency among non-European girls at Talitha Home, Western Native Township last week. The Minister said: "I am glad to hear of the progress made by the institution, but you are merely dealing with the fringe of the trouble and if we want to get to grips with it we must go deeper than this. We will have to deal with the question of proper education, proper housing and feeding of the Native communities."

NATIVE FRANCHISE

At the Synod of the Diocese of Johannesburg held last week, Archdeacon R. P. A. Rouse moved that "as soon as possible the direct individual franchise should be extended to all Native men in the Union with the same qualifications as in the Cape Province, and that this franchise should be given to Native women who possess similar qualifications; also that the number of members of Parliament for the Native people should be increased so that there should be one member for every 7,000 voters; and also that the number of elected senators to represent the Native people should be increased to at least six, and that they should be elected by the direct individual vote of qualified Native voters."

NOV 27 1943

NATIVE EDUCATION

"Believing that the extension of Native education, so as to achieve a completely literate population, is one of the needs of South Africa" the Johannesburg branch of National Council of Women is holding a conference on Native education today in the public Library, Johannesburg. Mrs. Ballinger, M.P. is presiding, and it is understood that "after authorities on Native education have given addresses, a resolution will be proposed from the chair that education should be financed from the general revenue of the country and that, to mark the acceptance of this principle, the Minister should make a substantial grant to Native education from general revenue in the budget for 1944."

CHINESE PUZZLE

NOV 27 1943

An appeal

Bantu World — Johannesburg

Although the Chinese are not allowed to travel on the municipal buses and trams in the town on Tuesday. The primary need of the Africans swam out to the preserving African health and checking and released the two airmen, disease, she said, should not be governed by a fear of shortage of labour but should be dictated by the same reasons that kept other races healthy.

JUL 3 1943

The feeding and education of African children should go hand in hand. A beginning in the rescue of life should be made immediately. Clinics were essential and health circuits would have convinced welcome results, she said.

MISS M. T. SOGA ON AFRICAN HEALTH

South Africa

DEC 1943

Some people had thought that the black man was 100 per cent. said Miss M. T. Soga President of the National Council of African Women, in evidence before the National Services Commission at Queens-

facilities to Pretoria's Chinese residents for human use as those enjoyed by Europeans is immediate and remove this injustice."

contained in a letter written by the mistake

Consul-General for China to the

mayor of Pretoria.

Recently, it will be remembered that A message from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, says "three Africans have been commended in official dispatches for the Government issued a proclamation which excluded members of the Chinese race from the term "Asiatic" in the Liquor Act.

rescuing two R.A.F. men from drown-

ing. The men were trapped in a plane which fell in the Seigmund dam on the Umfuli River.

The Consul-General writes:—

Women, in

Health Servi-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Gold Coast Independent

"TRUTH FEARETH NOT"

ASTURDAY DECEMBER 4 1943

Gold Coast Independent — Accra, Gold Coast West Africa

An Example Of Democracy ?

THE recent disgraceful incident in which a prominent London hotel refused admittance to the famous West Indies cricketer, Leary Constantine has evoked widespread indignation and criticism, and its repercussions have also been felt throughout the Gold Coast. British opinion whilst mainly unanimous in its condemnation of such insolence also included those who sought an outlet for pent-up resentment against America's criticisms of British Colonial Policy and lost no time in pointing out that the United States might do well to reorientate its own views on Colour Questions before attempting to proffer advice to others. DEC 4 1943

Whilst it may be true, as alleged that the hotel in question was in this particular case honouring its American patrons, the fact remains nevertheless that the incident occurred in a British hotel in Britain and to a British subject; and in giving priority to the fads of foreigners the value of the Colonial peoples as a whole was certainly placed at a discount. DEC 4 1943

In the Gold Coast where so much is being done towards the Allied War Effort; when the courage and work of Gold Coast troops have been publicly acclaimed and when the no less important exertions of those on the Home Front have been recognized both here and in Britain the incident must be regarded as having had a particularly unfortunate effect. Nor is the unpleasant impression created in any way mitigated by Colonial Office and other protestations because it is realised that this incident is merely the culmination of countless similar ones.

Mr. Constantine is a coloured man but he is also an international figure in the cricketing world and any indignity inflicted upon such a person could scarcely be expected to pass without comment. But how many countless unknown Colonial people have not suffered are not still suffering humiliation every bit as bad or worse in the thousands of less illustrious hotels and boarding houses all over Britain? DEC 4 1943

A correspondent writing to the Spectator states that in recent inquiries he made in Cardiff 8 out of 11 hotel and boarding house keepers refused to accommodate coloured guests whilst similar inquiries amongst several hundred middle class families ordinarily in the habit of receiving guests of good standing in their homes before the war showed that some 60 per cent were unwilling to receive coloured guests. An American sociologist R.T. Lapiere who carried out investigations some years previous found that the anti-pathy against coloured people was as high as 80 per cent. Thus the particular London hotel involved in the Constantine incident may be the one to be focussed in the searchlight of public disapproval but under no circumstances can it be considered as being in a class by itself and public condemnation against its action must be regarded as an idictment of similar action indentical or in principle by many hundreds possibly thousands of Britishers in all parts of the globe not excluding the Gold Coast. DEC 4 1943

When he was interviewed about an alleged action he was proposing to take Mr. Constantine said I am fighting this case not only for myself but in the interest of my race. If we are good enough to fight for Democracy we are entitled to enjoy social equality with other peoples of the Empire. There surely is to be found the whole answer to the Racial Question. If it is consistent with Democracy's principles to accept nay to seek for the aid of Coloured British Citizens in time of trouble now can it be considered inconsistent with those same principles to deny the ordinary amenities of civilised life? Surely the wish of Coloured People to avail themselves of the same facilities open to white races in so far as they have the means to do so cannot be regarded as a privelege. It is a right the most natural right in the world and one dictated by the most elementary dictates of decency and by those very principles of Democracy for which British Coloured Citizens as well as American are deemed good enough to fight. There is no question of it being a privilege (and an unattainable one at that) to share in those things which Democracy is supposed to connote. DEC 4 1943

The Four Freedoms are probably as fine a thing as was ever sought to uphold. This War which in principle is one of Right against Brute Force is as noble as any Crusade of old certainly it is less futile. Have not the exploits of the young men who defended the skies of Britain partaken of as much lustre as the Paladins of old? Have those gallant men who fought and died and conquered in Tunisia and on the beaches of Salerno covered themselves with less glory than the Bowmen of Crecy? Was the bravery of those watermen who ran their frail craft up on the beaches of Dunkirk and braved the terror of the Luftwaffe's unchallenged strength to bring back the remnants of an army broken in everything but spirit of an order inferior to that of the men who four hundred years sailed out into the same Channel to oppose the might that was Spain? DEC 4 1943 DEC 4 1943

Democracy is a great thing. It is worth fighting for it is worth sacrificing for out there is and can only be one Democracy and if when Victory shall have been won Democracy in practice differs from Democracy in theory it will not be Democracy and this War will have been just one of the many wars of History between the Haves and the Have Nots. If the mistakes of the last war and all previous wars before that and leading up to this one are not to be repeated many lessons will have to be learned and many more unlearned. No least among these lessons is that concerning the rights of others and the Gold Coast too will have its own share to learn. Segregation is not unknown here and to often of a type as bad as that which has raised so much resentment in London. When special areas are set apart for European residence when Africans travelling on steamships are herded together as if contaminated when certain posts are consistently closed to Africans then we see the operation of racial discrimination and antipathy as blatant as any that ever became the subject of legal proceedings. DEC 4 1943

At present there is a War on and that war has to be won The Coloured People of the world have contributed much and undoubtably they will contribute more They will [illegible] their weight because they have Faith in the future because they believe that decency and fair play will triumph If we Fail [illegible] be justified if that belief is to prove to have been unfounded if future generations are not to ask Was it worth it then these things must stop Now and for all time this farce must cease

56a-1943
South African Outlook Lovedale, South Africa

Native Education Tomorrow

OVERSEAS much of the discussion on post-war reconstruction is concerned with education: with types of schools, Church or Council; with types of curricula, linguistic (ancient or modern), scientific or technical; with methods of teaching; with the place of the great public schools in the national system and with a multitude of other issues, including the raising of the school-leaving age. In this country the movement of thought has been less active but not entirely at a standstill, and recently several quite important statements have been made which deserve attention. We propose to refer to one or two of these but can only touch briefly on the points raised.

MAY 1 1943

The Labour Party in the Transvaal has issued a manifesto calling for compulsory and therefore free primary education for all non-European children, and that this be accomplished within ten years. Education for non-Europeans and Europeans alike should in their view be the concern of the Union and not of the Provinces, and the financing of Native education should be arranged for on a *per caput* basis; the salaries and conditions of service of African teachers should be increased and improved; the nutrition and health of school children should receive attention and adequate provision be made for vocational training and higher education. This policy seems to require the gradual absorption of the mission schools, and if this be so, it is all the more necessary that a system be devised which will conserve the religious element in primary education which has been maintained by the missionary teacher and which many are anxious to see restored to its rightful place in European education. Here, as all over the world, thought is being given to the purpose, content and method of imparting religious education. This is little to be wondered at when men are seeking an escape from the current confusion and avoidance of similar tragedy in the future. We, on our part, shall welcome every effort of the Labour Party to extend the advantage of common school education to the under-privileged.

MAY 1 1943

From the office of the Institute of Race Relations comes a timely memorandum on the Finance of Native Education prepared by Mrs. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, M.Sc. She notes, what was long ago prophesied in these columns, that a time would come when the present method of financing Native education would be hopelessly inadequate, resting as it does upon a vicious principle, namely, that the cost of Native Education should be borne by the Native Poll Tax—a principle applied to no other population unit in the State, and egregiously out of place in respect of the poorest section. Only 26.5% of African children of school age are estimated to be in school and approximately one million four hundred pounds are required for the education of this number, or £2 8s. per child per annum. If the amount per African child were raised to the sum provided for Coloured and Indian children, viz. £5 per child per annum, the cost would be, not one and a half millions, but twice that amount, and if compulsory education were introduced as the Labour Party demands, in ten years time the budget would have to provide eleven and a half millions! The mental problem before the country is how to set off the increased productivity of an educated population against the ineffectiveness of an uneducated people in both production and consumption, with the minimum further reduced by the cost of reformatories, prisons, hospitals and asylums. Eleven and a half million will be cheap.

MAY 1 1943

At the other end of the scale we have two reports centering on the matriculation or school-leaving examination. One is the Adamson report on the position of languages in the South African system and refers only incidentally to African candidates; the other is a report to the Union Education Department on the examination of Bantu candidates in their own languages and concerns African candidates exclusively. Both are very able documents and are of prime importance to African scholars and students. Briefly, the last mentioned committee, which had as its chairman Professor Lestrade of Cape Town University, wishes to see introduced two grades in Bantu Languages at Junior Certificate stage and at matriculation, just as there are at present two grades in English and Afrikaans, one for those to whom the language is the mother tongue and the other taken on a lower grade, for those who are learning a second official language. This step is to be commended if it induces Europeans to study one or more of the Bantu languages, but the recommendation that African candidates should be allowed to take the official language, usually English, on the lower grade, will, we believe, be a concession undesired by the African people. There is for them no equation between a local language such as are the Bantu languages at present (and incidentally also Afrikaans) and a world-speech like English. They know that with English they have the key not only to English, but also to American literature, and they have no intention of being shut up in a kraal when they can be free of the world. They desire therefore no lowering of the standard required of them in English and though they have felt the raising of the standard of English in the recent matriculation examinations they will adjust themselves with surprising alacrity to the new conditions. There is room for improvement in the type of language examinations that are set, but this does not apply to Native candidates only, but to European boys and girls as well.

MAY 1 1943

The Adamson report has both a majority and minority recommendation. The minority, composed solely of the chairman, desires to see every matriculant study three languages, while the majority would allow mathematics as an alternative to the third language. Both distinguish between the student who will finish schooling at matriculation and the one who will proceed to a University. For the school-leaving group it is recommended that the leaving certificate, as it does at present, demand six subjects; for the second or University group, six subjects must also be studied, but four of these must be selected from a narrower range and must reach a higher standard. It is expected that every European boy and girl will study both official languages, but it is recommended that in the case of recent immigrants or non-European candidates who should be encouraged to study their own language, some dispensation from this requirement be allowed. In the case of Africans this is highly necessary and should be provided for, or their curriculum may be overloaded on the linguistic side. In any case, in the interests of able and ambitious students, care must be taken that subjects are included in the curriculum which will keep open the way to various professions such as medicine and law, and prepare for higher studies in literature or science.

Finally there is the pronouncement in Parliament of Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister for Education, that the time is not far distant when Native Education must form part of the responsibility of the Union Department of Education and be controlled as one. This is a policy which we have advocated since the issue of the Welsh Report in 1936.

East Africa and Rhodesia London, England

African Medical Services

A letter addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the League of Coloured Peoples had special reference to the medical service in West Africa, but has its application in East and Central Africa. In the course of the communication Colonel Stanley wrote:—

"In dealing with this subject the Colonial Office has been and is actuated by a genuine desire to abolish racial discrimination in the public service, and to give Colonial people the utmost scope for employment. If we do not find the issue as simple as it perhaps appears to you, this is not due to a lack of goodwill or to any wish to introduce subtleties for their own sake.

"The objective of our arrangements is not, you will agree, primarily to provide employment for African doctors; but to provide medical services for the people. We want those services to be as efficient and widespread as possible.

"The provision of medical services has depended principally on the recruitment of European doctors, since the African population could not itself produce the requisite supply of suitable people. To attract good European doctors it was and still is necessary to offer substantial salaries, a permanent career, prospects of promotion, free quarters and other advantages, including the possibility of employment in a 'unified' service covering not only West Africa but the Colonial Empire as a whole.

"We now can and should envisage a situation in which the medical services will be mainly, and eventually (as in Ceylon and Malta) wholly staffed by officers of local origin who have obtained their medical qualifications in West Africa itself. The present stage is one of transition. No doubt for some considerable time to come the medical services will include a strong element of European officers. There is an increasing element of West African officers; and I have every intention that this element should expand as quickly and as widely as possible. . . .

"In connexion with the African element in the medical service the object is to enlist the help of as many Africans as possible in bringing the benefits of medical science within the reach of the whole mass of the population. We want as many African doctors as we can get. We want to pay them reasonably generous salaries, but we do not want to be forced, by a comparison with Europeans, to pay them at such rates that they become a privileged class in their own communities, or so expensive to employ that their numbers have to be limited.

"On the other hand, we do not want to exclude any suitable candidate from service on the ground that he does not possess the rather special experience and qualities (over and above the normal professional qualifications) which are stipulated in the case of Europeans. Finally, we hold firmly to the principle, already stated by Mr. Macmillan, that 'status' in the medical department of a Colony depends on the post held by an individual and not on his race, colour, salary or membership of a 'unified' Service.

"The present transitional stage involves certain anomalies and disparities. It is our object to remove these, but it cannot be done with a stroke of the pen. We have, however, plans for reorganisation of the Colonial Service, which it would be premature to disclose, but which are designed to eliminate exactly the difficulties to which you have drawn attention. No one claims that the present arrangements are perfect. The question is whether or not a complex situation is being handled with a genuine desire to do the best both for the African doctor, and for the African people as a whole. I hope you will accept my assurance that it is."

East Africa and Rhodesia London, England

Young Africa and the Future

Fears of "Dejobulation"

CANON F. J. EVANS, former Archdeacon of Zanzibar, said in the course of an address at the recent anniversary meeting of the U.M.C.A.:—

JUN 24 1943

"There is the danger that more highly-trained Africans may be produced than their country can absorb. This has already happened in Nigeria. 'Dejobulated' is a dispiriting new word which is beginning to find its way into the young African's vocabulary. Too many Africans are being educated for too few jobs.

"They listen to the wireless, read the papers, and wonder what part Africa is going to take after the war. They are intensely interested in Russia. Before the war African delegates had been sent to Russia by local bodies in East and South Africa to observe Russian ways of life. They have learnt how Russia became literate in a very short time and they ask: 'Why can't we?' They cannot understand why those who have the best interests of the African at heart say, 'You must go slow.' The young African wants everything at once. . . .

"Young Africans in the Army are earning 40s. to 100s. a month as motor drivers. I am told of countless letters sent to their homes or their missionaries by our African troops in North Africa, Ceylon and Madagascar, asking what they are to do when they return. What is to be their future? Canon Evans concluded with the story of Jackson Now House, as told recently in *East Africa and Rhodesia*, "There were no African chaplains in the last war. there are quite a number now. They rank as senior non-commissioned officers. They are doing excellent work, and whose editorial comments he quoted in full. are making an impression on the white troops. Such men are

East Africa and Rhodesia London, England
Africans and The Franchise

The question of central government is complicated in territories where there is a European minority engaged in trade or agriculture or mining. In such territories it is essential that an elected majority in the Legislative Council, or Responsible Government, should not be introduced unless and until the Natives can be given the franchise on the same terms as the European. Otherwise, in effect, political power will simply be handed over to a small European minority. When the time comes at which it is possible to introduce a franchise for Africans on the same terms as for Europeans, and so to establish an elected majority in the Legislature or responsible Government, appropriate measures may have to be taken constitutionally to safeguard the legitimate rights of non-indigenous communities.

A similar question is raised by the claims which may be put forward after the war by the Union of South Africa for a transfer to it of territories for the administration of which the Imperial Parliament is responsible and also by the demand of certain parties or persons in Southern Rhodesia for amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with Southern Rhodesia. If either of these claims were allowed, the result would be to place large numbers of Africans, for whose interests and future Great Britain is responsible, completely in the power of a minority of Europeans whose Native policy is designed to keep the Africans in a subordinate social and political position. The Labour Party is of opinion that these claims should be resisted and that no such transfer of territory should be agreed to unless the African inhabitants desire it and unless their social and political equality with minorities is completely assured.

Local government, and in particular municipal government, should be energetically developed, and it should be used by the administration as the most effective method of training the Africans for self-government and democracy. Where there are local organs of government, tribal or otherwise, they should be democratised; where they do not exist they should be created. District officers should be instructed to assist them to become democratic and efficient and to report yearly upon the progress obtained in this respect and upon obstacles and failures which have been encountered.

This raises the subject of indirect rule. If indirect rule means simply the use of Native institutions and organs of government as part of the general system of administration, there is much to be said in its favour, provided always that the Native institutions ensure a training in self-government. Authoritarianism, however, is no more attractive when exercised by chiefs or tribes in Africa than by Fuehrers or Duces in Europe, and indirect rule should not be used as an excuse for maintaining autocratic tribal rulers and for preventing the education and development of Africans so that they can stand by themselves in the political and economic world which Europe is imposing upon them. Indirect rule should be treated merely as a form of local government, as a method of integrating Native institutions into the general government and administration, and where these institutions are undemocratic steps must be taken gradually to introduce into them the principles and practice of democracy.

Africans Refuse To Still Bear White Man's Burden

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

By GEORGE PADMORE

(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — (Censored) — Africans have been asleep a long time but they are now waking.

They are no longer willing to continue to bear uncomplainingly the white man's burden.

The signs of awakening are confirmed this week in a cable to a London newspaper by my friend and colleague, V. Tahmankar, well-known India journalist who is returning to India as a special correspondent of the Sunday Reynolds News.

Breaking his journey at Lagos in West Africa, Tahmankar interviewed a number of prominent Africans. In his message on his impressions, he says:

"On landing here I saw my first newspaper for many days and the first item I read was the Newcastle speech of Herbert Morrison, the home secretary of colonial policy Three daily papers here and a half dozen provincial journals published columns of the Morrison speech.

Restores Confidence

"'The Colonies Must Be Economically Free' was a typical headline.

"Ernest Ikoli, the leader of the youth movement which represents advanced socialist thought in Nigeria, said to me: 'Morrison's speech should help to restore the confidence of Africans in Britain's liberal assurances towards the colonial peoples. The British people must be told that Prime Minister Churchill's recent reference to them had a most disturbing effect here.'

"It would be a mistake, however, to think that African political opinion will be satisfied with Morrison's liberal views without a definite democratic policy which concedes a measure of self-government to the African which will enable him to fight the powerful financial and commercial interests.

"Collins Gardner, acting editor of the West African Pilot, said: 'The test of Britain's liberal colonial policy lies not so much in high-sounding statements but in the implementation of those statements. The British public should know that we like to produce coconuts not only for export but also to drink at home.'

"Gardner's tone became bitter as he told me how the so-called expert British administrator manages to defeat the good intentions of the colonial office by pursuing delaying tactics. I noticed that the British colonial office generally is accused of being on the side of the vested interests, the most formidable among which is Lever Brothers, operating here as the United Africa company.

"Nigeria is one of the most important colonies in West Africa and has a population of 21 million. All varieties and degrees of civilization are found among the people.

"West Africans want to develop their own culture and at present are clamoring for education—the right sort of education.

"I was present at the annual conference of the Teachers Union which was attended by over 200 delegates. The burden of criticism of the education department was that it encourages mass production of clerks, making the youth of the country unfit for manual and agricultural work.

Handle Machines Well

"The average Nigerian is a well-built fellow, eager to handle any machinery. His mastery of machines astonished some Britishers when they saw him drive giant American military trucks and motor lorries with ease and confidence. The superintendent of a work shop said to me: 'Some of my men are quite illiterate but there is nothing they don't know about the military trucks they are working on.'

"Although I am writing about Nigeria, it is the same story all over Africa, I was assured by some British officials and African le-

"The time is fast approaching when the colonial office will have to make up its mind to give real democratic rights to these people and abolish the feudal chiefs who are looked on by the people as mere tools of the British officials.

"The Negro is coming into his own and it will prove wise policy to recognize the facts and adjust policy accordingly."

Making Use Of Juju

Nigerian Spokesman

BY DOCTOR JOHN UDO EKPO

If juju powers were real, then Hitler and all his gang would be killed in a night by Sigidi!

Juju is heathenish and pagan, and it is most unfortunate that an educated African should suggest an equiry into an activity which belongs to the dim and almost forgotten past.

So observed Ayo Kolade in 1940, and I wish to add that there is no single factor that contributes more to the mental imprisonment of the masses of African peoples than this most unfortunate belief in juju.

I observed in my college magazine in 1934 that education has failed to extricate the minds of most Africans from the chains of juju-ism, because if you looked carefully, you would probably find more than one African legal practitioner wearing a fantastic talisman of dirty roots and barks compounded by an equally dirty Hausa juju-man, and appearing before a learned judge with the hope and belief that that talisman would make him win a case which he had not bothered to study well.

You may still discover in Nigeria today a doctor who must consult an oracle full of mosquito larvae in a dark, smelly corner of his compound, full of rats and netted with cobwebs, before attempting to do an emergency operation!

And you still find educated Africans who fail to embark on a profitable venture for fear that his jealous neighbour might wreck his business or terminate his life prematurely with juju!

Those juju-minded Africans who used to boast about money-doubling are now getting a little bit of sense being driven into their heads by the lucky money-doublers.

How I wish all other departments of juju activity were to have such dramatic results as the money-doubling section of the art, instead of the slow, demeaning and sapping effect the belief in certain branches of juju is having on the mentality of most Africans.

The day for self-government, and independence will never dawn on Africa, unless the belief in juju takes its exit, because you cannot govern yourself if your mentality has its foundation on fear, and juju is synonymous with fear and superstition.

To find an educated African believing that a miserable, under-fed Hausa man can make and/or prevent rain, when the Hausa man is not even qualified enough to know how to apply water and soap on his raiment, is an experience which excites not only disgust but also indignation.

And the experience is not an uncommon one.

This is the time to prove once and for all the reality of the powers of juju.

A world war is raging, and sophistic Africa, with her store of wealth of juju, is fortunately on the side that is fighting to preserve the freedom and safety of the world.

Let all African juju-priests, and juju-believers, and juju-protagonists employ their juju to destroy Hitler and his gang and all their wicked plans, as this will constitute an immense and most economical allied war effort.

Let them prove the reality and efficacy of the powers of juju now and here, otherwise let them for ever hold their peace.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr Ekpo's article is a challenge, forthright and sincere to the core.

Some people may like to take it up.

As for us, we will not dismiss belief in juju or other African practices with a wave of the hand or a stroke of the pen till we have enough facts.

Perhaps, they are still demonstrable —and even then not in the accepted scientific way, or according to BP standard.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

AFRICAN WOMAN DOCTOR

An African woman recently qualified as a medical practitioner overseas. She is the first of her people to do so. She is Miss Caroline Kompozola, from the Transkei. She left South Africa six years ago to study medicine at Glasgow University.

56a-1943

The Colour Bar

Gold Coast

By Harold A Moody

Independent

Continued from our last.—

Accra, Gold Coast

I Had an opportunity to discuss this letter and my plans with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Col. Oliver Stanley shortly before he left on his visit to Africa. In a letter which he sent me the following passages occur:—

"I am greatly in sympathy with your remarks about the importance of raising the moral and material standard of living in Tropical Africa. During the short time I have been at the Colonial Office I have done my best to give all the impetus which is practicable within the scope of Government action to the consideration and planning which is necessary towards the achievement of this end..."

West Africa

The British West African territories, to my mind, form an area which is sufficiently self contained and homogeneous to provide a fruitful field for practical and immediate planning. I cannot help thinking that it would be of real value if the various missionary and philanthropic organisations which deal with that area could turn their attention to working out on a practical basis their ideas for future activity. In the past they have played a large part in the medical and educational fields and the problem now is how they can best continue their contribution in the conditions which will exist after the war.

NOV 27 1943

The tables are now set for a real drive for the emancipation of Africa. It remains to be seen whether the parties responsible will rise to the occasion. For, let us be quite clear about it, the British are so constituted that it is only when Africa is so developed that Africans can speak on terms of equality that they will really feel compelled to regard the African as an equal. This is what has happened in the case of Japan and China.

NOV 27 1943

One other thing we must do Africans and West Indians now successfully employed in Britain must become more united in out look and aspirations and must be prepared to make some sacrifices to help forward the destinies of their own people. I would also like to see more of our people taking their full and equal share in the ordinary life of their own communities in the country of their adoption. I have found that the average Britisher will always respect a man for what he is, and even though at first he may shy at the colour of his skin, this will soon be overcome when the man really proves his worth. With a determination to get on in the right way we can overcome almost any obstacle. Finally, let me pay my tribute to 'The Spectator' which, in 1931, when I first came out into the open with this subject occasioned then by a public insult to Paul Robeson, issued a series of valuable articles extending over many weeks in which it ventilated many aspects of this important question. I am glad that 'The Spectator', once again is giving a valuable lead, which I trust will bring home to intelligent people how ignorant and unlearned is this manifestation and will thus encourage them to acquire that necessary information which will help us to find a solution for this problem by the process of the health fertility and sanity of the population of the world—we have not the slightest doubt that such sympathy and support will be forthcoming from all peace and goodwill. How can we discover the way to achieve this end? Both sides must set to work honestly at this.

NOV 27 1943

Mine Native Wages Commission

Bantu World

Lack of space, owing to war-time conditions, has prevented us from publishing the very lengthy memoranda which have been submitted by various bodies appearing before the Mine Native Wages Commission which, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Lansdown, has been taking evidence for some time past. When space has been available, we have published as much of this evidence as possible.

Space did not, however, permit us to report fully two important memoranda. These memoranda were as follows:—The memorandum by the African Mine Workers' Union and the memorandum by the Gold Producers' Committee of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, rebutting the allegations made in the memorandum put in by the African Mine Workers' Union.

Johannesburg.

Until the Commission has obtained all the evidence it requires, and has issued its full report which will deal with all aspects of its work, we feel that in the best interests of all concerned, no hasty judgments or wild statements should be permitted to cloud the issue.

The memorandum submitted by the Mine Workers' Union is only one amongst a number of memoranda, some of which contain much helpful evidence. The Union's memorandum contains complaints of "bad feeding"; "unhealthy housing"; "inhuman handling", "victimisation", and after considering the evidence of the Gold Producers' Committee, and the fact that the Chamber of Mines had stated that it would welcome any investigations the Commission might care to make into all these matters. Mr. Justice Lansdown commented that in spite of visits of a surprise character, the Commission had so far, found nothing to support the very serious allegations made in the memorandum submitted by the African Mine Workers' Union.

SEP 18 1943

A further remark of the Chairman may be quoted as a guide to all who are genuinely interested in the important work of the Commission. After he had read the memorandum of the Mine Workers' Union, the Chairman said:— "When one reads this memorandum, one wonders why half the labourers are not dead; why the death-rate has decreased to 2.94 per thousand. There is nothing you touch here which you do not condemn. I am only saying this because I should regret it if it were found that there was any over-statement or exaggeration in these communications that you have made here, because exaggeration very often defeats its own case."

South Africa

We feel sure that in making these remarks, the Chairman of the Commission had the genuine and impartial welfare of all interests at heart, for there can be no question that "exaggeration very often defeats its own case."

Working On The Mines

Taking an Interest in the Africans

The Comet

Lagos, Nigeria

In the last two articles you read about First Aid, in which so many of your menfolk on the Mines have qualified. In previous articles we had been telling you about other things, how for instance the Africans are encouraged to keep in touch with their families at home, and again how well they take to healthy recreation on the Mines. We branched off these subjects for the time being, in order to report to you that just now the Ambulance of First Aid competitions are in progress on the Mines. It was of special interest to tell you this because this year the entries for the competitions are more numerous than ever before—900 teams are now meeting in friendly competition on Sunday mornings. With five Africans to a team, it means that 4,500 Africans are competing in the First Aid tests this year. It will be some time before the competions are finished and the final results declared. The Africans on the Mines are keenly interested.

x x x

And now we will come back to some more of the general conditions on the Mines, so far as the Africans are concerned. The first essentials, surely, are that proper attention is given (1) to their physical well-being and (2) to their mental fitness. As to (1), their physical well being, this is governed by methods of feeding, of accommodation, and when necessary of medical attention and by opportunities for recreation. Then as to (2), their mental condition or fitness, this is taken care of by relieving them of worry arising from separation from the home circle and ensuring, through the medium of the Remittance Scheme, that their families are not forgotten. This Remittance Scheme enables the Africans working on the Mines to send money to and to communicate with their families at home whenever they desire to do so.

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These are two points of great importance, good bodily health and good health of mind.

Next week we shall pass on to other points of interest.

Native College May Establish West Africa University

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE PADMORE

(London Correspondent)

LONDON—(Censored)—The best piece of news announced by the British Colonial Office for a long time, is the statement made by the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for Colonies, that the natives of West Africa may be granted a university after the war. The Duke, who is Colonel Stanley's right hand man, and a big shot in the Tory Party, revealed that three West Africans, the

Rev. Ransome Kuti, Headmaster of Abeokuta Grammar School, Nigeria; H. O. A. Korsah, O.B.E.

Unofficial Member of the Governor's Executive Council, of Gold Coast and Dr. E. H. Taylor-Cummings, M.B.E. Government Medical Officer of Health of Sierra Leone, have arrived in London to serve on a special educational commission set-up by the Colonial Office to inquire into higher education in West Africa.

Council On African Affairs Outlines Its Future Constitution

Age
New York, N. Y.
DEC 18 1943

At the regular September meeting of the Council on African Affairs held here this week, report of activities of the Council during the past four-month period and plans for increased efforts toward developing a better understanding of and support for present day Africa's aspirations were presented by Mr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council, and approved by the Council's members.

These plans include publication and wide distribution of a series of popular pamphlets on Africa, and the preparation of authoritative reports on specific, political and economic questions affecting Africans. Securing of enlarge headquarters and organization of an African library for research use are also scheduled.

Dr. Yergan referred to the fact that Negro newspapers were particularly alert at the present time to the problems of African people reflecing an aroused interest in this subject among American Negroes generally as a consequence of the war. He also cited the great amount of publication and discussion on Africa current in this country and Britain.

"In this wide-spread 'interest,' he said, "we see promise that public opinion will at least compel recognition of the fact that the future of Africa is the future of the world."

Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council, took time out from rehearsal of "Othello" to preside at the meeting.

Ponder Future Of Abyssinia

DEC 18 1943

By GEORGE PADMORE

LONDON (Censored)—What is going to happen to Abyssinia after the war? This question is already being discussed in political circles in London as a consequence of certain recent happenings, especially Count Sforza's demand that Italy should be granted a mandate over Ethiopia as a reward for getting rid of Mussolini and joining the Anglo-American bloc as a "co-belligerent."

Courier

Significance is also given in political quarters to the diplomatic agreement between the Western democracies to leave Abyssinia out of the newly created United Nations Commission to Investigate Axis War Criminals.

British champions of Abyssinia's freedom, headed by Lord Stamford and Strabolgi, have issued a statement in the influential London Times, protesting against the present double-crossing policy of certain powerful reactionary circles.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAYS CLAIM CANNOT BE IGNORED

DEC 18 1943

"We are disturbed to observe that the action of Count Sforza, who was recently given British facilities to return to Italy, has been reported in a broadcast by an American correspondent in Italy to be insisting that Italy should be given a mandate over Ethiopia." Lord Stamford is quoted, "As we understand that Count Sforza has been invited to join the Badoglio government, and is giving support to it, this claim by his party cannot be ignored as of no importance.

"We trust that His Majesty's government and the concert of the United Nations will make clear to the Badoglio government that no claim, in respect of Ethiopia on the part of Italy, can be entertained. Co-belligerency should surely connote the abandonment of Fascist conquests and Fascist aims of aggression and a whole-hearted acceptance of the Atlantic Charter."

DEC 18 1943

Resolutions of Bantu Methodist Church

Bantu World

The second annual Synod of the Transvaal and Swaziland District of the Bantu Methodist Church of South Africa, now in session at Sophiatown Johannesburg on the 26th November 1943, is unanimously of the opinion that the present world situation, especially in regard to the relations between man and man, makes it obvious that the Church should deliver a message to the world, which seems to have drifted a long way from the Christian principles which it is the duty of the Church to uphold and to propagate amongst those to whom it has not yet dawned that a lasting peace can never be assured to the world until it proclaims Christ as the King and Saviour of all kings and their subjects and until man regards man as his brother, irrespective of race or colour.

DEC 4 1943

DEC 4 1943

The present war, which is raging the world through, is evidence of the undeniable fact that the present governmental institutions of the world, although some of them openly declare themselves to be based on Christian principles, have not yet transcended from the theoretical to the practical application of the Christian ideal of life, in all its aspects, for their respective communities. This seems to be particularly so in South Africa, a country which is expected to subscribe to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, but in which the majority of the inhabitants are not free from want, fear and oppression.

DEC 4 1943

The Synod, however, notes with appreciation the steady improvement in public opinion towards attempts to improve the lot of the down-trodden and in particular the efforts of some Churches in arousing the attention of the rulers of the country to make the necessary adjustments in the social and political legislation of the country so that all races may enjoy to the full the fruits of liberty.

DEC 1943 Johannesburg

The Synod, therefore, wishes to draw the attention of the authorities to the following matters, with a view to effecting immediate redress:—

EDUCATION: The time has now arrived when compulsory education for children of all races should be enforced, that its finances should be on a per capita basis and that its control should be centralised.

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HEALTH SERVICES: In order to ensure a stable and healthy nation, all the existing improvements that have been brought about in health services should be fully extended to all races and more hospital accommodation for the less fortunate races.

MALNUTRITION: In order to combat this serious setback to the health of the community, there should be no distinction whatsoever in the feeding of children by the State. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the fact that in public transport services, very little attention is paid to courtesy on the part of public servants to the Non-European public. As this always causes unpleasantness, it is deemed necessary that more responsible positions be given to Non-Europeans to cater for their own people.

The Government is most respectfully urged to follow the latest trend of public opinion which is in favour of the immediate recognition of African Trade Unions and the amendment of the Industrial Concilliation Act, to include all workers.

South Africa

The principles of right and justice call for the extension of equal rights in all walks of life for all sections of the community.

Says Liberia Key Spot In Interracial Security

'Africa Won't Be Looted', According To U.S. Official

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 26 (ANP)—Renouncing any imperialistic ambition on the part of the United States government in Africa, and declaring that the Republic of Liberia will be a "focal point of international security insofar as the Americas are concerned, Henry S. Villard, assistant chief of the division of near eastern affairs of the Department of State, told the Chautauqua institute last Thursday of his certainty that "the American principle of equality of opportunity in trade will remain a paramount factor in Africa, applicable in the colonies of whatever nationality."

Villard's address on "American Relations With Africa" represented one of the first statements on policy regarding the dark continent that has dared to venture into the post-war period.

"Our [illegible] is not that of [illegible] who plundered [illegible] and took without giving in return," he stated. "Africa needs our skills and services in order to achieve greater productivity, just as we need access to Africa's resources. There will be ample room for co-operative effort in the working out of mutually beneficial economic undertakings."

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South African Elections Important to War Effort

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Citing the pro-fascist, appeasement record of Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party in the Union of South Africa, and Pirow, head of the New Order Party, Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs, said this week that the outcome of the general election in the Union of S. Africa, held July 7, held vital international significance, both in a military and political sense.

Stating that the Pirow and Malan forces had "openly and persistently obstructed the participation of their country in the war against the axis and have been mainly responsible for the severe discriminatory legislation against the Bantu population," Dr. Yergan said that the election is a crucial test of the strength of liberal, win-the-war forces in S. Africa.

If the fascist elements should win, the executive director said that S. Africa will "either assume a pose of neutrality similar to Spain's," or "it will enter into alliance with the axis, giving the enemy a new base from which to threaten India and the near East and to start a rear-guard action against the allied forces in Africa."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Native Belgians In Congo Benefit More From War Relief Fund

The only free Belgium that exists today is a country composed mostly of Negro people, officials of the National War Fund pointed out, in commenting upon the forthcoming drive of the newly organized group which includes among its other agencies the Belgian Relief Society.

It is these brave blacks who are receiving many of the benefits of food, medical care and other necessities supplied by the Belgian relief fund.

Belgium proper is under Hitler's heel, leaving the Belgian Congo the only territory that is free to fight against fascism. There are many stories that have not been told about the heroic part black Belgians are playing in the [illegible] battle for Ethiopia. [illegible] an army of Belgians from the Congo trekked 2500 miles through uninhabited jungle and swamps to chase Italy out of Ethiopia and restore this empire to its former rulers.

Starting as a nucleus with the Force Publique (police force), Belgium's hand-made army was outnumbered two to one by Mussolini's African troops. Although cut off from supplies for a period of two months, this daring expedition of Congolese warriors were responsible for turning over to the Allies the headwaters of the White Nile, Lower Egypt's indespensable annual supply of fertile topsoil and life-giving water.

Other [illegible] relief agencies included in the National War Fund are the USO, United Seamen's Service, War Prisoners' Aid, Refugee Relief Trustees, United China Relief, Russian Relief, and others. The drive will be launched in the early fall.

Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

MINE WORKERS' WAGES

After hearing evidence in the Transkei, Ciskei and Maritzburg, the Mine Native Wages Commission resumed its sessions in the Supreme Court on Tuesday, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Lansdown.

Evidence was given by Mr J. W. Lawrence, native labour [illegible] to the Rand Mines, and Mr. W. Granger, chairman of the Compound Managers' Association and chief compound manager of Springs, and Mr. A. E. Smith, senior compound manager, Randfontein Estates.

The witnesses did not hand in statements, but replied to questions by Mr W. Gemmill (for the Transvaal Chamber of Mines).

All said they had no knowledge of serious unrest among mine natives. There was a minor incident on Nourse Mines caused by two natives who were under the influence of liquor and led a deputation to ask for a supply of sugar to increase the potency of the beer ration. The ringleader afterwards apologised for the upset caused.

There had also been a certain amount of unrest caused by Government instructions to reduce the mealie meal and meat rations.

There was no general practice of appointing sons of chiefs as indunas. Men were appointed for their ability. Compound managers [illegible] to try cases. They [illegible] the native workers would like compound managers to try small cases, such as absence without leave or an argument between two natives. This would prevent the native being tried by a court and branded as a criminal.

ANNUAL LEAVE PROPOSAL

Mr. Lawrence described as "absurd" the suggestion that the native mine labourer should have fixed annual leave. The labourer returned to his home at the expiration of his contract, and his labour was intermittent, he said.

Both Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Granger said that there was a system for repairing boots worn by the native labourer. In one compound during six months 1,836 pairs were repaired at no cost to the natives and at a cost to the company concerned of 2s. 6d. a pair.

Mr. Granger said the workers were never prevented from laying complaints, and could take them through to the highest mine official or even to the Native Affairs Department. That natives sometimes complained that they did not hear the result of inquiries into complaints they instituted was due not to the fault of mine officials, but to delay in hearing the cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

The Union's Place In Africa

There are white people who are talking and writing even before final victory is won in this gigantic struggle for human freedom, about Pan-Africanism which may ensure a peaceful development of this continent in every sphere of human activity. The trend of opinion is that the Union of South Africa, the undisputed leading state, should play the leading role in promoting and encouraging the Pan-African spirit.

About two weeks ago, Dr. C. Louis Leipoldt told the Fabian Society in Cape Town that "South Africa would be cold-shouldered by the rest of Africa, if she continued in her illiberal and inhuman outlook on all moral and ethical values. He could not think of the future of South Africa except in terms of equality, and he could not visualise the Union mapping out a future for the rest of Africa unless there was reform in constitution and outlook."

We do not profess to know what was in Dr. Leipoldt's mind when he uttered these words, but to us they are significant and show that there are white men who are capable of rising above the South African traditional outlook on the political future of this country. Since the white man came into contact with the African on the banks of the Great Fish River over a hundred years ago, he has maintained that his duty is to make South Africa "a white man's country" and thus save white civilisation from sharing the fate of those civilisations which are now lying buried at Zimbabwe, Timbuctoo, Memphis and Carthage. This conception has been a driving force in the shaping of the Union's Native policy and in determining the relations between white and black in Africa; and it is not saying too much to aver that it is largely responsible for a great deal of misunderstanding in our inter-racial dealings.

It seems to us that the abandonment of this conception by at least the majority of thinking Europeans is urgently necessary, if South Africa is to play a leading role in the peaceful development and civilisation of Africa. The day is gone when the Union can hope to impose its Native policy on the rest of the continent. In British Africa, with the exception perhaps of Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, an entirely different policy is being pursued. For instance in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia, the Governors rule with the advice of Legislative Councils consisting of European and African representatives. It can be safely stated here that in French, Portuguese and Belgian Africa more liberal policies than that of the Union are being followed. Then there are three African independent states whose peoples are becoming more and more acquainted with the relations between white and black in this country. No doubt, these states cannot be excluded from any scheme whose object is to ensure the peaceful development of the African continent.

These factors, in our opinion, cannot be overlooked by those statesmen of our country who are concerned with the future of Africa. "The Union," says Dr. Leipoldt, "could never maintain a white civilisation antagonistic to the non-Europeans." The white man should not forget that he has awakened the black man from the sleep of ages; he should not forget that he has called him out of the darkness of his primitive life and started him on the road to civilisation. His contact with the white man, whether in mission stations, on the farms, in domestic service, on the mines and in the factories is fast destroying his ancient life. As the result he is learning to appreciate the fact that he was created in the image of God to occupy a nobler position than that of a hewer of wood and a drawer of water in the affairs of progressive mankind. He who formerly was slothful and sluggish, often wrapped up in dense ignorance, with the psychology of dumb animals, is today wide awake, articulate and ambitious forward march of the African is as difficult today as it is to prevent the sun from rising. It is our firm conviction that those who would ensure the security of white civilisation in Africa by "keeping the African in his place" are actually working for its destruction. The only way by which civilisation can be secured is by bringing the African within its fold.

The state of the African continent, black in Africa must stand now to put her house in order if she wants to play her part well in the drama of the relations between white and

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Demand for Education Increases Among African Gold Coast Natives

The demand for educational facilities among Gold Coast Africans has so greatly increased that the Educational Committee has issued a report which makes proposals for a re-organization of existing facilities throughout the Colony and Ashanti.

The report says that even in the less prosperous areas, chiefs and communities, are becoming more and more willing to pay for the establishment of schools and to support teachers. Several hundreds of village infant junior schools have been established and maintained by local effort in the last few years.

SEP 11 1943

Set Up Committee

The Committee, consisting of four European and four African members, was set up in 1937 "to examine the existing educational system in the Gold Coast and to make recommendations, where necessary, for its modification." Their report is the outcome of investigations since their appointment up to 1941 and covers most aspects of the educational system of the country.

"The School of the Gold Coast," says the report, "has already moved far from the stage at which its sole purpose seemed to be to train clerks for employment by European enterprises.

Indeed, it is now at a stage when we must plan our education in relation to the whole of National life, having in mind as an ultimate aim the education of the whole people to be worthy citizens not only of the Gold Coast but also of Africa, the Empire and the World."

Need More Teachers

The report recommends, among other things, the training of a greatly increased number of African teachers, the institution of a contributory pensions scheme for non-Government teachers, and the provision of facilities for the education of a much larger number of children than can find places in existing schools; it also emphasises the importance of training trained women teachers for Infant-Junior Schools.

SEP 1 1943

Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

Increase Of Wages For Mine Workers Urged

JUL 17 1943

Evidence on behalf of the Natives' Representative Council was given before the Mine Wages Commission in Johannesburg last week by Councillors C. K. Sakwe, Z. K. Mathews, R. V. Selope Thema, P. R. Mosaka and A. W. G. Champion. They submitted a memorandum which pointed that they were the accredited representatives of the Chiefs and headmen of the reserves, the Transkeian Bunga various local councils, Advisory Boards and the electoral committees of various magisterial districts.

The memorandum expressed disappointment that a direct representative of the African people was not included in the personnel of the commission, stating: "The time is overdue for the African people to be recognised as an integral part of our population, whose right to be represented on bodies concerned with matters affecting their vital interests should be unquestioned."

The memorandum recommended that the basic wage of African mine workers should be substantially increased without delay, and suggested that an increase of between 1s. 6d. and 2s. a shift should be aimed at; and that they should be brought within the scope of the cost of living allowance regulation immediately.

It also recommended that the industry should bear the expense of providing underground workers with the necessary mining outfit, and pay the railway fare of recruited workers returning home; that a scheme of deferred pay allowances on the lines of the military allotment system, should be evolved; that the deferred pay system should be replaced by arrangements for deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, or that the deposits under the deferred pay system should be subsidised by the industry on a £ for £ basis.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

It asked for greatly-improved benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act with monthly payments instead of a lump sum to the dependants of a worker who dies by accident or from phthisis; that the mine workers should be allowed to organise themselves into trade unions; that the compound system should gradually be replaced by housing of the workers, with their families, in villages; and that in the meantime councils, including elected African representatives, should be instituted in the compounds; that restrictive laws barring Africans from skilled occupations, should be removed; and that the higher ranks of the service of the mining industry, such as compound managerships, should be opened to Africans; that the recruiting organisation should be abandoned; and that night schools should be established for mine workers.

"It will be clear," the memorandum stated, "that not only is the African miner poorly paid, but he is also denied the privileges and benefits open to European labourers who, in all cases, are better paid and require less protection and care than the neglected African labourer.

"Unhappily, the policy of the country is not modelled on economic principles, but on racial discrimination and on the principle of segregation. The mining industry has succumbed to, and partly fostered, this policy of economic segregation, which is propped up by legislation whose effect on industry is pernicious and stultifying."

"The new industrial policy so clearly and forcibly brought out by the Industrial and Agricultural Requirements Commission can only be inaugurated by the re-orientaion of the labour policy on the mines and of the Native policy generally throughout the country."

LIVING CONDITIONS

JUL 17 1943

The memorandum submitted that the excellence of the living conditions on the mines had been grossly exaggerated, "largely because these conditions are generally compared with the worst conditions obtaining in the areas from which the labourers are drawn. The conditions of abject poverty, squalor, starvation and general lack of social amenities which obtain in our sadly neglected reserves constitute the yardstick which we apply to conditions in the compounds."

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Sierra Leone Girls Granted Scholarships

SEP 18 1943

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE—(A N P)—To supply a serious demand for teachers and social service workers, and to prepare women for general service, 16 scholarships have been made available for secondary school-girls in Sierra Leone who have passed the Senior Cambridge certificate standard.

Sussecful candidates will follow a recognized board of education course which will extend over two years at residential colleges in England.

SEP 18 1943

Special courses are being arranged for each to meet the present staff demands of the four secondary schools. The girls will therefore be given direct experience of English standards of education and English methods of teaching

As soon as suitable candidates for the posts have been selected three additional Lady Education officers will be appointed.

SEP 18 1943

The girls are needed to hlp in the rapid advance now being made in women's education both in the colony and the protectorate; they will be able to put their varied experiences to good use when they return to Sierra Leone not only in schools but in the general social reconstruction to which all look forward

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

PRETORIA COUNCIL TO INCREASE BANTU WAGES

Under a new determination which will come into force on May 30, Bantu labourers in the employ of the Pretoria Municipality will be paid 1s. extra a week, bringing their minimum wage up to 25s a week.

The City Treasurer, in a report to the City Council, recommends that the wages of all the Council's Native employees be increased by 1s. a week, to include even those who earn more than the minimum laid down. If the latter are not given a similar increase, it is stated, considerable dissatisfaction will likely arise.

It is estimated that the increase will cost an additional £2,000 a year.

The matter will come before the City Council at its next meeting.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

WORKING ON THE MINES

Africans Take to First Aid

Before passing on to other subjects we would like to say how glad we are that you have been so interested in this subject of First Aid. You may be that your folks working on the Mines are well pleased when they realise that you at home understand something of their work and recreation.

MAY 29 1943

First Aid is not easy to learn. But it is not the easiest things to learn that we are proudest of; it is those things which have challenged us, which have demanded study, concentration and have work before the mastery of them is gained. If a learner saw only "difficulties" of qualifying in First Aid he would not go far. It reminds us of what a successful man said in after-life. He recalled the fact that as a schoolboy he entered for an obstacle race at the school's annual sports. When he arrived in his flannels on the grounds he saw and shuddered at the obstacles he would have to encounter—and then suddenly his eye alighted on the winning post in the distance. He determined to see in his mind's eye only the winning post. He won that obstacle race.

Similarly the thousands of Africans who have desired to take up the study of First Aid and have actually taken it up have seen success in it. They have worked for success in First Aid, and as a result of their hard work and real interest in the subject they have achieved success, that is they passed the examination and qualified. They all treasure their certificates and the badges which are awarded, and they will tell you that they never regret the day that they decided to take up the study of First Aid.

Last year more than 30,000 Africans working on the Mines qualified in First Aid. Thirty thousands is a good number, a larger population than many small towns. These successful Africans are proud of their knowledge of First Aid; they know what to do in cases of emergency before the doctor has had time to arrive. This knowledge of First Aid has added to their interest in life and human nature.

No. 205

56a-1943

West Africans Demand Dominion Status; Outline Constitutional Changes To Speed Democratic Government

BY GEORGE COLEMAN MOORE

(Last in a series 10 articles on British West Africa)

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala

CHICAGO, Oct., (ANP) — The concept of colonial subjugation in an intricate governmental pattern of imperalism and empire building is dead — forever!

Thus spoke Dr. Harold Moody chairman of the League for Colored Peoples, in London recently. The leader of the West African citizens of Great Britian was but forecasting the deepest sentiments of these colonial people who for the past two centuries have been exploited under the Union Jack. He was but setting the stage for the post war demands made upon the crown last August [illegible] the press delegation to No. 10 Downing Street where Winston Churchill propels the machinery to prevent "liquidation of the British empire."

The British West African newspapers have pressed for social, economic and political reforms in the territories to revive the stature of man" and pave the way for the natives to enjoy the "concept of fraternal partership" in the king's government.

Support for these militant, progressive demands have come from several English quarters, notably Creech Jones, MP, who has declared that: "There is no longer vain glory in the romance of the empire. Economic and political domination over other people no longer enthuses us. Imperialism fo the old order passes . . . Some of us want a new relationship with the colonial people which conveys the idea of equality and fellowship, the idea of service and practical assistance, and which expresses it in dynamic and constuctive terms. We need a new relationship with the colonies which admits of no race superiority. We must do everything possible to accelerated the process of self-government and to fit the colonial people for political responsibility."

Adding to the strength of that statement is the one by Dr. Moody which contends that: "Colonial statute is a dead conception, to be buried for ever. Let us not be hidebound by the past, but try and picture a new order with relations between peoples on a more equitable level than at present.

Because politics necessarily shapes the lives of all peoples everywhere, the West Africans demand a philosophy of political thinking and action that will result in democratic self government by the colonies. They propose that two basic stages be pursued to achieve this end (1) that a preliminary stage of representative government be instituted now, or immediately after the war for a period of 10 years, during which time a "conscious process of Africanization in all aspects of the political and administrative life of the colonies and protectorates of British West Africa would take place: and (2) an intermediate stage to follow lasting for not more than five years during which time "Africanization should take definite shape and Africans shall act in administrative capacities leaving non-nationals to act merely as advisers," thus achieving the stage of full responsible dominion status and government.

In its formal paper, presented to the king's minister, the press delegation 'seriously" advocated several basic constitutional changes to speed the reform process to "compensate our loyalty and the moral material support we are giving in this war," and bridge the gap between "colonial status and fraternal partnership." The Africans asked chiefly for universal adult suffrage, the right to work with social welfare protection, the right to personal and material security from the law on one hand, and from unemployment, industrial accident and old age; the right of social equality irrespective of race, color or creed, the right to free speech and assembly, the right to keep arms for defense of person and country, the right to a speedy public trial by one's peers, the right to amend the constitution and enjoy its rights under due process of law.

The British West African colonies an area of 496,439 square miles, with a population of 26,061,921, virtually all of whom are Negroes except for a few white settlers and government officials. The colonies import $181,989,300 worth of products each year, and export a total of $195,985,230 worth of goods with products valued at $91,940985 going to the United Kingdom. The agricultural and mineral resources of the territory forms the foundation of modern civilization and is an integal part of British industry. Sierra Leone was the first of the colonies to come under English control two centuries ago.

Members of the press delegation who drew up these demands were: Nnamdi Axikwe, editor-in-chief of the West African Pilot; Isaac B. Thomas, proprietor and managing editor of the Akede Eko; and Mallam Abibaker, Imam, editor of Gaskiya Fi Kwabo; all of Nigeria; D. C. Tackie, editor-in-chief, The Daily Echo, and the Gold Coast Independent; and R. B. Wuta-Ofei, editor-in-chief, The Daily Spectator, both of the Gold Coast; C. V. Thompson, proprietor and editor, The Seierra Leone Daily Mail, Sierra Leone; and C. W Downes, Thomas, editor, The Gamba Echo, Gambia, Imam and T. J. D. Thompson although a ding in the writing of the document failed to affix their signatures to it. Thomas signed but made 19 reservations in so doing.

Responsibilities of Colonial Trusteeship

Gold Coast Independent

THE DIFFICULT TRANSITION FROM AUTOCRACY TO DEMOCR

Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

BESPOKE SELF-GOVERNMENT

WE have imposed unified government upon them from above. Now, we must work from the bottom up, turning clans into district councils and tribes into country councils. Then we must help them to group and federate—train their loyalties not only upwards to us, but ou wards into a network of ties with neighbours who were yesterday's enemies— ncourage the emergence of leaders who rise above tribes and regions with wider visions of nationality There are such leaders already on our central councils but we need more of them.

And here is another of our great coming problems. These young educated men want self-government TOMORROW. They canno wait. They will not recognize the backwardness of the vast majority of their people. I have often argued with them—they listen with their heads but in their hearts, they resent their dependence upon foregn rules, however well-intentioned. That is human and natural and young But it is none the less a probem It is an intensely difficult job to transform autocratic power gradually towards self-government.

It will take all our sympathy and knowledge if this difficult change-over is to be carried through without the usual wasteful friction and misunderstanding. Then there is something else, something it has taken us about a century to learn in Britain. Political freedom is a very hollow prize it, alongside with it you have economic chaos or economic subjection or economic oligarchy.

We have mostly agreed in Britain that we have to reorganize our economic life and accept the necessity for more State control and more planning How much more then in the Colonies! There people are more helpless—less organized. Great European mining and plantation companies have erected their huge edifices or production in the bush almost overnight and sucked thousands of simple tribesmen in o their labour lines We want capital and development in the Colonies. Much more of it! But we have go to learn how o control i in the interests of people who cannot yet know or say what it is doing to them.

What does all this add up to? That we have still got a job to do in the Empire. Whatever the Colonies become someday—for a good many years to come, they need help that only we can give them. But I think we have got to give this help in a new spirit Let us face the fact that our power in the world is not so great as it was. Modern war methods makes our scattered Empire very vulnerable. Great nations have lately come forward into world affairs we have got to reckon with them whether they are enemies who are covetous, or friends who are critical

The Colonial peoples themselves are reaching forward to more political rights. It is no cant phrase but plain realism to say that we have to shift the basis of our empire from power to service. And we have to change, it from a distant ha f professionals to officials-I t must contact between them and us be a direct tween the whole of her com forgotten affair that we leave to become more and more a d

munity life and ours. They want almost everything we have to give if we give it in the right spirit. Whether it is parliamentary or local government trade union organization universities or rural colleges cooperative systems penal reform—they want to know what we have and adapt it to their special needs.

REAL DIFFICULTY AND AN ANSWER

You cannot leave this to officials not even the best officials (And ours are good and never better than in the past few years) You cannot because unless we take an interest unless we let them share in the new life that is running through Britain under the iron surface of war like a river under the ice our Colonial Empire will go stale and dead. Yet—and this is our most immediate problem—how are ordinary men and women going to understand these widespread and ever-changing Colonies? It is a very real difficulty I am not going to give some easy answer to it There are a dozen ways of tackling it

Here is just one! People can not be made interested in other people by all the speeches in the world or by lessons and books They have got to see each other speak shake hands Obviously that is not easy But it is not impossible Let us decide—and if we really wanted to we could do it—to have after the war a Colonial fortnight or month if you like We shall invite delegations from all the Colonies to come and visit us Chiefs and educated men and women too some who can talk English and some who cannot some who like to wear their national dress and others who wear European clothes several hundreds of them We shall be their hosts.

They shall come together to London and meet each other and then they split up and visit the Provinces big towns any small towns and little country places We will show them what interests them and they shall tell us—through interpreters if necessery—about their own countries and what they need from us And for a fortnight—or a month—we shall all concentrate upon the Colonies That might help us to realize that the Empire is not a list of names or crops or statistics but is made up of persons And that by the accident of history WE have in the next ten or twenty years a magnificent chance to serve them

Commission Of Enquiry Into Mine Natives' Wages

Imvo Zabantsundu (Bantu Opinion) — King William's Town South Africa

Evidence At First Sitting

Formal evidence was heard in Pretoria last Thursday week by the Commission appointed by the Government to examine and report on the wages and conditions of employment of Natives on the Witwatersrand gold mines. The witness was Mr. F. A. Unger, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines.

The members of the Commission are Mr. Justice Lansdown, Judge-President of the Eastern Districts Local Division of the Supreme Court (chairman); Mr. H. P. Smit, Controller and Auditor-General; Mr. H. S. H. Donald, Government Mining Engineer; Mr. A. A. Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Council; and Mr. H. G. Scott, acting president of the Native Appeal Court, Kingwilliamstown. Mr. M. Smuts, of the Department of Native Affairs, is the secretary.

The terms of reference of the Commission are :—

(1) The economic requirements of such Natives in their different categories and according to their tribal and other needs, and having due regard to the provision made for them, apart from wages.

(2) The effect of any modification of such Native wage rates on the mining industry itself and on the economic positon of the country generally.

(3) The effect of any such modification on the extent and condition of employment of Europeans and Non-Europeans, both in gold mining and in other industries throughout the Union, and to make any recommendations which may seem to meet the circumstances.

NO VICTIMISATION

Before any evidence was taken the chairman said that the Commission had had representations from a body of workers asking for the assurance that there would be no victimisation of witnesses. Mr. Unger gave the fullest assurance that this would not take place.

Mr. W. Gemmill, general manager of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association (Tropical Areas), led the evidence for the Chamber of Mines.

Replying to Mr. Gemmill, Mr. Unger said he thought that Native labour on the mines was one of the most important factors in the industry. He thought that the conditions of employment were fair. This was borne out by the fact that they had been able to carry on with such large numbers of Natives.

It was the Chamber's wish that the fullest assistance be given to the Commission.

The question of the price of gold was not in the hands of the Chamber of Mines. This was fixed by higher authorities.

Mr. Justice Lansdown asked whether there was a stabilised price of gold and whether the country would be subject to such fluctuations as those which took place in 1920 and 1921, and which had such disastrous effects on the mining industry.

"The price of gold to-day is 168s. an ounce," said Mr. Unger. "This price was fixed practically since the first day of the war and for nearly four years has remained steady. I have no reason to believe that the price will fluctuate."

Asked whether he knew of any organisation of Native employees on the mines, Mr. Unger said that the only organisation was one of compound clerks known as the Compound Clerks' Association.

Asked about certain signs of unrest among the Native mine workers, Mr. Unger said that these coincided with the curtailment of meat and mealie meal rations.

The Commissioners were anxious to know whether there was any means by which the existence of this Commission could be made known in the mine compounds. Mr. Unger thought that the information had been disseminated through the chiefs and police boys.

The Commission requested, however, that the sitting of the Commission be made known among the mines, and that the employees be told that it was prepared to receive representations.

"This would inevitably result in a dismissal of a large number of Europeans and Non-Europeans from the mines.

"BEST ECONOMIC INTERESTS"

"Under present war conditions and in the best economic interests of all concerned in South Africa, I am of the opinion that the Government will be acting wisely by giving the mines every encouragement and facility to increase the production of gold. This will certainly not be achieved by the imposition of further taxation and an increase in Native wages."

This concluded the evidence of the Commission in Pretoria. The sittings adjourned till Tuesday, May 25, in Room 60, New Law Courts, Johannesburg, at 10 a.m., for further evidence to be taken from members of the Chamber of Mines.

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Gold Coast Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

JUL 8-1943

ON FREEDOM

FEW things have been as much discussed in this War as Freedom. To many it represents a very real and concrete blessing something o be defended at all costs; but to many more it is something to long for, o hope for to pray for. By the British Commonwealth of Nations it is regarded as the very essence of life something in whose absence life would be unthinkable and untenable. The British Empire and Freedom have been looked upon as interchangeable terms, the one symbolising and embodying the highest concepts of the o her.

Among the British Colonial Possessions the Gold Coast, too, has known what is Freedom, has acquired a degree of Freedom unknown to and unheard of in less for uate countries. And recondite as the subject may seem, the Gold Coast has learnt to associate very well-defined features with what is at best a relative state.

Not least among the advantages of Freedom is Justice. Indeed Freedom is and must be the cornerstone of Justice. Where there is no Freedom Justice is hampered if not ousted. It becomes subject to the whims and ends of those in authority who, safe in the knowledge that criticism is silenced, can shape it to their own convenience.

JUL 8-1943

The people of the Gold Coast have learnt to appreciate Justice as being a direct advantage of Freedom, and that why any thing calculated to induce a sense of t us ration or deprivation in regard to Justice can not be viewed with anything else than graveed b dly h us d and poorly and of en irregula ly paid. From misgivings.

JUL 8-[illegible]

Justice is something which, to be free and impartial must be above par y or Government policy. It is to remain untramelled and free to function in its widest applica ion it cannot be subjugated to policy. To seek to hinder the administration of true Justice where it conflicts wi h policy or to attempt to penal se those who recognise no limits to jus ice itself is to defeat the ends of Freedom

Of the many branches of Administration which go to make up Freedom, none is infallible, not even those responsible for the enforcement of law and order; and where they encroach on the rights of the people, Justice demands that they should be cacked admonished and corrected. Those who have the courage of their convictions in this respect and are not prepared to subjugate Justice to policy are rare and they should be lauded rather than reprimanded

Undesirable facts of the machinery of Law and Order, though they may have acquired permanence from usage rather than from intent, can only be adequately de.lt wi.h by those who administer Justice. The Press as the guardian of the people's Rights can expose them and criticise them, but effect can only be given to the criticisms of the Press by the Judiciary.

The function of the judic ary is to administer Justice and not to uphold policy or shield those who inadvertently or otherwise disregard the Rights of the people; and where true Justice can only be administered by exposing and condmning such activities contrary to the concepts of Freedom to attempt to impose deterrents.

To deny the sight of criticism where criticism will be the means of removing an evil is to depart from the precepts of Democracy, and the proprietary form namely, British Justice.

To rise above political creeds and to esteem Justice as transcending all considerations of Policy is the greatest virtue a country can possess and the greatest benefit that can be bestowed upon a people to whom Freedom although it may be relative is nevertheless a prized and positive possession.

Native Administration Police

Gold Coast Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

JUL 24 1943

ONE of the most important adjuncts to Native Administration is the State Police Force, a body which is organised by the State, as distinct from the Gold Coast Police Force which is a Government body I has often been commented upon, however that the position of Native Administration Police is woefully insignificant and there can be no doubt about the truth of his complaint or of the fact that the Native Rulers are themselves responsible.

The chief reason for the lack of authority on the part of the Native Administration Police and the very minor part they play in the maintenance of law and order in many States is undoubtably due to the absence of suitable organisation. For the most part they seem to be left mainly to their own devices. They are ill clothed badly housed and poorly and often irregularly paid. From being an integral part of the Administration of a State they seem to fulfill little more than the functions of tribunal messengers and at times, gaolers.

JUL 24 1943

It is true that Ashanti is a notable exception to this rule. There the Native Administration Police Force is on a sound and well organised basis. They are housed in suitable barracks possess a modern police station and have competent officers; whilst the whole force is as well turned out as its Government counter part. Moreover their functions are well defined and well understood. They handle all matters pertaining to the Native Administration. Apart from policing the Asantnene's Law Courts and handling prosecutions in the Magistrate's Court they undoubtably command a wholesome measure of respect from the people.

Although it is true that many States are hampered by lack of finance from developing as much as they would like we feel considerably more could be done to improve the Native Administration Police Force. Akim Abuakwa State has recently enacted a series of Bye Laws to establish the Police Force on a proper basis Uniforms are provided scales of pay are drawn up and the duties of the Police are clearly indicated and backed up by Ordinances There is no reason why other States should not follow suit and organise their police forces according to their needs. Not every State may be in a position to closely emulate either Ashanti or Akim Abuakwa in size or scope but there are many States whose requirements are simpler than large States like Ashanti or Akim Abuakwa. The main point is to ensure that whatever the size of the State its Police Force shall be an efficient body. Those States which have instituted Stool Treasuries should find it possible to organise their Police Forces with comparative ease, and it and it is to be hoped that studied effort will be made and that there will be a general improvement throughout the Country.

JUL 24 1943

MISS MARGERY PERHAM ON

Responsibilities of Colonial Trusteeship

Accra, Gold Coast
- West Africa

THE DIFFCULT TRANSITION FROM AUTOCRACY TO DEMOCRACY

Gold Coast Independent

THE Sunday night postscript on the B.B.C. Home Service programme was recently given by Miss Margery Perham, an outspoken critic on Colonial and in part cular, African problems, and imparti l to such an extent that she has often been accused of facing both ways if not of more sinister motives. On the occasion of this broadcast, Miss Perham has lived up to this reputation and, at the same time, has thrown out challenges to Britons and Africans alike.

Miss Perham began her broadcast with a picture of life in a remote part of tropical Africa, painting it with a realism that need not be repeated. This state of affairs she remarked, had been in existence for hundreds of years perhaps thousands and she ventured to wonder what the effect of the impact of the post-war outside world would be upon so [illegible] set of conditions. Their lives were linked with ours, and the way in which they would take up their place within the civilized world would depend surely upon how much we, in Britain, had the knowledge and will to help them

There had been the suggestion that we might internationalize the Colonies, which Miss Perham thought was asking the Colonial people to take a risky leap in the dark and some of them had said quite frankly that they regarded such internationalization as a step backward—and they wanted to go forward!

Miss Perham con inued :—

Do not forget what the relationship between a ruling nation and a colony is or can be a deep and rich and intimate thing Tribal peoples whose ideas and institutions are not yet fitted for the modern world take a great deal from the ruling nation and mix it with what they have social conventions laws language literature the shaping of their institutions today and their political ideals for tomorrow. Africans you know quote Shakespeare and Burke in their speeches and talk of Habeas Corpus and the historic right of the freedom of the Press. It would not be easy to wrench all this away—to replace it with a sort of esperanto of culture as well as language.

NOW FOR COOPERATION!

But cooperation is another matter. Once the United Nations build up cooperation at the centre at world headquarters above all in economic matters the parts on the edge will fall very easily into the new world pattern. The more cooperation the better! There is much we can learn—are learning—from the Americans. The Dutch can teach us a lot about economic organization in the Colonies and the French about liberal race relations. There is the great empire of the Russians in Asia—a vast experiment in civilization about which we know all too little. And there are things above all in the political sphere—that we British can very confidently add to the pool.

But you may say there is another alternative to empire. One the American are pressing upon us—self government. That is true. We have never forgotten it since the Americans first brought it to our notice in 1776. It is deep in the whole instinct of all we do. Perhaps too deep! Perhaps we ought to bring it out much more into the open—discuss and plan and experiment. Of course things are growing and changing all over the Empire every year every month; so that today Ceylon and Jamaica are not so far from full self government; and the rest are strung out at different points in the race. That is fine but in these days it is not enough to do things We have also to explain them to the world to the Colonial peoples—and indeed to ourselves—just what we are doing and mean to do about self government.

But do [illegible] forget that political backwardness is a real thing We may be a bit slow in dealing with it but it is there. When you give a slice of the earth's surface a name you do not make a nation. If you were to take a motor car in say Nigeria and drive straight north from the capital Lagos what would you see? First a large modern city African officials and bank clerks African mechanics doctors town councillors bishops newspaper editors and in the road more Africans well dressed in European clothes talking some English reading the local papers.

Further north country towns with few more African clerks and merchants village with intelligent cocoa farmers. Then very poor peasants living on their own crops and perhaps earning £3 or £4 a year. People who did not know or care about Lagos—one tribe after another talking different languages building different sorts of huts wearing different clothes or skins or beads. Tribes which had been at war not long ago or had never even heard of [illegible] tribes 200 or 300 miles away. Pagan people living naked on hills or in the forests.

Then further north [illegible] something quite different—another race another race another religion and culture Moslem people with their mosques and walled cities and flowing robes. People who feel a sense of common nationality with those naked pagans—they were raiding and enslaving them not long ago—or with the Christians in the schools and churches of Lagos.

What sort of self government is going to fit all these different people?

WORLD VIEW

Defender Chicago, Ill. 1943 AUG

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER

Haile Selassie's Statement

NOT WITHOUT reason did the Emperor of Ethiopia, in his statement on the fall of Mussolini, accord considerations of revenge against that deflated brigand a secondary place, while emphasizing the necessity for justice in the post-war world.

In placing the question in that way, Haile Selassie became a spokesman for the weaker nations and colonial peoples of the world.

The needs of these small nations and colonial peoples cannot be fulfilled in a world dominated by the traditional cannibalistic behavior of great powers. Where the rule is "big-fish-eat-little-fish," it is the minnows and the less aggressive fishes who die first.

However, a pre-requisite for the annihilation of this old way of life is the extinction of every vestige of its chief proponents and beneficiaries, the Fascists. For this reason, it is absolutely necessary to make these arch-criminals subject-lessons for posterity throughout the centuries. Let all men hereafter know that such creatures, who crawl to high place over the skulls and bones of millions of their fellows, are abominations to mankind, and will meet the certain fate of extinction.

Ethiopia's Problem

AUG 21 1943

HAILE SELASSIE, however, addressed himself to the problem thusly for a special reason. It was Ethiopia which, along with China, fell first to the schemes and superior force of such cannibalistic men. And it is Ethiopia today, although redeemed from Fascist rule, still bears the scars of subjection to Fascism, and the wound inflicted by the liberating scalpel. This wound is the inferior status of a virtual protectorate of Britain.

The wound can be seen from merely an examination of the agreement signed by England and Ethiopia in Addis Ababa, January 31, 1942. The agreement recognizes that Ethiopia "is now a free and independent state," but even the letter of the treaty circumscribes this freedom and independence with innumerable limitations.

Thus, Article I provides that the British minister shall take precedence over all other foreign representatives accredited to Addis Ababa. Article II provides that the British shall appoint "advisers" to the Emperor, who will act as police officers and inspectors and judges; and the Emperor is prohibited from accepting other "advisers" without consent of the British.

Article IV, which provides for a loan to Ethiopia, restricts use of this loan to purposes which have been approved by the British. Article V provides for a sort of extra-territorial judicial proceeding, wherein cases in which foreigners are implicated shall be referred to courts in which at least one British judge shall sit. Article IX leaves the British Army in control of certain key areas of East Africa. Article X prohibits the Emperor from conducting any external war operations without consent of the British. Article XI gives the British a monopoly of aviation services, excludes foreign aviation interests except by consent of Britain.

A Price For What?

AUG 21 1943

ALL THESE limitations on Ethiopian sovereignty virtually cancel the nominal tender of "freedom and independence," convert Ethiopia into a British protectorate. Even if the British, by their own efforts alone, had hurled Mussolini's legions out of Ethiopia, such a price for their services would be exorbitant. But the Ethiopians themselves were a potent factor in the liberation of their country.

As Brigadier General D. A. Sandford reported in his comments on the campaign: "We were only able to stay in the area because of the protection of the patriot forces and the fidelity of the whole population, which was proof against bribes from the enemy. That, for instance, meant on at least one occasion that peasant women, poor village priests, small herdboys definitely refused the chance of 1,000 dollars rather than betray the foreigners who came to help them and who were hiding half a mile away.

"In the second phase the Emperor arrived in person in Gojjam at the moment when British forces were put in motion. The role of the patriot army was now to clear Gojjam and thrust out towards the enemy's main line of communication . . . I think it will be clear how greatly the Ethiopian patriots helped to free their country."

In the entire picture there are two bright spots. First, the treaty with Britain, unless renewed, lapses January 30, 1944. It may be argued that such provisions were necessary as military measures during the first two years of independence, in order to restore the country's institutions and protect its place in the world. But it is certainly time now to raise the question of removing many of these limitations to complete sovereignty.

United States And Ethiopia Sign Mutual Agreements On Principles To Aid Prosecution Of The War

AUG 21 1943

Age New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—An agreement between the Governments of the United States and Ethiopia on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on August 9 by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Yilma Deressa, Vice-Minister of Finance of Ethiopia.

The agreement was negotiated under the authority of and in conformity with the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President of the United States to be vital to the defense of the United States. The provisions of the agreement are the same in substantial respects as the provisions of agreements heretofore entered into by the United States with a number of other foreign countries under the Lend-Lease Act.

The agreement is accompanied by an exchange of notes relating to the disposition after the present war of certain installations which may have been constructed on Ethiopian territory.

The text of the agreement and exchange of notes are as follows:

"Agreement between the government of the United States of America and Ethiopia on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression.

Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and Ethiopia declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all [illegible];

"And whereas the Government of the United States of America as a signatory of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942 and the Government of Ethiopia as an adherent to that Declaration have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, known as the Atlantic Charter;

"And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of Ethiopia against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

"And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to Ethiopia aid in resisting aggression;

"ARTICLE V.

"The Government of Ethiopia will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

"ARTICLE VI.

"In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of Ethiopia full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of Ethiopia subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

"ARTICLE [illegible]

"In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of Ethiopia in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such that they shall not burden commerce between the two countries, but shall promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and Ethiopia, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods which are the material foundations of the liberty, welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce; to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

"ARTICLE [illegible]

"This agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. Governments will, as soon as possible, enter into negotiations with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

"This agreement shall be begun by the two Governments with a view to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers by the two Governments on a basis to be agreed upon by the Governments. "At an early convenient date, conversations shall take place between the United States of America and Ethiopia with respect to the settlement of mutual claims arising out of the present war."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PETI 94

Ethiopians Rejoice Over Duce's Downfall

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
AUG 7 1943

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON.—(Censored) — Of all the foreign communities in London, none has received the news of Mussolini's downfall with greater joy and satisfaction than the Abyssinians.

Calling at the Ethiopian Legation shortly after the news was announced, your correspondent found the Ambassador, Professor Ayela Gabre and his staff of young diplomats elated over the disappearance of "Sawdust Caesar" from the political scene.

The Abyssinians have only one regret—that the Emperor's offer to place his newly re-organized army at the disposal of General Eisenhower to take part in the invasion of Italy has not been accepted by Britain and the United States.

Nothing would have pleased the Abyssinians better than to have marched through the streets of Rome, headed by the Crown Prince.

Despite the disappearance of Mussolini, the Abyssinians have no faith in the King and his henchman, Marshal Badoglio.

Use of Poison Gas

They recall the fact that Victor Emmanel not only gave his blessing to Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia but accepted the title, "Emperor of Ethiopia" which the "Bull Frog of the Pontine Marshes" conferred upon him. Nor have they forgotten that it was Marshal Badoglio who ordered the spraying of Abyssinian women and children with mustard gas after Marshal De Bono's army corps in the north had failed to break through the Abyssinian defense around Gondar. As a reward for this crime against humanity, Mussolini made Badoglio a field marshal and Duke of Addis Ababa.

In the opinion of Abyssinians, there is no fundamental difference between the Fascist cut-throats, and the present junta around the King. They are all tainted with the crimes committed against their own and foreign peoples perpetrated by the Mussolini regime.

Now that Fascism has been shown-up for the rotten and evil system that it is, Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio are trying to save their own hides, by adopting the same maneuvers as the German junkers and Prussian military caste who sacrificed the Kaiser in order to salvage what they can from the sinking ship of state.

No Colonies Must Be Returned

There is one question that is causing great anxiety among Africans in London, and expressed to your correspondent by several colonial leaders with whom I have discussed the political repercussions in Africa.

They all assert that whatever settlement Britain and America arrange with the present Italian government, Italy must not be allowed to retain one foot of her former colonial empire in Africa.

Unfortunately, there is justification for this feeling of alarm, for in reactionary political circles in this country, who supported Mussolini's regime until he stabbed France and Britain in the back in 1940, it has already been suggested that Italy should be allowed to retain Eritrea and even parts of Abyssinia once she has set up a respectable democratic government that will co-operate with the Allies against Nazi Germany.

The Abyssinians will never agree to that. For as long as Italy is allowed to establish a foot-hold on the frontier of Ethiopia she will always be plotting and intriguing to dismember Ethiopia.

Abyssinians point out—and quite rightly—that no sooner had Italy thrown off the yoke of Austria, she embarked upon imperialistic ventures in Africa and was only prevented from carrying out her aims in Abyssinia by suffering defeat at the hands of Menelik at Adowa in 1896. Thus it was that with the change of regime, the Fascists backed by the monarchy, the Roman Catholic church and the old royalist classes united behind Mussolini to invade Abyssinia a second time in 1935-36

Age
New York, N. Y.
NOV 20 1943

Ethiopian Diplomat Says Country Is Anxious To Cement Friendly Relations With The U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Ethiopia appreciates highly the moral support given her by the American people during the critical phase of her history," Blatta Ephrem Tewelda Medhen, first Ethiopian Minister-designate to the United States, told press representatives at the Ethiopian Legation here this week.

"The Emperor and people of my country are very anxious to cement the friendly relations that have always existed between the two countries, and evidence of this desire may be seen in the exchange of diplomats and the establishment of a legation here. We are also anxious to contribute to the common effort of the United Nations, and have recently sent two delegations to this country to attend international conferences on food, and on relief and rehabilitation," he added.

A striking figure at 48, the new Ethiopian Minister has been in the diplomatic service of his country since 1928. Prior to his present appointment, he was vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Before that, he had served as Consul-General at Paris, and Chargé d'Affaires of the Ethiopian Legation at Washington. He also had served with several Ethiopian delegation to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.

In coming to America, the new Minister said he is fulfilling one of the ambitions of his life, for his desire to visit this country came from the days when he was a student at the American University at Beirut, Syria. After his graduation from this institution, he spent several years as a teacher before entering the diplomatic service.

The Secretary of the Ethiopian Legation here, Getahun Tessema, is also a graduate of the American University at Beirut. He is 31 years old, and spent two years as a medical student there, before the Italo-Ethiopian war interrupted his his studies. He entered government service as a member of the Constabulary, but later transferred to the Ministry of the Pen (secretarial work). Prior to receiving his present appointment, he was Director-General of the Ministry of the Interior.

At present, the Ethiopian Legation is housed in a mansion on Kalorama road in the Northwest section of the city.

—:o:—

Ethiopian Minister



BLATTA EPHREM TEWELDE MEDHEN, first Ethiopian Minister to the United States.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
DEC 4 1943

Off To Teach In Ethiopia

Many notables attended a farewell dinner in the luxurious grand ballroom of the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73rd St., west of Broadway, recently given by The African Magazine in honor of its associate editor, David A. Talbot, who is leaving to serve the Imperial Ethiopian Goverment as an instructor in the government school in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Theme of the dinner was "Ethiopia Looks To The Future." Presiding was William T. Andrews, assemblyman of New York. The invocation was delivered by the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Guest speakers were Prince Akweke Nwafor Orizu, Nigeria, West Africa who appeared in full ceremonial robes; Walter F. Walker, Liberian Consul-General; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Justice James S. Watson, justice of the Municipal Court, New York City, who was unable to attend because of illness and sent his daughter, Miss Barbara Watson, and J. A. Rogers, world traveller, journalist and author.

Among the many organizations represented were the local UNIA by Dr. Theodore E. Jacobs, the Yoruba Literary Club; the Universal Ethiopian Students Association by Francis Brown, chairman; Richard E. Warner, broker; Wilfred E. Lewin, Exalted Ruler of the Henry Lincoln Johnson Lodge of the United Order of Elks and executive secretary of the Ethiopian World Federation, the Bermuda Benevolent Association, Inc., the Antigua Progressive Society, Inc., the Russian War Relief by Hans Jacobs, radio commentator; Meridian Chapter 7 AIUO of Scottish Mechanics by Mrs. Toppins.

Among other well-wishers were Rev. R. Hilton Tobitt, Rev. Clement Gordon, Miss Vivian Haughton, clinical technician at Harlem Hospital, Archbishop Molyneaux, Metaphysical Research Church and Charles Noble of the OCD who escorted his two daughters.

Meet Mr. Talbot

Mr. Talbot was an honor student and holds two degrees from New York University. He was taught Spanish and public speaking and is well versed in French. He is one of the founders of the African American Philosophical Society; the first editor of The African Magazine, a member of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and choir and was an economist with the WLB when he accepted the teaching position in Ethiopia.

56a-1943

Selassie Lauds British, French Colonial Troops

Chicago Ill. Defender

JUN 26 1943

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON. — (Censored)— Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia paid high tribute to the efforts of colonial troops in service of the Allies in two memorable messages to United Nations leaders last week.

The first, which was received by Anthony Eden, foreign secretary of Great Britain, said:

"As the first nation to be freed from Avis domination, my government and people send renewed expressions of solidarity to other members of the United Nations. The increasing offensive of the United Nations on all fronts is a most encouraging sign of a complete and speedy victory over evils of the Axis rule."

Greeting the arrival of General Charles DeGaulle, of the Fighting French, on African soil, Selassie saluted the French unity symbolized by the gallantry of French colonial troops at Bir Hakeim. The statement to DeGaulle reads:

"First with surprise, then with interest and liveliest admiration, we have followed the successive phases of the heroic exploits of a handful of men worthy of the most glorious traditions of their race opposing a monstrous machine of modern war, power of which crumbles before courage, tenacity and spirit of sacrifice.

"To all those who participated in this glorious episode we tender our highest admiration. Bir Hakeim marks the renaissance of France. It has become the symbol of what can be achieved by courage and determination of a people which refuses to die. Heroic hours are marking the development of this epic struggle, impregnated with the purest glory, and radiating an abnegation nobly accepted in order that that nation might endure in spite of all.

"Immortality has been conferred upon all who participated in this great exploit. Yet the episode of Bir Hakeim is but a most brilliant jewel in a series of actions which have rendered illustrious the forces of the Fighting French, who in our dear Ethiopia, have proved by their valour in fighting for eternal ideal that France, though betrayed and enchained, is still redoubtable to her enemies."

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

JUN 26 1943

Visitor Lists Promise, Hope Of Abyssinia

African Nation Needs Finance, Technical Help, And An Outlet to the Sea

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

The white world stood by and allowed Ethiopia to be ravished by Italy's black-shirted Fascist gang in 1936, but history has marched on and today the tables are turned.

Ethiopia is again a purportedly free nation, largely through the efforts of her emperor, Haile Selassie, and the guerilla and regular armed forces which played the dominant role in reconquering their country and once more established its independence.

This side of the picture, however, has been consistently played down by the white press, and the world has scant knowledge of what is going on inside Ethiopia, first of the nations to fall under the organized gangsterism of Mussolini and, later, Hitler, and the first to be restored to national sovereignty.

Ethiopia Today

Ethiopia today is at the crossroads of her destiny. Largely through the violence and brutality of the Italians, 95 per cent of the educated class and the youth of the country have been killed. As a result, Emperior Haile Selassie's modernization program is being retarded. This and other important news from the Ethiopian home front were given out this week by the Ethiopian delegation to the United Nations Food Conference recently held in Hot Springs, Va., headed by Yilma Deressa, who is also vice-minister of finance in Emperor Haile Selassie's Council of Ministers.

Exclusive Interview

In an exclusive interview with "The Amsterdam News", Mr. Deressa said:

"The Ethiopian Patriots Army bore the brunt of the infantry in Gojam. Our own armies recaptured strong Italian positions at Desse, Lekemt, and the fortifications at Amba Alage, where the Duke of Aosta held out against heavy assaults for some time with a big garrison.

Ethiopia

"At Gondar the Fascist forces under General Nazi withstood a siege by our warriors for eight months, but finally surrendered under the pounding of our men and British artillery. In the struggle that ended in victory with the return of the emperor, our regular and guerilla forces contributed largely to the defeat of the Italians by cutting communications, disorganizing convoys, and stirring up insurrections behind the lines, which broke Italian morale."

Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty

The Anglo-Ethiopian treaty, Mr. Deressa said, will come up for revision in January, 1944. He expects that the problem of an outlet to the sea will soon be settled. Eritrea, which borders on the Red Sea, according to Mr. Deressa, may soon join the Ethiopian Empire. These people, he declared, are Christian and definitely Ethiopian in race, culture and traditions, and since the Eritreans were promised by Britain to be allowed to rejoin Ethiopia as a reward for their assistance in ousting the Italians, "we hope that Britain will keep her word," Mr Deressa declared.

"Ethiopia needs substantial help from the United Nations. A strong Ethiopia will always be needed in the world, but a weak Ethiopia might be a source of danger in the framework of future world organization. The world must have a new outlook if we are to have a democratic world order. We should all cooperate for the common welfare," he said, adding:

"Ethiopia's greatest need today is manpower with which to carry out our program of modernization. The unbelievable loss of life and destruction of property by the Italians have left the country without technicians, doctors, teachers or men trained to carry on the work of civil administration, and behind it all, our youth are not in training at home or abroad to take up the work. It will require some time before we can provide our own technicians and artisans. In the meantime, however, we are inviting colored Americans who possess the skills needed to come to Ethiopia and help in the work of national reconstruction."

Outstanding Needs

Two things stand out prominently in the minds of the members of the Ethiopian food delegates: An outlet to the sea and financial and technical assistance in the emperor's program of modernization. Mr. Deressa said that the nation has adequate wealth inresources with which to defray the cost of modernization, but that "as a landlocked nation Ethiopia has suffered greatly and her progress hindered. "We have been shut off from the sea for too many years," he said, "and we do hope that our Allies will see that justice is done and give us an adequate outlet to the sea."

For modernization of the empire, Mr. Deressa said the country needed military equipment, transport facilities, public health reforms, and materials for telephone and telegraph services. Of the 6000 miles of highways constructed by the Italians, very little remain as the bridges and other means of communications have been destroyed by the enemy in his flight. Engineers are badly needed, he declared.

JUN 26 1943

Mr. Deressa spoke highly of the treatment meted out to him and his colleagues at the Food Conference, and said that the appointment by President Roosevelt of John K. Caldwell as U. S. Minister to Ethiopia would be met by the naming of an Ethiopian envoy to Washington in the near future. The delegates are Mr. Deressa, who is a graduate of the University of London, School of Economics; Beshanou T. Tessema, secretary to the governor of Harrar, and Lip Araya Abebe, who has been in the United States for some time as the personal representative of Emperior Haile Selassie.

Speaking of the progress of national reform, Mr. Deressa said that taxation and finance are being centralized; a state bank with a capitalization of $1,000,000 has been established; 72 schools were opened in 1942; hospitals and clinics set up; a technical college, a trade school, a normal college and a large secondary school have been established in the capital, Addis Ababa.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Ethiopia Prepares For Invasion of Italy

JUN 26 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The extent of Ethiopia's preparation to lead in the invasion of Italy was disclosed last Tuesday by Yilma Deressa, acting minister of finance in Emperor Haile Selassie's cabinet and chief of the Ethiopian delegation to the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture which met at Hot Springs, Va. Mr. Deressa gave an idea of his nation's plans after a conference at the State Department with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, declaring "Ethiopians are now training with modern weapons and they hope to have a place in the vanguard of the assault" in revenge for the Italian rape of Ethiopia and its brutal and tyrannical rule during the Fascist occupation.

Ethiopian plans to head the invading force that will smash the underbelly of Europe on the march toward Rome and Berlin were given out in London recently by Belata Ayela Gabre, Ethiopian minister to London, when he urged that an Ethiopian Commando force be allowed to join the Allied armies when the full-dress invasion is launched. He said: "Ethiopians would like nothing better than to lead an invasion of the last remnant of the so-called Italian Empire, because Commando type fighting was familiar to the average Ethiopian, who cuts his eye-teeth on a spear and learns to undergo hardships at an early age."

PLANS FOR LEND-LEASE AID TO ETHIOPIA

Savannah Georgian

JUN 26 1943

The Ethiopia delegation to the recent United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture headed by Yelma Deressa Vice Minister of Finance, and which includes Araya Abeba and Beshanou Tessema, is now in Washington completing arrangements for Lend-Lease aid from the United States. Ethiopia has been eligible for such aid since December 7, 1942. John K. Caldwell was recently appointed U. S. Minister to Ethiopia. Pending the appointment of an Ethiopian minister to Washington, the delegation to the Food Conference has been empowered to conduct negotiations for the Lend-Lease aid needed in the rehabilitation of the first country to be freed from Axis aggression.

Since the restoration of Emperor Haile Salassie to his throne, the Vice Minister of Finance said, the country has operated under an agreement which gives the British the right to maintain an army for its defense and to control the country's one railroad. Mr. Deressa praised the cooperation of the British Government for its help in ousting the Italians, especially for the effective use of their ai rforces and mechanized units. He said, however that Ethiopian infantry troops played an important part in the recapture of many important towns, including Dessie, Djimma, Goudar and Bonda.

"We have not yet had the benefit of captured Italian arms, a large percentage of which was taken out of the country to be used elsewhere," he saiad.

During their occupation, he stated, the Italians built 6,000 miles of mechanized highway and erected modern buildings

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help will be forthcoming when we get Lend-Lease aid."

Mr. Deressa is a graduate of the School of Economics of London University. He served for a time in the army which attempted to turn back the Italian invasion in 1936. He was captured and spent some time in an Italian concentration camp.

Beshanou Tessema, another member of the delegation, is secretary to the Governor of the Province of Harra. Both he and Mr. Dressea are making their first trip to the United States. The other members of the delegation, Araya Abeba, has been here several times and has lived in New York. He has no government portfolio but is the personal representative of the Emperor.

The delegation has held several conferences with Lend-Lease officials here and have expressed gratification at their reception.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Haile Selassie Spurns Italian Co-Belligerency

LONDON, Oct. 16.—(AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie, restored to the throne of Ethiopia after the British conquest of Italian East Africa in 1941, announced yesterday that his nation, now at war with the Axis, would refuse to grant Italy the status of a co-belligerent.

"Italy acknowledged her defeat and her readiness to submit to terms of peace inspired by the dictates of justice," the Emperor said in a cable from Addis Ababa to the London News Chronicle. "Italy cannot be considered other than as an enemy as long as the conditions of peace have not been agreed upon, much less can she be considered as a co-belligerent in the present war.

"We refuse to admit that the nation which, through threachery and cowardice in 1935 and again in 1940 of her own volition, declared war upon her peaceful neighbors can at a moment's notice claim the status of a co-belligerent."

Ex-Selassie Aide Blasts Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON. (Censored)—Asserting that Emperor Haile Selassie, "the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Elect of God, King of Kings, etc." has been sold a "diplomatic pup," Dr. Warqneh Martin, former Abyssinian Ambassador to London, has issued a statement denouncing the terms of the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty, which the British Military and Foreign Office representatives in Addis Ababa got Selassie to sign.

JUN 19 1943

The statement has caused a sensation among the small United Nations refugee circles here and colored colonial leaders, who consider the British attitude towards Abyssinia, the first victim of the European Axis Powers, the touchstone of future world peace and co-operation between the white and colored races of Asia and Africa.

Victim of Appeasement Policy

Dr. Martin was the first diplomatic representative in London whoin the Ethiopian Government, he was sacrificed to appease Mussolini holds unofficial rank as a sort of "Elder Statesman" advising the younger men around the Emperor on foreign affairs.

His criticism, therefore, is not an official protest, but merely reflects the popular feeling of thinking Abyssinians. It is against this background that the document must be read.

Prefacing his remarks that "this is a protest on behalf of the people of Ethiopia, and my own humble criticism of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement and the Military Convention attached thereto," Dr. Martin proceeded to examine each clause individually.

Military Convention

With regard to the Military Convention, it is said to be "to provide for certain matters relating to mutual assistance as Allies in the struggle against the common enemy." To achieve this alleged object, Dr. Martin explains that the Emperor of Ethiopia, "Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Elect of God," is practically placed under the control and direction of the General Commander-in-Chief in the adjoining British colony of Kenya, who, and whose representative in Ethiopia "shall have the right of direct access to H. M. the Emperor." It is further laid down that the British Government "shall have the right to keep such military forces in Ethiopia as they think necessary."

The term "military forces," shall not only include "every person subject to the Army Act, Naval Discipline Act, or the Air Force Act of the United Kingdom," or the corresponding enactments of other parts of the Dominions of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India," but also shall include "every civilian official of British nationality accompanying or serving with the said forces in Ethiopia," also "wives and children under twenty-one years of age of the persons mentioned above," also "members of any Allied forces serving in Ethiopia under the British High Command."

"All this" concludes the former diplomatist, "in addition to the occupation of Eritrea, has been affected in contradition to the pious statement that the British Government is fighting for justice and independence for all the oppressed and invaded nations, and not with a view to acquire more territory for the British Empire."

Ethiopians Feel Ties To American Negroes

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

JUL 30 1943

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — The common bond that American Negroes feel for Ethiopia is mutual, according to Yilma Deressa, chairman of the Ethiopian mission to this country, and he intends to leave behind him some message to this effect when the party returns home, expected shortly.

The mission has been here to attend the united nations food conference, and to conclude a lend-lease agreement. Conferences on both subjects have been going along regularly, and, with regard to the latter, are nearing completion.

JUL 30 1943

Mr. Deressa talked about the lack of communications between Ethiopia and the Negro people of America, but said that his government now has corrective measures in mind which, of course, will have to wait upon the end of hostilities.

He bemoaned the fact that little is taught in the schools here about his country beyond the fact that Addis Ababa is the capital. The picture that travelers bring back, he said, is invariably their observations made among the poorer people, and in the undeveloped villages.

They overlook entirely, he declared, that Ethiopia's civilization is old, that it has electricity, modern buildings to a point, churches of real antiquity, and people of education and culture.

He pointed out also that books on Ethiopia are at least 25 years old, hence out of date for informative material.

Ethiopia, heretofore, has not been too forward in world affairs, Mr. Deressa indicated, but that position will all be changed, he said. The government currently maintains a legation in England, one in Cairo and a consulate in Jerusalem.

The decision has been made also to open legations in the United States and in Moscow very shortly, and as war conditions permit others will be opened.

Badoglio, No!

OCT 27 1943



Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

ADDIS ABABA—(Special to this newspaper)—With the fury of a lion, Emperor Haile Selassie, last week in a thunderous voice bitterly condemned the idea and refused the co-belligerent status granted by the Allies to Marshal Pietro Badoglio, now head of the Italian Government. The Emperor declared that he did not choose to ever deal with such a treacherous Marshall, who once unmercifully gassed thousands of [illegible] countrymen. (Press Photo Service).

ETHIOPIA NEEDS FARM EXPERTS

Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, July 22—Ethiopia, following proposals outlined at the United Nations Food Conference, is planning to increase its agricultural output, Yilma Deressa, chairman of the Ethiopian delegation to the Hot Springs meeting declared in an interview this week. Main drawback preventing his country from embarking immediately on such a plan, Mr. Deressa explained, is lack of trained personnel—technicians to

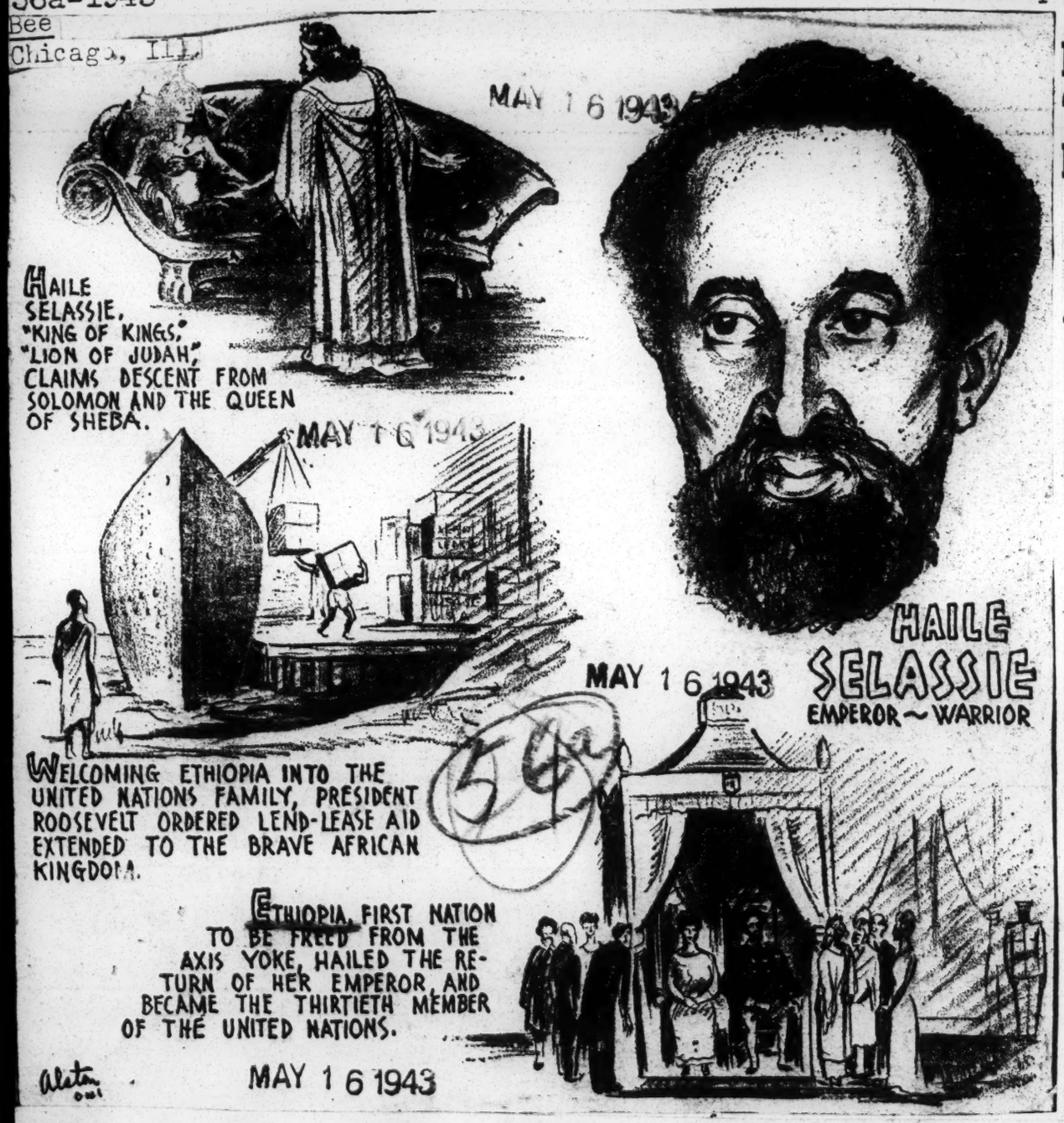
JUL 1943

RAISES FOOD CONFERENCES

e soft-spoken Ethiopian
as very definite in his
s about the Food Con-
"It has been one great
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believe the proposals
here were excellent. We
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equipment, he said, "we are willing to help
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ation. We
Ethiopia already
and administer
to maintain equipment
hand.
say how many
trained men we would need to be-
in our agricultural expansion, ing in Washington now for funds,
Mr. Deressa said, "but even with part of which, he hoped, might be
a handful of experienced used to
men we could present Ethiopian
production by at least ten times.
The Italians in ravaging his coun-
try, killed the educated men, the
Ethiopian representative empha-
sized. "We lost almost 90 percent
of these necessary men in the
war," he added.

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Ethiopian De'egates To Food Conference Bring Bag of Gold

JUN 10 1943

NEW YORK.—(Calvin's News Service)—Among the states represented at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, writes Edgar Ansel Mowrer for the N. Y. Post, is Ethiopia.

When the Ethiopian delegates reached Washington last week they were directed to the State Department for information about the conference. At the end, with some embarrassment, they asked if it would be possible to get "some American money." The State Department officials were more than willing to help. "Have you a letter of credit or an account in this country?" they asked. The men from Addis Ababa had neither. "Oh, then perhaps you thought of another method."

Without saying a word, one of the visitors poured from a hitherto unnoticed heavy, black bag, a stream of gold coins and gold bars which they had brought with them on their trip here via clipper. "Will that do?" the Ethiopian asked timidly. "It will indeed," answered the official, "and I shall be delighted to arrange it for you." Queer people, these Ethiopians.

MAY 22 1943

Ethiopia Needs Lend-Lease Aid, Selassie Tells Scribe

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

MAY 22 1943

MAY 22 1943

EXCLUSIVE

By CHARLES FENN
(Special to The Defender)
(First of Two Articles)

ADDIS ABABA—Ethiopia, as yet the only country that has been freed from Axis bondage, finds itself, after nearly two years independence, still struggling in a mire of problems bequeathed it by five years of Italian occupation.

In the summer of 1941, British East-African forces wiped up the Italians in a campaign whose minor glories were lost in the midst of tragedies of Greece and Crete.

Final victory of British troops at Gondar, biblical city with a history outshining the better-known Addis Ababa, crumbled the Italian East-African Empire, paved the way for Emperor Haile Selassie's return.

Reinstated by force of British arms, His Imperial Majesty continues to claim the divine right of kings. Most of his subjects call him the "Lion of the Tribe of Judah;" a few of his British advisors call him the "Little Man in the Big Hat."

Actually, beneath the oversized sun-helmet which the emperor wears almost as a crown are concealed some of the best brains in international politics.

The emperor received me in the quietly-ornate innerchamber of his palace here. From the frail face lined with five decades' turbulence, two eyes watched me alertly. Using an interpreter more as a royal prerogative than as a necessity, since he speaks both French and English, Emperor Selassie answered qustions and asked them in a voice full of vitality.

While the emperor's pony-sized Great Dane sniffed around at me suspiciously, the man who rules Ethiopia's millions told me that his government had now joined the United Nations in their war against the Axis and that it was their wish to help in the war effort immediately and effectively.

"To do this," he continued, "we are putting at the disposal of the Allies all surplus cereals and other products. Production of rubber, oil-seeds and timber, all vital to the war effort, are being energetically stimulated."

All machinery and agricultural equipment surplus to the needs of Ethiopia were also to be made available for Allied use, as well as troops and other manpower for service abroad.

The emperor spoke with special pride of the Ethiopian army's ten battalions and its auxiliary services. I told him that I had spent a day with his troops and had been impressed by their smartness and equipment. I added that it was a pity that his well-trained though small artillery should have to rely on a few batteries of light guns captured from the Italians.

Haile Selassie smiled. Stroking the Great Dane's head, he remarked quietly that he hoped delays in further equipping his forces would be overcome by the lend-lease aid by President Roosevelt.

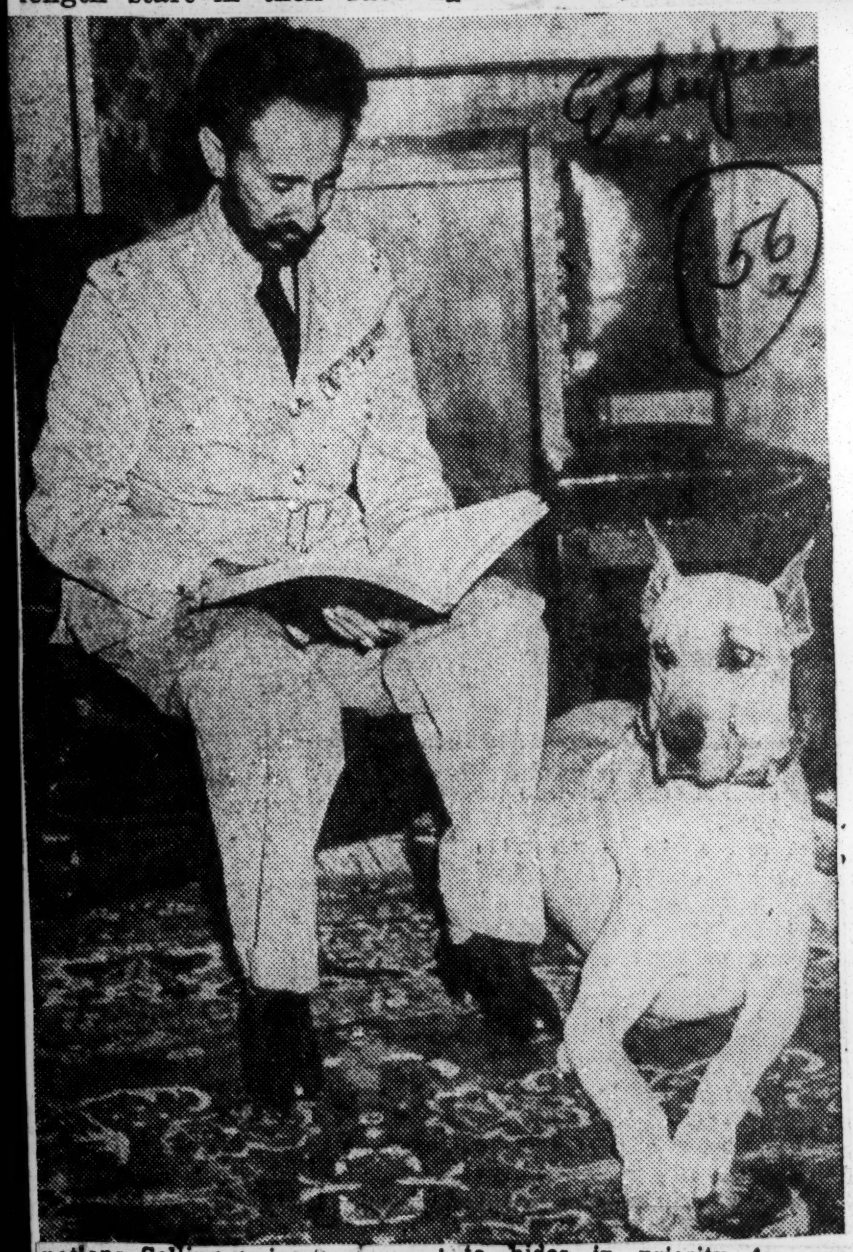
The emperor spoke freely of land re-settlement schemes, child welfare centers, and the educational program now being operated by an Ethiopian who had graduated from Harvard. But from economic problems, he seemed anxious to steer clear, changing the subjects to events in the Far East and asking me many questions concerning Japanese atrocities.

MAY 22 1943

Reluctance to discuss Ethiopia's economic set-up is the result of a complicated and potentially dangerous situation. This country, inheriting centuries of internal strife as well

as more recent foreign aggression, is trying to establish itself in import-export markets amidst a war-time world economy. It cannot be overlooked that markets produced by the war are unnatural markets and will disappear with the advent of peace.

Yet for Ethiopia, these war years must be the diving board from which the unfortunate Ethiopians must get a full length start in their race against older, better-equipped



nations. Selling grains to troops in Tunisia, for example, may establish a firm grain export-market, encouraging the increased growth of grains on Ethiopia's broad and fertile uplands. But the demand will cease almost automatically with the war-end because Canadian wheat can be delivered even in Cairo way below Ethiopian wheat. It's the difference between shipping in bulk and shipping in bags, or one might say between methods modern and methods ancient.

Ethiopian coffee, famous for its quality throughout the mid-east countries, has in some years constituted an export item three times greater than the value of hides exported. Now coffee must give way to hides in priority for export shipping-space because hides are more essential to the war effort. Further curbs on coffee must be maintained because the Syrian-Turkish-Persian export belt might release coffee to Axis territories.

Complication is heaped upon complication. The hides which the Allies want, Ethiopia can ill-afford to sell because of low price. Values of hides have been set by an Anglo-American hide "pool" at below pre-war cost. Hide merchants in Ethiopia claim that with present tremendous freight and insurance costs they cannot meet the established prices.

MAY 22 1943

Luxury Export Cut

Furthermore, the low grade of Ethiopian hides due to bad curing works against sales since in a fixed-price market there can be little consideration for second grade material. Similar rejection in world markets is the fate of Ethiopian beeswax, often adulterated with grease and fats and rendered useless for war purposes.

Exports considered unessential to the war effort have been stalemated. Leopard skins used to bring in a good income but there is no freight space available in present condition.

MAY

Civet, a gladular excretion from a weasel-like animal making musky perfume much favored by American women, is another luxury item that used to bring fat returns On the banned export list despite its small bulk, civet for many months was sent to America by one ingenious exporter in registered airmail letters. He even got his packets sealed by the minister of finance, but internationtl posts and telegraphs clamped down on him as soon as the ruse was discovered.

Haile Selassie decided that, whatever the external problems, Ethiopia must show a balanced trade sheet. Importation of goods was only to follow export of an equivalent amount.

MAY 22 1943

Important Problems

Now Ethiopians badly need cotton goods. A sub-tropic mountain climate calls for adequate but not woolen clothing. Ethiopia needs ironware, from nails to ploughshares. Ethiopia must also import salt, sacks (for bagging grain), soap, and sugar. How to pay for these vital commodities when Ethiopian merchants cannot get cost price on hides and grain merchants cannot get shipping space is a problem that taxes even the emperor's keen brains. He naturally wants to know why the dearly-needed hides cannot be said at a fair price, and why grain without which armies cannot live takes second place in shipping priority to scrap iron now cluttering up the Ethiopian railroad by order of the Allied Command.

Haile Selassie Rejoices Over Fall Of Duce

Ethiopian Ruler Mussolini Should Pay Penalty, Declares

(The author of the following dispatch is perhaps the man with the best right to comment on the fall of Mussolini and the collapse of Fascist Italy. Mussolini's armies invaded his remote East African kingdom in 1935 with no better motive than that of loot and glory. They used bombing planes and tanks against native armies whose weapons were mainly spears and Mussolini's own son wrote of the "glory" and beauty" of dropping bombs on primitive native villages. The emperor was driven into exile. In 1941, British armies drove the Italians from his country and restored him to his throne.)

AUG 3 1943

By His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie
Emperor Of Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 3.—Here in Ethiopia the news of Benito Mussolini's resignation was received with very great satisfaction.

It marks the complete collapse of all his hopes as the leader of victorious Fascism. Already it is raising men's hopes in enemy-occupied territories and it may well be the first sign of a rapid deterioration in the morale of the Axis forces everywhere.

The Duce's crimes have been many and serious. Having been one of his victims, Ethiopia sees in Mussolini's passing the beginning of the vindicaton of those forces of justice and humanity he has so brutally defied for 21 years. He bears a heavy responsibility for the many crimes committed under his order both in Ethiopia and Italy and outside his own country.

First To Use Banditry

Mussolini was the first to introduce banditry methods into present day European politics. His crimes have been equally as heavy as those of Hitler. Mussolini, who did not hesitate to use poisonous gas through Badoglio (Marshal Pietro Badoglio, leader of the Italian conquest of Ethpiopia and Mussolini's successor as Italian premier) against defenseless people and order the wholesale massacre of an innocent population, certainly should not be permitted to end his days in safe retirement.

I have been asked if in the post-war international criminal court, Ethiopia will ask to be permitted to punish Mussolini. My reply is that however important it is that Mussolini should be punished, this is only the negative aspect of re-establishing the principles of international justice. Ethiopia is less interested in vengeance for the past than in justice for the future.

1943

Would Be World Neighbor

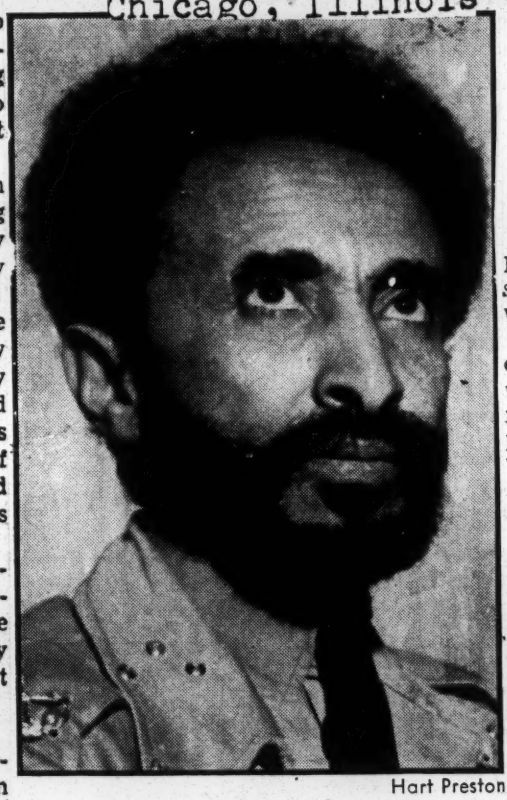
It is much more important to Ethiopia to be given the opportunity to share the building and maintaining of international institutions which will prevent the rise of political bullies trampling on the rights of small nations. We have suffered too much not to be aware how necessary it is to co-operate in policies which will arrange re-

ETHIOPIA
Time
Sermon from Addis Ababa

AUG 16 1943

Sad-eyed Emperor Haile Selassie preached a little sermon "Mussolini, who did not hesitate to use poisonous gas through Badoglio against defenseless people . . . should certainly not be permitted to end his days in safe

Chicago, Illinois



Hart Preston

MORALIZER HAILE SELASSIE
Vengeance is no longer needed.

retirement. . . . Ethiopia is less interested in vengeance for the past than in justice for the future. . . . Much more important . . . [is] the building and maintaining of international institutions that will prevent the rise of political bullies trampling on the rights of small nations."

AUG 16 1943

Time
Chicago, Illinois
ETHIOPIA
JUL 12 1943

In Step

Haile Selassie's Government and Joseph Stalin's Government agreed to establish diplomatic relations.

Time

SELASSIE AIDS GREEK REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, July 8 — A and Social Affairs, published re- only that preferably technicians in LeJournal D'Egypte, and artisans should be sent there.

56a-1943

ASK LEND-LEASE AID FOR ETHIOPIA



Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JUN 19 1943

Negotiating for lend-lease aid from the United States are these three delegates from Ethiopia to the United Nations Food Conference. The delegates are (l. to r.) B. Tessema, Yelma Deressa and A. Abebe. Mr. Deressa is Ethiopian vice minister of finance.

Ethiopia Delegation Seeks Lend-Lease Aid In Parleys With U.S. Officials

WASHINGTON—The Ethiopian delegation to the recent United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture headed by Yelma Deressa, vice minister of Finance, and which includes Araya Abeba and Beshanou Tessema, is now completing arrangements here for lend-lease aid from the United States.

Ethiopia has been eligible for such aid since December 7, 1942, John K. Caldwell was recently appointed U. S. Minister to Ethiopia. Pending the appointment of an Ethiopian minister to Washington, the delegation to the food conference has been empowered to conduct negotiations for the lend-lease aid needed in the rehabilitation of the first country to be freed from Axis aggression.

Since the restoration of Emperor Haile Selassie to his throne, the Vice Minister of Finance said, the country has operated under an agreement which gives the British the right to maintain an army for its defense and to control the country's one railroad. Mr. Deressa praised the cooperation of the British government for its help in ousting the Italians ,especially for the effective use of their air forces and mechanized units. He said, however, that Ethiopian infantry troops played an important part in the capture of many important towns, including Dessie, Djimma, Goudar and Bonda.

Need Doctors

"We have not yet had the benefit of captured Italian arms, a large percentage of which was taken out of the country to be used elsewhere," he said.

During their occupation, he stated, the Italians built some 6,000 miles of mechanized highway and erected modern buildings and bridges. All of the bridges were destroyed and much other property was destroyed or carried away.

For this reason, Mr. Deressa pointed out, Ethiopia is faced with the problem of rebuilding its bridges and roads and will welcome technically-trained immigrants to help in this work. Physicians and teachers are also badly needed, he said, as a large percentage of the young men of the country were lost in th six years of war.

Food For Allies

"American Negroes, technically trained, would be most welcome," he said. "We make no distinctions at all and if we could get technically trained American Negroes, we would take them with great pleasure."

Reverting again to the war, he said: "Our soldiers have proved their mettle but they need modern equipment. The emperor has offered to send Ethiopian troops abroad provided they are properly armed.

"Ethiopia is also helping the United Nations in the effort to provide more food for the fighting forces. During the last year or so, we have been exporting all kinds of cereals, coffee and other foodstuff for the Middle East Army in North Africa. Our potential productive capacity is much larger and more help will be forthcoming when we get lend-lease aid."

Mr. Deressa is a graduate of the School of Economics of London university. He served for a time in the Peoples army which attempted to turn back the Italian invasion in 1936. He was captured and spent some time in an Italian concentration camp.

Beshanou Tessema, another member of the delegation, is secretary to the Governor of the Province of Harrar. Both he and Mr. Deressa are making their first trip to the United States. The other member of the delegation, Araya Abeba, has been here several times and has lived in New York. He has no government portfolio but is the personal representative of the emperor

The delegation has held several conferences with lend-lease officials here and have exprssed gratification at their reception.

JUN 19 1943

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Selassie's English Home Will Shelter Refugees

BATH, England—(AP)—The home which sheltered Emperor Haile Selassie during his exile from Ethiopia will become a refuge for babies who were bombed out by Nazi aerial attacks.

Selassie moved into the $12,000 residence in 1936 and lived in it most of the time until 1940, when he returned to his native land in the wake of British armies and completed the restoration of his empire.

The place will be converted to philanthropical purposes as soon as the last members of the royal family leave England. The emperor's daughter, the widowed Princess Tenage Work, plans to go home shortly, as will Haile Selassie's third son, Sahle, who has been studying at Bristol University.

Selassie Plans 'New Deal' Program For Abyssinia

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois—(Censored)—social problems confronting the Emperor are formidable is generally admitted here by progressive Ethiopians, and the British friends and supporters of the Abyssinian association in London.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — Due to lack of communications between Abyssinia and the outside world, caused by the fighting in North Africa, the Abyssinian community in London has just received the full text of Haile Selassie's "New Deal" program for the democratic reconstruction of Ethiopia on the basis of constitutional government, civil liberties and equal opportunities for all Abyssinians regardless of ethnic origin, and social status.

Nevertheless, it is believed that with inter-national co-operation, especially from the United States on the basis of Lease-Lend aid, the Emperor proposes to put his "New Deal" into effect.

Based Upon Constitution

"It is to impress upon the people the democratic basis of the state, and by conforming to its laws, that the people will be able to carry out their plans. In his address to the Rases, provincial governors and deputies of the newly re-organized Ethiopian parliament, Haile Selassie said that your deliberations. The outcome of their rights, that you have been called here to mert and hold as well as to assure the safeguard- ing of their hered."

Opportunity and Equality

The Emperor then declared that the goal of Abyssinian democracy

must be "that all people are equal before the law, without distinction of birth or position. Our plan to raise our people to the highest level in the scale of civilization was interrupted when our country was invaded by the aggressor."

Endorsing President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms, Selassie declared: "We have planned for equal educational opportunities and freedom of worship for all Ethiopians, be they Christian, Moslem, Amhara or Galla. When we established Cadi or Mohammedan courts by law we did it in order to achieve national unity."

Concluding his address from the throne, the emperor sent this message of sympathy to the peoples of Russia, China and European countries under the heel of the Nazis: "To those people who are suffering privations and who are exiled from their homes, may what help we can give in the common cause be a source of comfort."

The Emperor also expressed the desire to supply his new army for service in the United Nations invasion of Europe, but the offe has not been accepted by the Anglo-American high command in North Africa.

ETHIOPIA TO GET U. S. AID

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17—The Ethiopian delegation to the recent United Nations conference on Food and Agriculture headed by Yelma Deressa, vice minister of finance, and which includes Araya Abeba and Beshanou Tessema, is now in Washington completing arrangements for lend-lease aid from the United States. Ethiopia has been eligible for such aid since December 7, 1942. John K. Caldwell was recently appointed U. S. minister to Ethiopia. Pending the appointment of an Ethiopian minister to Washington, the delegation to the Food conference has been empowered to conduct negotiations for the lend-lease aid needed in the rehabilitation of the first country to be freed from Axis aggression.

CAN USE TRAINED MEN

Since the restoration of Emperor Haile Selassie to his throne, the vice minister of finance said, the country has operated under an agreement which gives the British the right to maintain an army for its defense and to control the country's one railroad.

"American Negroes, technically trained, would be most welcome," he said. "We make no distinction at all and if we could get technically trained American Negroes, we would take them with great pleasure."

Ethiopians Ask to Lead Allied Invasion of Italy

LONDON.—A request that a group of Ethiopian Commandos be allowed to lead an Allied invasion of Italy was made last week by Belata A. Gabre, Ethiopian Minister to Britain.

"The Fascist blood would turn to water," he said. "The Ethiopians remember the thousands of their comrades who died on the hot desert sands of 1936 and they will never be satisfied until they can rip an Italian gullet."

The diplomat pointed out that the Commando-type fighting is familiar to the average Ethiopian "who cuts his eye teeth on a spear and learns to undergo hardship at an early age."

Ethiopia To Increase Agricultural Output; Needs Skilled Workers—SELASSIE

New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ethiopia, in following proposals outlined at the United Nations Food Conference, is planning to increase its agricultural output, Yilma Deressa, chairman of the Ethiopian delegation to the Hot Springs meeting, declared in an interview this week. Main drawbacks preventing this country embarking immediately on such a plan, Mr. Deressa explained, is lack of trained personnel—technicians to plan and administer, and mechanics to maintain equipment already on hand.

"I could not say how many trained men we would need to begin our agricultural expansion," Mr. Deressa said, "but even with a handful of experienced technical men we could increase our present production by at least ten times." The Italians in ravaging his country, killed the educated men, the Ethiopian representative emphasized. "We lost almost 90 per cent of these necessary men in the war," he added.

Deressa, Vice Minister of Finance of his country, is negotiating in Washington for funds, part of which, he hoped, might be used to outfit several divisions of Ethiopian troops. "If we get this equipment," he said, "we are willing to fight anywhere United Nations might need us. Naturally, we would prefer to aid in an invasion of Italy," he added smilingly.

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

To Leave For Ethiopia

A dinner in honor of David Talbot, associate editor and treasurer of the *African*, journal of African affairs, will be given at the Hotel Riverside Plaza, 253 W. 73 st, on October 26. Mr. Talbot is leaving soon to serve the Imperial Government of Ethiopia as an instructor in the city of Addis Ababa.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

"Here in Ethiopia there is special satisfaction that the whole fabric of Mussolini's regime has crumbled." So speaks Emperor



Haile Selassie, with a self-restraint and a degree of understatement refreshing in these times. After all that he took from that ETAIONSHRDLU½@ ¼Z&, too.

Keep Fascism Down, Hailie Selassie Says

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

By HAILE SELASSIE, Emperor of Ethiopia.

Copyright, 1943, by North American Newspaper Alliance.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia.—(By Wireless)—Fascism has collapsed. Despised abroad, it has been rejected at last by Italy herself.

It has not lived on for long after the exit of Mussolini, and except for Marshal Pietro Badoglio's policy of trying to serve two masters Fascism would have at once disappeared with Mussolini.

A long chapter of Italian aggression in Africa, carried out with special cruelty and breach of faith in Ethiopia, has at last come to an end. The verdict of Adowa (where the Abyssinians defeated the Italians March 1, 1896) has been repeated with fresh empha-

Keep Fascism Down.

Will Italy learn the lesson that everything depends now on seeing that Fascism is given no chance of recovery either in Italy or elsewhere? The Nazi state must be overthrown or else the defeat of Fascism would be meaningless. Every part of the Axis and every sympathy for Axis policy must be broken. That is why the Germans are resisting the Allies' advance with so much fury in Italy.

Fascism is not dead so long as the Nazi regime exists. And Nazi tyranny, itself, will never be finally conquered without also the defeat of the Japanese tyranny.

This was the truth which I tried to emphasize in Geneva in 1936—that injustice and brutality in one part of the world will sooner or later extend to other parts.

Today the world, after a great deal of suffering that might have been avoided, has learned this lesson in blood and tears.

The United Nations, among whom Ethiopia is proud to take her place, are rapidly overthrowing the last defenses of the enemies of humanity. It is costing the world an enormous amount of human sacrifice and material resources.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

ETHIOPIA RECRUITING QUALIFIED YOUTHS

Washington (ANP)—It is reported in certain circles here that the Ethiopian Government is seeking qualified young Negroes, chiefly those with degrees in education, economics and engineering, medical graduates and chemists, to come to Ethiopia to help rehabilitate that country.

It is reported that a number have been signed to two-year contracts and are ready to leave as soon as transportation is arranged for them. Most of the men recruited in this area are Howard university graduates. It is an absolute requirement that persons hold degrees from recognized institutions before they will be considered for positions, according to the best information available.

British Labor Party Asks Colonies Be Abolished in African Colonies

New York, N. Y.
People's Voice

LONDON—In a strongly worded statement, the British Labor Party's Post-War Policy for the African and Pacific colonies endorsed at a recent conference a detailed document on problems in Africa, one of which is the color bar.

The Labor Party asked that color-bar laws and practices "be immediately abolished in all territories subject to Parliament," and proposed eight comprehensive measures to be taken by all colonial governments toward the same end "at the earliest possible moment after the war."

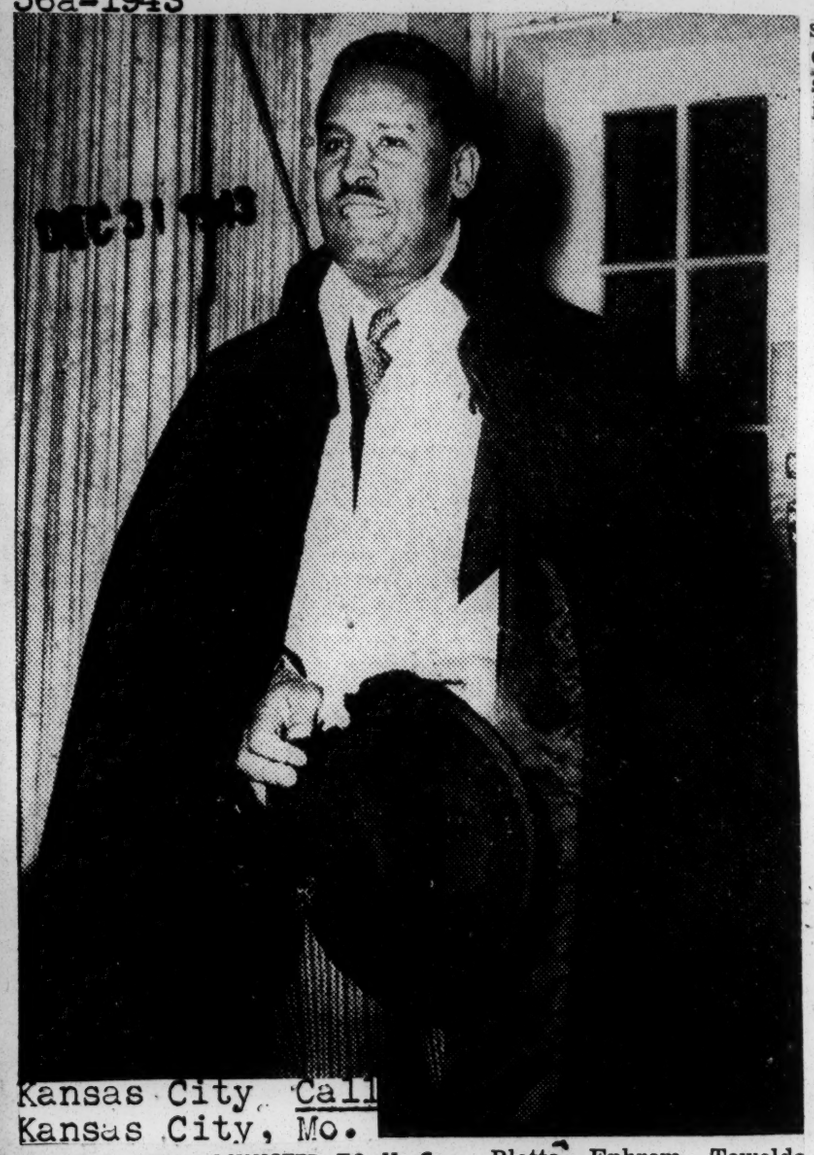
In a [illegible] policy of [illegible] colonial governments; [illegible] corrupt colonial government or against imperial rivalries [illegible] unless the states from which the [illegible] commissions and courts derive their [illegible] authority are themselves dedicated to principles of democracy.

New Africa points out in [illegible] for a comparable time to come [illegible] . . . will not be leaders of self-government";

● "paternalistic" colonial government, no matter how liberal, spite of [illegible] must inevitably be administered in Labor Party interest of the European minor- for having put forth and organizing a policy that at least partially anticipates the future post-war world.

● the failure to make any distinction between the "markedly different" stages reached by African colonies and courts cannot guard against major weaknesses;

● international colonial commissions as peoples who [illegible] the characterization of all the colonial Africans as [illegible] unless the



DEC 31 1943

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

ETHIOPIA'S FIRST MINISTER TO U. S.— Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen, as he appeared at the White House December 20 when he presented his credentials to President Roosevelt as Ethiopia's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Washington. He is the first Ethiopian minister to this country.—OWI Photo.

DEC 31 1943

White House Welcomes Envoy From Ethiopia

DEC 31 1943

WASHINGTON.—The American people have been greatly impressed with the courage, fortitude and love of freedom of the Ethiopian people, President Roosevelt assured Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen, Ethiopian minister to the United States, Monday, Dec. 20, on the occasion of that dignitary's official visit to the White House.

Blatta Ephrem called on President Roosevelt to present his letters of credence as the first Ethiopian minister to this country and to bring personal greetings from His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie, Emperior of Ethiopia.

Full texts of the greetings between the Minister and the President, released by the Department of State, follow:

"Mr. President:

"It is my high honor to present herewith the letter of credence by which His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, accredits me near the Government of the United States of America as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.

"His Imperial Majesty has expressly charged me with the mission of conveying to you, Mr. President, the assurances of his personal esteem as well as the cordial sentiments of friendship of the entire Ethiopian nation.

"Throughout the period when the Ethiopian people had seemingly succumbed in the struggle for the preservation of its existance it ever had one incalculable support—the unalterable faith of a great and powerful nation that however low she might be brought in sufferings and oppression, Ethiopia had not lost her title of existence, her will to struggle, her identification with ultimate triumph of those forces which we now, as Allies, are irrevocably committed to defend.

"With the support of your valiant nation, Ethiopia has vindicated to the world that policy which has ever guided the U.S.A. toward acts of aggression, as having been founded upon the highest conception of sound and practical statemanship and has made of it an assurance to sister nations in their hours of darkness that justice and morality can never be lost nor be stayed from their ineluctable ends.

"Such friendship, Mr. President, can be neither forgotten nor fully repaid. It is, however, my agreeable duty and solemn promise as first diplomatic representative of Ethiopia to this great country, to translate and affirm to the people of the U. S. the lasting and layal devotion of the Ethiopian people."

The President replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister:

"It gives me great pleasure to receive from you the letters by which your august Sovereign, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, has accredited you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S.

"That you are the first Minister of Ethiopia accredited to the U. S. makes this occasion especially memorable, and I am therefore particularly happy to welcome you to this country.

"Your arrival marks a milestone on the long road of mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples, and your presence in the U. S. will, I am confident, greatly contribute to the strengthening of the ties of confidence and respect which subsist between us.

"The American people have been greatly impressed by the courage and fortitude of the Ethiopians during their prolonged period of privation and suffering, by their love of freedom, and by their determination to resist aggression and oppression to the uttermost of their strength.

"The American people admire no less the determination of the Ethiopians to bind up their wounds and resume without delay the labors by which their country will again grow strong and healthy. You may rest assured therefore Mr. Minister, that in the performance of your important duties in the United States you will meet with the most sincere cooperation and good will on our part.

"I shall be grateful if you will convey to your Sovereign my deep appreciation of the cordial message which you have voiced, my pleasure at your arrival in our Capitol, and warm greetings and best wishes for His Imperial Majesty's personal happiness and for the prosperity of Ethiopia."

56a DEC ETHIOPIA

SELASSIE SAYS ETHIOPIA SEEKS JUSTICE INSTEAD OF REVENGE WHEN PEACE COMES

Christian Recorder

AUG 19 1943

By HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY HAILE SALASSIE

Emperor of Ethiopia

Philadelphia, Pa.

ADDIS ABABA.—Here in Ethiopia the news of Benito Mussolini's resignation was received with very great satisfaction.

It marks the complete collapse of all his hopes as the leader of victorious Fascist. Already it is raising men's hopes in enemy-occupied territories and it may well be the first sign of a rapid deterioration in the morale of the Axis forces everywhere.

The Duce's crimes have been many and serious. Having been one of his victims, Ethiopia sees in Mussolini's passing the beginning of the vindication of those forces of justice and humanity he has so brutally defied for 21 years. He bears a heavy responsibility for the many crimes committed under his order both in Ethiopia and Italy and outside his own country.

AUG 19 1943

Introduces Banditry

Mussolini was the first to introduce banditry methods into present day European politics. His crimes have been equally as heavy as those of Hitler. Mussolini, who did not hesitate to use poisonous gas through Badoglio (Marshal Pietro Badoglio, leader of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and Mussolini's successor as Italan premier) against defenseless people and order the wholesale massacre of an innocent population, should certainly not be permitted to end his days in safe retirement.

I have been asked if in the post-war international criminal court, if Ethiopia will ask to be permitted to pun[illegible] Mussolini. My reply is that however important it is that Mussolini should be punished, this is only the negative aspect of re-establishing the principles of international justice. Ethiopia is less interested in vengeance for the past than in justice for the future.

AUG 19 1943

Much More Imporant

It is much more important to Ethiopia to be given the opportunity to share the building and maintaining of international institutions which will prevent the rise of political bullies trampling on the rights of small nations. We have suffered too much not to be aware how necessary it is to cooperate in policies which will [illegible] respect for the rule of law among the nations.

AUG 19 1943

Mussolini's downfall only clears a path for the forces of justice to emerge. In itself it is not the guarantee that justice has triumphed. It is an opportunity, just as the downfall of Hitler and Japanese imperialism will offer an even greater opportunity, to refashion the foundation of our society with justice.

Ethiopia To Open Legation In U. S. Soon

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Identity of Chief Minister Is Not Revealed in D. C.

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Within the next month or two the Ethiopian government is expected to open its first legation here, a source in the state department disclosed unofficially last week. It was during the summer months that Yilma Deressa, vice minister for finance and delegate to the United Nations Food conference, intimated to the Associated Negro Press exclusively that his government was contemplating this move. At the time, Mr. Deressa revealed that he had secured estimates on three possible sites, but would not indicate where they were.

Ethiopia

The identity of the Ethiopian minister was withheld by the source of this latest information. It was said, however, that the person the Ethiopian government has in mind for the post has been approved by the United States government, but that the actual appointment awaited final action at Addis Ababa.

NOV 4 - 1943

The state department has already announced that the representatives of these countries which participated in the Hot Springs, Va., conferences will begin signing the document establishing the United Nations Food and Rehabilitation administration early in November, and that the first meeting of the council, its governing body, would be held in Atlantic City, on Nov. 15.

The expectation is that the Ethiopian government will have established its legation here on or about that time. John K. Gauldwell is the American minister in Addis Ababa.

NOV - 1943

There has been no further report regarding the desire of the republic of Liberia to open a legation here. While the project has not been abandoned, the original belief was that it would probably await the inauguration of W. V. S. Tubman, president-elect, in January.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

THE TABLE IS TURNED

Emperor Hallie Seassie of Ethiopia certainly has the laugh on Mussolini these days. A few years ago the bullying leader of Italian Fascism was over-running the Emperor's country, using every [illegible] of modern warfare against the helpless nations whose army had practically no mechanized war equipment. It was alright then to bomb and strafe everything and everybody.

But now that the might of the allied nations is turned on Italy, and Italians are being driven from their homes and in shell holes like rats, the table is turned and they yell like stuck pigs.

AUG 5 1943

You [illegible] do another fellow wrong and get away with it. Chickens do come home to roost.

Badoglio's Cabinet Deprives King Of Ethiopian and Albanian Titles

New York Times

New York, N. Y

DEC 1 1943

By The U

NAPLES, Nov. 30—Premier Pietro Badoglio's Government announced today that it had shorn King Victor Emmanuel of his titles of King of Albania and Emperor of Ethiopia and that it was putting into effect measures designed to purge fascist elements from its administration.

Under a program drawn up by Marshal Badoglio's Cabinet, all legislation enacted during Benito Mussolini's regime will be reviewed and all Fascists found guilty of suppressing individual liberties will be deemed unfit to exercise any political rights. The fascist militia will be suppressed and all appointments and promotions based on "fascist merit" will be annulled.

Persons charged with engaging in civil strife, committing acts of violence and collaborating with German troops and authorities after the signing of the armistice will be brought before military courts for trial. Persons dismissed by Mussolini's henchmen for political reasons will be returned to public office and cases of promotions granted or refused for political reasons will be re-examined.

The Cabinet expressed its gratitude to Marshal Badoglio for the part that he had played in the ouster of Mussolini and adopted a resolution addressed to the American Congress, thanking the United States for its friendship and anticipating further cooperation between the two countries.

NAPLES, Nov. 29 (Delayed) (AP)—The Committee of National Liberation, composed of delegates of six Italian political parties, voted non-confidence in Marshal Badoglio's Government tonight, called on King Victor Emmanuel to abdicate and demanded that Crown Prince Humbert renounce his rights to the throne.

Rightists, who had previously declined to commit themselves on the issue of the King, were represented on the committee, which announced support for a regency.

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Ethiopia Seeks Qualified Youths

SEP 6 1943

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—It is reported in certain circles here that the Ethiopian government is seeking qualified young Negroes, only those with degrees in education, economics and engineering, medical graduates and chemists, to come to Ethiopia to help rehabilitate that country.

It is reported that a number have signed to two-year contracts and are ready to leave as soon as transportation is arranged for them. Most of the men recruited in this area are Howard university graduates. It is an absolute requirement that persons hold degrees from recognized institutions before they will be considered for positions, according to the best information available.

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEP 6 1943

Ethiopia Recruiting Qualified Youths

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—(ANP)—It is reported in certain circles here that the Ethiopian government is seeking qualified young Negroes, only those with degrees in education, economics and engineering, medical graduates and chemists, to come to Ethiopia to help rehabilitate that country.

News

Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Appointment of Dr. W. A. Hunton as director of publications for the Council of African Affairs was announced in New York City last week by Dr. Max Yergan, executive director.

Dr. Hunton has been employed since 1926 in the department of English at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and has applied for a leave of absence in order to work with the council. He is a member of the national board of the National Negro Congress and has been for several years a leading figure in the Washington council of that organization. He is also well known in trade union circles in Washington, having been secretary-treasurer of the Council of United Negro Labor Leaders and a former president of Howard University local of the American Federation of Teachers.

In starting his work last week Dr. Hunton expressed himself as being happy to associate Paul Robeson, Max Yergan and other officers of the council in the important work they are doing for the cause of the liberation of the peoples of Africa, and in developing a better understanding among the American people, and particularly among organized labor, Negro and other progressive groups, of Africa's place in this global people's war and the global peace to follow.

U. S., Ethiopia Enter Into Pact

U. S. Department of State and representative of the Ethiopian government have completed and signed a mutual aid agreement similar to those which the American government has entered into with China, Russia, Great Britain and other powers.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Ethiopia's [illegible] signed the pact.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Because President Roosevelt feels[illegible] that the defense of Ethiopia is vital to the defense of the United States, the U. S. Department of State and representative of the Ethiopian government have completed and signed a mutual aid agreement similar to those which the American government has entered into with China, Russia, Great Britain and other powers.

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Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEP 6 1943

Ethiopians Get U. S. Technicians

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—A statement issued by Yilma Deressa, age. It is not likely that they will be above the draft chairman of the delegation of Ethiopia in the American armed forces or because there is a need in Ethiopia for skilled persons whose talents are more vital to the development of the country and its people.

Sometime ago Yilma Deressa was sent here to attend the united nations food conference, had indicated that they would have to be unfit for military duty in the event they return to their country short-ly.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

REEL 84

Refused Part On Allied Trial Board For War Criminals

NOV 13 1943

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

By GEORGE PADMORE, Courier London Correspondent)

LONDON—(Via Wireless)—The current parliamentary discussion concerning Abyssinia's place on the United Nations commissions investigating war criminals confirms my warnings that certain reactionary political circles are trying to protect Badoglio and other former Mussolini henchmen who are presently jumping on the Anglo-American bandwagon as a means of escaping vengeance from the Abyssinians.

When Ben Riley, Laborite member of parliament, asked why the Abyssinians were excluded from the commission, Foreign Office spokesman Richard Law replied:

"Generally speaking, United Nations policy is that only those nations associated with the Italian question in the beginning should be members of the commission. The Ethiopian government was informed at the time negotiations began and offered no comment."

PRO-ETHIOPIAN QUERY

Another Laborite, Emanuel Shinwell, said:

"In view of the poison gas outrage by the Italians against the Abyssinians, would it not be an act of justice to hand over the Italian criminals to the Ethiopians?" Law replied:

"That was a different war."

SUPPORT FOR BADOGLIO

Sir Herbert William Dichard, Tory, coming to the rescue of Badoglio's gang, remarked:

"On what war fronts are Ethiopian troops now engaged in capturing any Italian war criminals?" To this Shinwell replied:

"Give them a chance."

URGED "WAR CRIMINALS" DEFINED

Law made no reply when Reginald Sorensen, still another Laborite, asked whether—in view of these obvious difficulties and embarrassments being caused the British government—Parliament could not have some clear definition of a war criminal.

Some Londoners do not consider Badoglio and his crew war criminals, applying the definition only to Nazi leaders.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

ETHIOPIANS AIDED BY QUAKER UNIT

OCT 10 1943

ADDIS ABABA—Quakers of the Friends Ambulance Unit are trying to arouse the interest of the Ethiopians so they will carry on the good work of the unit when it is withdrawn. The detachment has been in Ethiopia ever since the Italian evacuation. One handyman is secretary, anthithesist, pharmacist, mechanic, nursing instructor and Amharic signwriter. Another treats 100 patients in his clinic and visits others too ill to come to the clinic. An outbreak of small-

Selassie Irked, Declares,

Defender

AUG 14 1943

Badoglio Is Fascist Tool

Chicago, Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON.—Warning that Mussolini must not be allowed to escape punishment for his crimes, Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, this week, declared:

"In Ethiopia, where we, among other nations, suffered particularly from the consequences of Mussilini's contempt for the claims of justice and humanity, we have greater cause than most to rejoice that he has made his exit in disgrace, and with him should disappear every form of fascist policy.

"Mussolini is now replaced by Badoglio. Badoglio is the man who carried out Mussolini's orders to use poison gas against my people. In declaring that war continues, Badoglio pursues his former master's policy.

"To have got rid of Mussolini without getting rid of fascist tendencies, would be little gain for lovers of freedom."

Eight African editors, headed by Benjamin Azikewi, former professor of political science at Lincoln university, Pennsylvania, representing the West African Nationalist press at Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast of Nigeria, have arrived in London.

The delegation is guest of the British Council, a semi-governmental organization designed to sell the British way of lfife to natives and foreigners. The Africans will tour Britain, seeing the Empire's military might and meeting leading colonial officials to discuss post-war African economic, political and social reforms in relation to the Atlantic Charter.

Reviews Grand Parade

NOV 14 1943

Selassie Renews Pledge To Allied Nations' Cause

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE PADMORE
Our London Correspondent

LONDON—(Censored)—Aug. 12—Responding to President Roosevelt's appeal to the Allied Nations, Ethiopia joined for the first time in the celebration of United Nations Day with grand parades of the new Abyssinian Army through the main streets of Addis, followed by a religious service at St. George's Cathedral of the Coptic church.

This information was cabled to Professor Ayalla Gabre, the Ethiopian Minister in London.

The Emperor surrounded by members of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps, Cabinet Ministers, and other high military, civil and religious leaders, took the salute before the Royal Palace.

The flags of the United Nations which were carried at the head of the procession, were each saluted as they passed before the Emperor's stand.

After the military ceremony, Haile Selassie broadcast from the parade ground a speech reaffrming his country's determination to support the struggle of the United Nations until final victory over all the Axis Powers.

BELGIUM APPOINTS REPRESENTATIVE

The latest Allied State to appoint a diplomatic representative at Addis Ababa, is the Free Belgian Government in London.

In welcoming Monsieur Harold Leeman, the Emperor said: "It is with pleasure that we welcome you today as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Kingdom of Belgium.

"The diplomatic relations between our two governments have always been cordial, and we are happy that it has been possible after an interval of seven years to renew them."

African Empire May Be Pawn Dangled Before The Italians

Amsterdam Star-News

New York, N. Y.

SEP 18

Since the "unconditional surrender" of Italy does not call upon the Italians to wage war against their former Axis partners, the question of the "pay off" for Italian participation in a war against Hitler and Tojo is timely. The Italians were intimidated out of the war by United Nations' bombs and the threats of invasion, and induced to lay down arms by suave diplomats and behind-the-scenes fixers who, it is believed offered the Italians special consideration for making an Allied invasion of Hitler's European fortress a not too bloody and difficult job. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill even beamed their appeals for Italian help against Hitler.

SEP 18 1943

Across the stage of the Mediterranean theatre move the shadows of Haile Selassie, Benito Mussolini, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Josef Stalin, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts and, perhaps, New York's Archbishop Francis J. Spellman; and the most important problem of all, the access to raw materials for the factories of industrialized Europe.

While Ethiopia may not be returned to the new Italy, because the astute Emperor Haile Selassie has again beaten British imperialists to the draw, it seems a certainty that the return of the Italian Empire in Africa will be the price of inducement offered to the Italian politicians for their full support in a war against Hitler. Britain, it should be recalled, did recognize the so-called Italian conquest of Ethiopia, and even Churchill has intimated that had the Italians kept out of the war, their East African Empire, the hub of which was Ethiopia, would not have been molested. Even now, when so much is being said about the new democratic order and the Atlantic Charter, Ethiopia is held by Britain as a protectorate, with extra-territorial rights thrown in.

Using a loan of about $12,000,000 which the country and the emperor needed badly, Britain imposed a one-sided two-year treaty upon the recently re-enthroned emperor, placed British judges on Ethiopian courts, and administration advisers drawn from the British colonial service; military officials to train and direct the Ethiopian Army and British top men to run the police force. But there is likely to be serious discussion concerning Ethiopia's boundaries after the war, because the British are not agreed that the present land area under the emperor's rule should be ruled by him. They would have him govern a smaller empire.

However, if the fall of Il Duce, the unconditional surrender of Italy and any promises made to induce Italy to join the ranks of the United Nations leave Ethiopian sovereignty in fact, it is because the emperor took bold steps and became a member of the United Nations. In addition, he worked out diplomatic recognition with Britain, and had his empire recognized by the Soviet Government. The United States, which had not recognized the Italian conquest of the country, has exchanged ministers with Haile Selassie. These are the pillars which are most likely to keep Ethiopia an independent nation after the war, but the rapacious imperial policy of Great Britain must be watched, lest the "United States of Africa" idea of Smuts does not set a new movement in motion to turn Africa over to the rule of South Africa

THE "LION OF JUDAH" SEES BENITO MUSSOLINI FALL

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Pompous Italy Laughed At Ethiopia Ruler Years Ago

By MABE KOUNTZE

Ethiopia's "Lion of Judah" must this day be sipping his African coffee with satisfaction. Benito Mussolini, the man some knew as "Il Duce" of Italy, has thrown out of power, his 21 year Roman reign ingloriously ended. African Ethiopia meanwhile continues on, stronger than ever.

Laughed At Ethiopia

King Haile Selassi must on occasion settle back upon his throne and think back over the years when he attempted to make the world of fascist ter-

rors that threatened all mankind. In those sad days of the so called civilized people of the world only laughed at the African king as the "savage-slave of Italy." We laughed at Mussolini's own scn as the "little King" from Abyssinia. With glee each time he dropped the funny man with the umbrella." We swallowed Italian propaganda justifying the conquest of Ethiopia as a "savage-slave" nation. We published October of 1935, eight years ago, which finds Signor Mussolini as the greatest czized man of all Caesars. We didn't care too much when Roberto Forges - Davanzati, was dethroned by Mussolini and forced to travel unhappy exile, his royal family seeking to justify Italy's short long stranger, bewildered, stunned and lived conquest of Ethiopia. The Yes, Ethiopia's Lion of Judah" must this day be sipping It has no more sense than the codes of honor and decency of African coffee with smack-South's reasons given for sub-nevertheless portrayed as a lily g satisfaction. For he is now jugating colored Americans. white angel without sin. The fely back on his throne and For example, eight years ago world was told that Italy conis man Mussolini has fallen Signor Forges - Davanzatiquered Ethiopia to educate and ruin. A miracle? Perhaps. spread the poinson propagandamorally uplift the Africans. that all Ethiopians were beast-Today we can more fully aply savages while Italy (whichpreciate the lies and hypocrisy

Lesson For South

Every race-baiting, superior- stabbed France in the back of Fascistic "logic" whether it y-preaching person in the ambraced all the crimes of theomes from Italy or Atlanta, nited States, especially those Nazis, used the Pope for a Georgia. Dixieland, ought to profit by shield, and smashed all the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

56a-1943

Baltimore, Maryland
Afro-American

Ethiopia Seeks Degree Youths to Rebuild Country

WASHINGTON (ANP)—According to a report here, the Ethiopian Government is seeking qualified young colored persons with degrees in education economics and engineering medical graduates and chemists to come to Ethipia to help rehabilitate that country.

It is reported that a number have been signed to two-year contracts and are ready to leave as soon as transportation is available. Most of the men recruited in this area are Howard University graduates.

Ethiopia Says "No" To Italy

Norfolk, Virginia
Journal and Guide

Refuses To Accept Former Enemy As Co-Belligerent

LONDON, Eng.—Ethiopia, now an ally of the United Nations in the fight against the Axis, will refuse to grant Italy the status of a co-belligerent, Emperor Haile Selassie, restored to the throne after the British conquest of Italian East Africa in 1941, announced in a cable dispatch from Addis Ababa to the London News Chronicle last week.

Mindful of the unprovoked devastation wrought by Italian soldiers upon his peaceful nation in 1935, the emperor said:

"Italy acknowledged her defeat and has readiness to submit to the terms of peace inspired by the dictates of justice. Italy cannot be considered other than an enemy as long as the conditions of peace have not been agreed upon, much less can she be considered as a co-belligerent in the present war.

"We refuse to admit that the nation which, through treachery and cowardice in 1935 and again in 1940, of her own volition, declared war upon her peace neighbors, can at a moment's notice claim the status of a co-belligerent."

OCT 23 1943

GREEK GOVERNMENT

Officials of the Greek government in exile are also reported to

(Continued on page 2)



HAILE SELASSIE

have refused to accept Italy as an active war ally.

Many instances of alleged brutality by Italian soldiers cited during the invasion of Greece under the Mussolini regime prompts the reluctance of the Greeks to accept Italy as a war partner.

The Greeks put up an unexpected resistance to the invasion and delayed final surrender for many months.

King Victor Emanuel of Italy, formerly known as "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia," has been ordered to drop the latter title in view of recent developments in Italy's war status and the restoration of Haile Selassie's kingdom.

King Zog of Albania, now in exile in London, where he was forced to flee by the Italian invasion of his kingdom declined to comment upon the announcement of Allied acceptance of Italy as a co-belligerent, but expressed his disappointment that his country had been "left out" the United Nations.

ETHIOPIA

CHINA SPEAKS

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier

Ethiopians Should Be Allowed to Punish Benito Mussolini

BY LIU LIANG-MO

THE DOWNFALL of Mussolini has proved that the Axis partners are cowards. They are "brave" when they are invading other people's territory. They are "courageous" when they are massacring helpless women and children and scorching other people's earth. But when their own territory is being threatened, they just throw up their hands, roll in dust and yell "Quarter!"

Hitler and Tojo will do the same cowardly act if we bring the war to Germany and Japan.



Mr. Liu Liang-Mo

The whereabouts of Mussolini, up to the time of this writing, is still a mystery. Most of the reports implied that he is being imprisoned by the Italian authorities. Apparently, Mussolini is still alive. The "Great Duce" hasn't even got the guts to kill himself — that coward!

What are we going to do with Mussolini? Some gentlemen don't seem to know. May we suggest that we should give Mussolini to the people of Ethiopia? They will know exactly what to do with him.

HANDLING ITALY WILL SET PATTERN

What are we going to do with Italy? The Chinese and all the peoples of the world are rather interested in the question. Will our American and British allies let the House of Savoy and militarists like Badoglio remain in power in Italy? Or will they let the Italian people set up a real democratic government of their own? The Anglo-American dealing with Italy will be the pattern to follow in the dealings with Nazi Germany and Japan after they are defeated.

TO US, there is not much difference between Mussolini and King Emanuel and Gen. Badoglio, who ordered his troops to use mustard gas on the Ethiopians; and King Emanuel did not hesitate to announce himself as the Emperor of Ethiopia. They are all murderers and they should be punished as such. To us, the Japanese Emperor is just as guilty as Gen. Tojo because the emperor sanctioned the Japanese invasion of China, and he is the puppet head behind which all the evils are hidden. No matter what their names and positions are, they are fascists just the same, and they should all be overthrown.

PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN

One encouraging factor in the Italian situation is that the Italian people have spoken. Italian people in Milan and Turin are demanding peace and a break with Nazi Germany. This voice is going to rise higher and higher. The same thing will happen in Germany and Japan.

THE DOWNFALL of Mussolini is brought over by the Allied attack on Sicily and Italy, and the uprising of the Italian people, not by the maneuvering of the House of Savoy or General Badoglio. Mussolini is finished; but Italian fascism is still there, embodied in King Emanuel and General Badoglio.

WANT ITALIANS TO JOIN WITH ALLIES

The Italian fascists want a "negotiated peace." They are asking for non-occupation and the privilege to remain "neutral." Imagine their nerve to ask for such a peace after they have killed and enslaved millions of people and invaded so many nations in Africa and Europe. The bloodstain of the innocent people on their boots is still fresh. And now they have the nerve to ask for a "negotiated peace."

"Unconditional surrender!" That is our answer to them.

NOT ONLY do we want Italy to break away from Nazi Germany, but also want the Italian people to join with us in fighting against Germany.

The Chinese are also interested in the post-war world. On July 12, General Chiang Kai-shek made his most important pronouncement on post-war policy. He recommended:

"First, this war should not be concluded in a 'negotiated peace.' (Therefore, no "negotiated peace" with Italy.)

"Secondly, the future peace should be a peace seeking the emancipation of the entire mankind.

"Thirdly, the United Nations should set up at the earliest moment the machinery for the winning of the peace as well as the efficient prosecution of the war.

"Fourthly, to safeguard international justice and collective security, and to insure the successful functioning or democratic government after the war, there must be a post-war world organization with the solid backing of an international force."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Ethiopia Views Mussolini, Rome

"As Seen From Addis Ababa" a significant editorial in last Friday's New York Times. It is reproduced because it deals so well with the turning of the tables in Rome seven years after the Ethiopian emperor fled his capital and took refuge in England.—Editor.

As Seen From Addis Ababa

Yesterday, on Mussolini's sixtieth birthday anniversary, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was happy. The Lion of Judah had prevailed over the Jackal of the Tiber. While all Europe buzzed with "Where Is Mussolini?" Emperor Selassie celebrated the ejected Duce's birthday. And there was much to celebrate. The Emperor of Ehtiopia was the first sovereign to be driven from his throne by the incubus of Fascism, and he was the first to regain it.

A sad day in the Emperor's life was July 29, 1936. Mussolini was celebrating his fifty-third birthday, jubilantly. His King, thanks to the Duce, had just recently added the title of Emperor of Ethiopia Mussolini, in 1936, had hitched his chariot to Mars and set a winning pace. In contrast, the former King of Kings was the lowliest "also ran." The frail, sad-eyed and bearded Emperor was a fugitive from Addis Ababa. He was a pathetic exile in London. He sold his silver to aid Ethiopian refugees. He was at his lowest and knew the taste of wormwood. He was the pre-Munich shadow that lengthened and foretold coming events.

The delight of cartoonists, he cut a bizarre figure. Dressed in his black cape, wearing tight white trousers and European shoes, he was like a ghost that haunted the halls of the League of Nations. He was a moral gadfly. He embarrassed the Western world by pleading for justice. But Mussolini was in season to be reckoned with. Had he not defied the League, which had had the temerity to declare Italy the aggressor in the quarrel with Ehtiopia? When the League imposed sanctions, had not Mussolini laughed and trumpeted the might of his re-born navy? Definitely, Mussolini was at perihelion. Haile was at the nadir.

Time heals all ills, corrects most errors. On May 10, 1941, Emperor Selassie had his empire back. On that day he ordered that the sculptured Roman eagle standing above the doorway of his palace should be beheaded. That stone eagle, the symbol of Fascist might, had roosted on his palace during the occupancy of the Italian viceroy. Fittingly the edict ordering the decapitation of the eagle was one of the first that the conquering Lion of Judah issued. And where was Mussolini with the turning of the tables now?

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Ethiopia

Recruits Young Men

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — It is reported that a number of persons hold degrees in education, economics and engineering recognized institutions and are ready to leave as soon as transportation is available. Most of the men recruited in this area are Howard University graduates. They will be considered for positions according to their qualifications and are ready to help rehabilitate that country. It is reported that a number have been signed to two-year contracts here that the Ethiopia government is seeking qualified people, only before they will be con

ETHIOPIA REMEMBERS

Defender — Chicago, Ill

Ethiopia's repudiation of the Anglo-American deal with Marshal Pietro Badoglio of Italy may effect no immediate change in the political plans of the United Nations. It should serve as a reminder of the murderous days when Italian Fascism ran wild in Ethiopia in complete disregard of international obligations, of decency and humanity. Who can forget the massacre on February 16, 1935, during which 15,000 innocent young Ethiopians lost their lives in Addis Ababa by orders of Marshal Badoglio?

While military expediency may have dictated the course which the Allies took in giving co-belligerent status to Italy, there are moral obligations, even in war, that cannot be transgressed without much injury to the faith of the people engaged in the present crusade. It seems to us that a defeated Italy can best expiate her sins by purging the Fascist madmen who initiated this painful era of wanton destruction and death. For, the invasion of Ethiopia was the first positive warning that Fascism was on the march and that its progress would not be arrested until the liberty loving people of the world had become involved in a deadly struggle for the preservation of human dignity and freedom.

That Badoglio was high in the Fascist Council is incontestable. Internal intrigue and the disastrous failure of the Italian campaign in Greece brought him into disfavor. He was nonetheless wedded to the Mussolinian pattern of conquest and to the basic concept of unrestrained imperialism for the sheer glory of a greater Roman Empire.

If he disavows the Fascist credo today, it is because a combination of circumstances left him dangling between a political faith which is no longer wise to affirm and a superficial renunciation that guarantees his personal security. The logic of events dictated the latter course.

But what of the moral effect of such a deal? Will other international gangsters be permitted to escape punishment merely by renouncing their foul deeds? Are we entering into another era of appeasement? These are important questions. Much of the nature of the peace which is to come will be determined by consideration of these issues.

Doubtless, Emperor Haile Selassie's unequivocal repudiation of the Anglo-American pact with Badoglio stems from a suspicion that other back-stage deals which may compromise the future of our democracy are in the making.

Defender

Chicago, Ill

BENITO MUSSOLINI

The law of retribution took its rightful, though belated course this week when blustering and blundering Benito Mussolini was forced to resign as Premier of Italy. Eight years ago he ordered his Black-shirts to attack the peaceful Kingdom of Ethiopia. History will long remember how the Fascist hordes slaughtered unmercifully defenseless men, women and children of the 4,000-year-old African Empire, and how Il Duce's own son expressed a sadistic joy in the bombing raids which he conducted on helpless Ethiopian civilians in Adowa, Adigrat and Aksum.

It was Mussolini's inordinate desire for power that started a tragic series of assaults on world freedom. He dreamed of a reconstructed Roman Empire on the ashes of free and smaller peoples. He was more ambitious than all the Pro-consuls and Ceasars that Rome has ever produced. He was a madman who used the state and the equally demented Fascist aggregation that followed him in the bloody execution of his diabolical design.

This is the man who in 1935 conquered Ethiopia and forced Emperor Haile Selassie to abandon his historic throne and seek refuge in England. But today Selassie is back in Addis Ababa after having reconquered his royal throne, while Mussolini is forced into exile by his own people. How fate can change the course of human history!

POWER POLITICS ON ETHIOPIA

Defender — Chicago, Ill

Into the vague, confused and muddled diplomacy surrounding the status of Italy and Ethiopia in the post-war world has come a new voice to further botch the Mediterranean situation. It is that of Count Carlo Sforza, who is supposed to represent the democratic elements in Italy.

Count Sforza is unquestionably sponsored for top man in Italy by British and American interests who see in him the hope for preventing any people's upsurge as the backwash of fascism's overthrow.

Exactly where Count Sforza stands as far as the future of Italy's colonial empire is concerned was openly revealed last week with his statement in Naples staking a claim at this early date to Italy's colonial possessions in Africa but grudgingly acceding that perhaps Ethiopia and Albania should be given independence.

Sforza's stand is a sordid climax to a disgraceful Allied record in Ethiopia, which was the first nation in the world to feel the iron hand of Axis fascism. It began at Geneva where with the lone exception of the Soviet Union, the League of Nations cast Ethiopia to the fascist wolves. It continued in the shabby treatment for Emperor Haile Selassie during his exile. Then when Ethiopia was retaken from the Italians by Ethiopian troops led by the British, the same raw deal was still in order. Despite the restoration of Selassie to the throne, Ethiopia is virtually a British colony.

With the overthrow of Mussolini, there seems to be no sign yet that Allies —at least Britain and America—are taking any steps to guarantee future freedom for Ethiopia. Marshal Badoglio blatantly retains the title of "Duke of Addis Ababa" and broadcasts this title over a radio station under Allied control. Leaders in the Badoglio government such as Professor Adolfo Omadeo, rector of Naples university, proposes that Italian mandates be granted over Ethiopia and Albania. Then comes the so-called liberal Italian spokesman, Count Sforza, to make colonial claims.

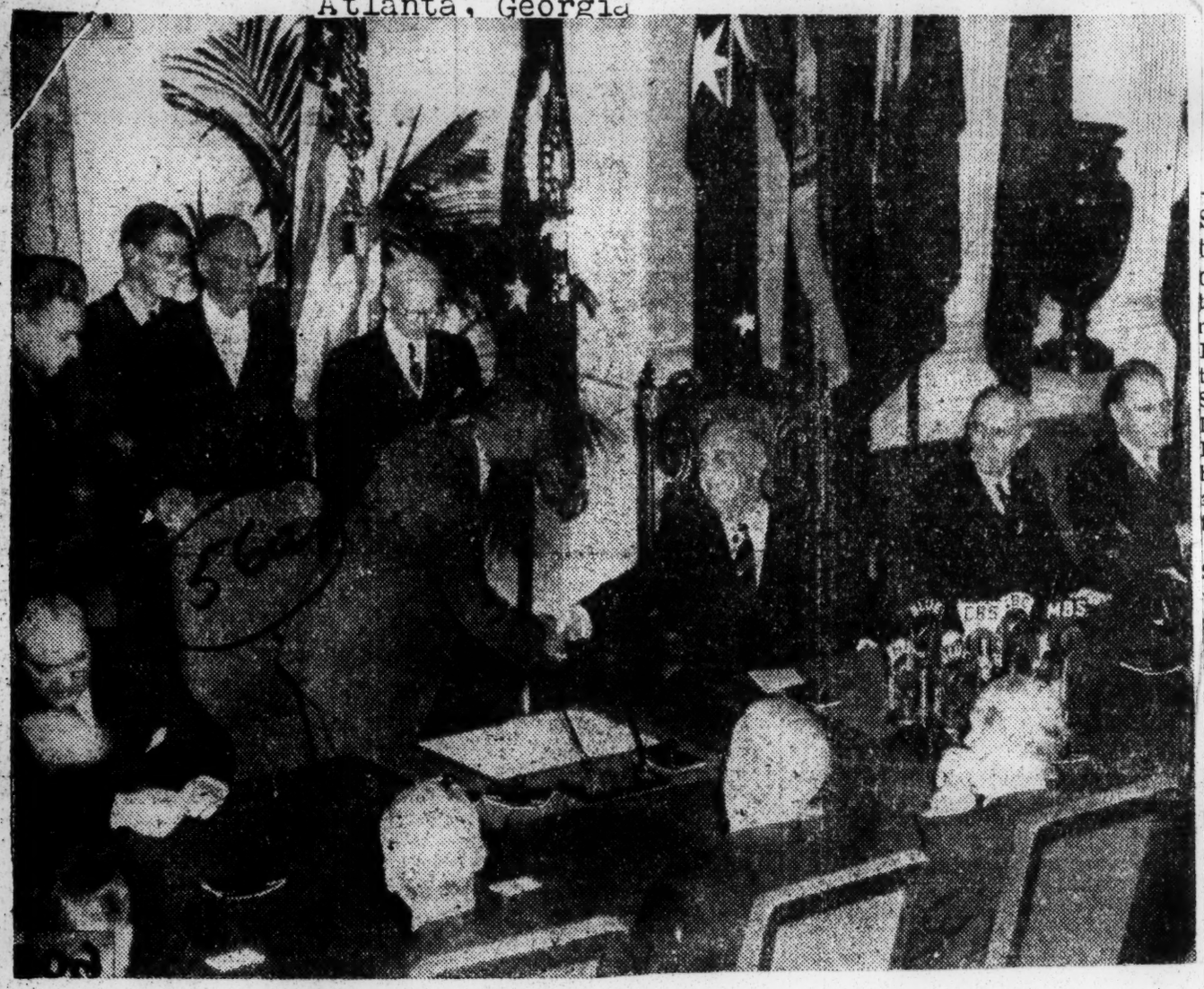
It would seem that appeasement and imperialism still thrive and that the Four Freedoms have been subverted in the first instance the United Nations have had to prove the sincerity of their war aims.

Power politics is evidently still in the saddle and wise Emperor Haile Selassie seemingly knows how to play the game. His move last week in dispatching to Moscow his top-ranking diplomat, Foreign Minister Lorenzo Taezaz is obviously designed to woo the all-powerful Soviet Union to Ethiopia's support in diplomatic jockeying. Selassie has recognized in the Soviet Union the one hope for winning genuine independence for small nations.

His move is not only a tribute to his sagacity and wisdom but also a recognition that Russia today is holding high the torch of freedom for oppressed people the world over. More and more minority peoples are looking to the Soviets for salvation from the wolves of imperialism again hungry for loot and plunder now that victory is within Allied grasp.

Liberia Representative Signs UNRRA Pact

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



WALTER F. WALKER, Liberian Counsel General at New York, shakes hands with President Roosevelt before signing the agreement establishing the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (OWI) the ceremony of signature in the East Room of the White House November 9. Paul Henri Spaak, Belgium Minister of Foreign Affairs, is shown at Mr. Walker's right, while George Summerlin (standing with glasses) is shown behind Walker. Sir Owen Dixon Australian Minister, and Sr. Dr. D. Luis Fernando Guachalla, Ambassador of Bolivia, are shown at the President's left. The Viscount Halifax (hand to face) sits in front of the President. (Official OWI Photo.)

NOV 14 1943

NOV 14 1943

White Ark. Columnist Sheds Light On Liberia

Defender
Chicago, Ill

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP)—Eleven years ago Miss Lois Shelton, white missionary of the Church of the Assembly of God, bade a sad goodbye to "the white man's graveyard," the name that has been given to the Republic of Liberia, situated on the west coast of Africa, between Sierra Leone and the Ivory coast. It was in the back country of this Liberia that Miss Shelton conducted her work of fighting against disease and striving to introduce the Christian religion to the natives.

Miss Shelton and Miss Anna Stafsholt, a friend and co-worker, who joined her in 1938, are now studying at the John Brown university at Siloam Springs, Ark., with the hope that they will learn much which will be of use to them in a return trip to the republic.

Katherine Murdoch Davis, a columnist for the Arkansas Gazette, last Sunday in a story titled "Arkansas in Liberia" about the work of these two missionaries, also presented some interesting facts about Liberia and its back country.

Cites Name Origin

Her story recalls the fact that the name Liberia comes from the Latin liber (free) which establishes a close connection between the history of the country on the African coast and the principle of freedom. Liberia was founded as a colony of free black people by the American Colonization society in 1820.

Long before the institution of slavery was abolished in America, there were many who deplored it. These people did all they could to help individual slaves gain their emancipation. Some slaves were set free by philanthropic owners; others worked in their spare times and accumulated enough money to buy their way to Canada, where they became free automatically as soon as their feet touched British-owned soil. It was felt that these people would be happier if they could have a country of their own. There was still plenty of unappropriated space in the less desirable part of Africa, the dark continent from which they or their ancestors had been forcibly kidnaped. Accordingly, Liberia was founded in 1820.

The early colonists had many troubles, for few, if any, of them had come from this part of the country or were used to its climate and conditions, but in spite of disease and death they clung on to their dreams. In 1847 Liberia was declared an independent country, and in the following year its independence was recognized by Britain and France.

Liberian pioneers brought the English language with them when they came from America. They brought also the democratic form of government modeled on the American constitution and the Christian religion.

Contrary to the above description of Independent Liberia, Miss Davis pictures the inland country where Miss Shelton worked as a back country where few travelers penetrate, a country of pathless fever-ridden forests where the means of locomotion are chairs slung on long poles carried by native porters.

Recalls FDR's Visit

In relating the facts concerning the history and development of the country, the columnist also recalls the prominence in which the country has figured in recent news.

President Roosevelt paid the Negro republic a visit soon after his conference with Churchill at Dakar. The strategy of global war has required that American troops be stationed there. Among these are Negro troops, many of them from Arkansas. It is said that many of these American Negroes are favorably impressed by Liberia and hope to return after the war is over.

According to Miss Shelton, the news item reports, President Barclay of Liberia well deserves the friendship that President Roosevelt has shown him for he has been sincere and practical in his efforts to help the people of Liberia.

Miss Shelton and Miss Stafsholt describe the authorities of the Negro-ruled country, as "very kind and accommodating," but add, "so long as we remembered that it is their country."

DEC 6 1943

DEC 6 1943

LIBERIA'S PRESIDENT HAD A CHANCE TO TELL CONGRESS ABOUT BLACK MAN'S PLACE IN WORLD CONFLICT, BUT DIDN'T

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

(James A. Hamlett, Jr.)

Edwin C. Barclay, president of Liberia, the only Negro Republic in the world visited the United States as an official guest of this Government. He came in answer to President Roosevelt's invitation. While here he was a guest at the White House. Pomp and splendor marked the occasion. All official courtesies were accorded President Barclay which is the custom of this Government when Presidents, Kings, Rulers and other Diplomats visit here. The entertainment of Barclay broke all precedence in the United States where a person of the Negro race was involved.

President Barclay was granted the courtesy of speaking before both the House of Representatives and the Senate, the first time in the history of this country that a Negro had the opportunity to speak before the most august law-making bodies in the world. . .

It was expected that a few race hating southerners wouldn't listen to him, but still the black people of the United States and around the world expected a message from President Barclay. But he failed. The speech he made could have been delivered by any high school student.

It was a great opportunity for a Black President to tell the law-makers of the greatest nation in the world of the Black Man's plight and interest in the great world conflict. A speech of that type was expected and would have had great weight. When Churchill spoke, the world listened and heard something, but when Barclay spoke it was a joke. . . I would like for the same opportunity to be accorded some of our leaders like Walter White, Judge Hastie, Bishop J. A. Bray, A. Phillip Randolph, Attorney Earl Dickerson, Bishop J. A. Gregg and others. . . Congress would hear something and learn something. There wouldn't be any fancy prancing around, kid-glove stuff.

President Barclay's visit was a great inspiration. . . Nothing can be said about the way he was entertained. . . But I can't see how a man of his training, experience and executive genius could miss the ONE opportunity for the Black people of the world. . . The inspiration of the occasion would have forced a speech from my feeble lips.

56a-1943

Liberia

Praise Accorded Late Founder Who Copied BTW's Plan

MAR 6 1943 The Pittsburgh Courier Pitts b'ugH PA. MAR 6 1943

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
Courier War Correspondent

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, Africa, Feb. 25 — "Midway across the river, water sucking at the coffin, and one of the pallbearers stumbled . . ."

The youthful speaker, in the style of a true dramatist, paused momentarily. Before him was a sea of faces—visitors and students attending the annual commencement of the Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute. The locale was the village of Kakata, Republic of Liberia.

SPELLBOUND AUDIENCE

On every face the speaker read consuming interest, as if all were waiting to hear what had happened to the coffin. Pending his momentous revelation, the roomy auditorium became hushed and still. Suspense hung heavily in the drowsy African sunshine which filtered slantwise through some of the windows. A stranger would have found it hard to believe that the valedictorian, a 14-year-old youngster wholy had worked his way through the school's four-year course, was dwelling on an incident more or less familiar to his audience.

There was no room for doubt—there couldn't have been—as to what had happened to the body of James Longstreet Sibley, the school's white founder, on that eventful afternoon in 1929. Thirteen years had elapsed since the date of that mournful procession through the swollen waters of the Du River to the hills of Kakata where the school is now located.

ACHIEVEMENTS WELL KNOWN

There had been other commencement days and other graduating classes. There had been other valedictorians who had told how eager hands had gone to the aid of the pallbearers in the nick of time. Moreover, the life and sacrifices of Dr. Sibley had been recounted so many times before that on the campus, at least, it had become a living tradition. And even if there were those in the audience with sluggish memories, it was inconceivable that they could have overlooked the concrete vault and headstone which a grateful community had erected to the memory of a nephew of General Longstreet, of Civil War fame, at the school's main entrance.

It was left to the present white principal of the school, Dr. Revington Lyman Embree, who has been in charge of the institution since 1939, to explain such remarkable absorption. "I note it every year," he said later in his study. "It always gives me fresh inspiration. After watching these people at our annual exercises I have come to the conclusion that the highest reward we can attain for service is to be remembered gratefully. I am sure Dr. Sibley would have felt amply repaid if he could have seen the glow on these faces this afternoon."

NATIVE GEORGIAN

Dr. Sibley was a native of Georgia. At periods in his career, he was a teacher in manual training in the Philippine Islands, a professor in sociology at the University of Georgia, and was largely instrumental in starting the first 400 Rosenwald schools throughout the south.

He came to West Africa originally to conduct an educational survey for the British Government. When the Methodist church appointed an educational committee on Liberia, he was selected as contact man. That was in 1925.

COPIED TUSKEGEE

Dr. Sibley soon became convinced that Liberia's economy was necessarily agrarian. As a result, he recommended an extensive educational program in agriculture and allied trades. It was his idea to establish a school in Liberia along the pattern of Tuskegee Institute, the famous school founded in Alabama by Dr. Booker T. Washington, most famous, perhaps, of America's ex-slaves.

Charles Dunbar Burgess King, who was then in office as President of Liberia, acceded readily to the plan and donated 1,000 acres as a site. But the Methodist Board, already burdened with heavy commitments in China, India, Africa and other quarters of the globe, hesitated to embark on such a venture.

SOUGHT PHILANTROPIC AID

Dr. Sibley then turned for aid to the late Oilvia Phelps Stokes, of the famous American philanthropic family. The noted dowager, recalling that the Liberian flag had been designed in the Stokes household, agreed to donate $25,000 to start the school provided the Methodist Board would match the sum.

While the board was deliberating this offer, Dr. Sibley died in Monrovia, Capital of Liberia, during an epidemic of yellow fever. His will, when read, stipulated that his entire life savings of $5,000 should be donated to the vet unestablished school and that his body should be interred on its campus. Hence the necessity for the tortuous funeral procession through the Du River.

Dr. Sibley's magnanimity and idealism touched the hearts of all his friends. The Methodist Board was overwhelmingly impressed. In a unanimous resolution, the condition of the Stokes' offer was met in full and the Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute was launched at last.

The school's physical properties are now valued at approximately $750,000. Included is a modern fireproof dormitory with accommodations for 100 boys, a modern trades building, an administration and academic building, the residence of the principal, an electric plant, a saw mill, and a number of faculty residences.

Native youths from the Liberian hinterland, the majority of whom has mastered nothing but tribal dialects, are started toward useful careers with as little as five dollars. By dividing their school work into academic and work hours, they earn enough to keep abreast of current school costs. When summer arrives, they have their choice of working on the school's farm or for outside employers.. In either case they earn enough to pay the costs of the next academic year.

Like Dr. Sibley, the current principal of the school, Dr. Embree, has spent long years in Africa, always in an educational capacity. From 1924 until 1935 he was president of the College of West Africa in Monrovia, another Methodist project. In 1937 he became educational adviser to the Liberian Government, and in 1939 he assumed his present post.

He, too, is convinced that the future of Liberia is based on an agrarian economy He says the greatest need of the Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute is for modern farm implements and modern industrial machinery and tools. Another welcome addition to the schools' properties would be a girls' dormitory. Although the annual enrollment has reached a high of 110, there were only four girls in last year's matriculating class, due to lack of facilities. "The women of Liberia," he said pointedly, "want to march into the future with their men. We must help them."

Two Presidents Chat About War

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia



President Rosevelt is seen here discussing wartime problems of the important Negro republic with Liberia's President Barclay at a luncheon in the officers' mess hall at Roberts Field near Monrovia, the capital.

PRESIDENT BARCLAY SHOWS THE WAY

So much has been said against Liberia (and not without justification) that it is high time for something to be said in her favor. Pittsburgh Courier

The opportunity presents itself with the report from the little West African republic that former Supreme Court Justice William V. Tubman has been elected President to succeed Edwin J. Barclay, who has been President since 1931. MAY 15 1943 Pittsburgh Pa

In a world in which leaders of states are showing an increasing desire to stay on the throne and hold power as long as possible, the President of a Negro republic adheres to the letter and spirit of the constitution of his country and gracefully steps down to make way for fresh blood.

It is true that President Tubman is a prominent member of the small group of men who control Liberia and among whom the presidency has been periodically circulated, and that he has long been Mr. Barclay's protege, but the fact remains that he was elected in an orderly election held at the required time, and that Mr. Barclay has retired gracefully from office.

It would have been as simple for Mr. Barclay to have remained perpetual President as it has been for Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Chiang Kai-Shek, Franco and Vargas to remain dictators, but he declined.

Liberia has been an independent state for a century, and during this time, only one President has been killed in office and none has sought to prolong his stay in the Executive Mansion.

We submit that this is some kind of a record.

That Liberian Visit

THAT the present war is greatly heightening the interest of the powerful nations of the world in the African continent is being continuously proved by events taking place day by day and by the speeches made from time to time by responsible statesmen. But, so far, nothing that has yet happened has proved this as much as the visit paid by President F. Delano Roosevelt of the United States of America, to President Edwin Barclay, of the Republic of Liberia, in West Africa.

This visit will ever remain a landmark in the history of the African nation for it creates a noble record. Not only was President Roosevelt received by President Barclay with whom he had lunch, but the two rulers had a long discussion Such an event must fill every soaspiring African with pride, for to them, the Republic of Liberia stands as an emblem and a successful experiment in the possibility of self-Government by Africans. It is perhaps just right that such a visit should be made by the President of the United States of America, in West Africa. This is which nation is the godfather to the African Republic,

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and the two nations owe each other the reciprocal duties of godfather and godson. The godchild has, on several occasions, demonstrated its loyalty and filial duty, the latest being its definite stand against the Axis world disturbers.

We hope, therefore, that the discussion held between the Presidents must prove of advantage to all concerned. Liberia, at the moment, has at the head of its affairs a shrewd and wise statesman who can be depended upon to pull his full weight for the good of his country.

The West African Pilot

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Liberia History Proves Interesting Since World War

JAN 2 - 1943

Liberia, where U. S. Negro troops are now stationed, in Africa's only independent republic, set amidst Europes patchwork of colonies along the coast of West Africa.

The Negro republic of Liberia is situated at strategic "Atlantic Narrow" where the out thrust African continent faces the "bulge of Brazil." Colonies of France and Great Britain are spaced up and down the coast on both sides of Liberia while farther along lie dependencies of Portugal and Spain. Vast French West Africa stretches back of Liberia along most of its landward borders. Dakar is only about 750 air miles to the northwest.

Traditionally a protage of the United States, Liberia was first colonized by American freed slaves nearly a century and a quarter ago. Liberian independence was set up in 1847. Its government and constitution were modeled generally after those of the United States. Its capital, Monrovia, was named for James Monroe, fifth president of the United States.

The U. S. is the leading buyer and seller in Liberian markets. English is the official language, spoken in the settled and civilized costal regions. Once beyond the coast towns, however, with their whitewashed buildings and imported ways of life, the traveler finds a tangled jungle land where each native tribe speaks its own tongue.

Liberian inhabitants are estimated at a number somewhere between one and two millions. Along its some 350 miles of coast are found most of the people of the country, and a number of ports of entry. Its climate, while tropically hot and humid, is less unhealthful than in many other parts of West Africa.

Liberia gives promise of considerable wealth through its fertile soil, excellent pasture lands, and rich mineral deposits. At present, only the production of rubber has been commercially pushed so that it provides a major money crop. A United States rubber company in 1925 leased a million acre concession not far from Monrovia, on which it is estimated 77,000 acres have been planted. With the loss of the far eastern rubber plantations, Liberia's production looms especially large, having jumped from an export figure of between two to three million pounds in 1935 to more than 14 million pounds in 1941.

JAN 2 - 1943

From Dakar to Liberia the entire costal area of West Africa is low-lying. The only plateau and mountain region rises some distance inland. Heavy undergrowth makes passage difficult in most of the region, and there are few overland transport routes. What few railines there are extend from seaports of the various colonies to their own inland points.

JAN 2 - 1943

Sparsely settled for the most part, this section of Africa is tropical in character, with swamp and desert vegetation that varies not only from place to place but from season to season. The main rainy season in these regions lasts from May to August or September. In general, however, most of the climatic conditions are unsuited to the white man. Liberia, with its next door neighbor, Sierra Leone, has the heaviest rainfall recorded for the coastal bulge.

LIBERIAN DELEGATION TO FOOD CONFERENCE

MAY 29

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MAY 29 1943



Arriving at La Guardia Field on their way to the United Nations Food conference are (l. to r.) Gabriel L. Dennis, chairman of the Liberian delegation, Dr. Leo Sojous and George Dunbar Farmer, both from the West African republic.

MAY 2

Wm. Tubman Elected New President In Liberia Vote

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MAY 15 1943

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Liberia, whose president, Edwin Barclay, will be an official visitor to the United States within the next few weeks, has a new president-elect. He is William V. S. Tubman.

MAY 15 1943

He was elected on Tuesday, May 4, but will not be inaugurated until January 1, 1944. Barclay, therefore, will still be president of Liberia when he makes his much discussed visit to this country.

Tubman, since 1930, has been an associate justice of the Liberia Supreme court. Prior to his elevation to the bench, he was the most influential member of the Liberian senate, where he served from 1923 to 1930.

MAY 15 1943

He has served his country as Inspector of Internal Revenue, 1919 1923 was admitted to the bar in 1917, and prior to that taught school from 1914. He is 48 years old, and a graduate of Cape Palmas Seminary in Liberia.

The new vice president-elect is Clarence L. Simpson, now secretary of state in Liberia, which office he has held since 1934. He is a lawyer, and has previously held the offices of Collector of Customs, Acting Postmaster General, and has been a member of the House of Representatives and Speaker of the House. He was educated at the College of West Africa in Liberia.

President-elect Tubman has visited the United States. In 1938, he was here as a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MAY 15 1943

President Barclay was not a candidate for re-election. The Liberian constitution prohibits more than one term—for eight years. Barclay became acting president in 1930 when President King and the vice president both resigned. He was at that time Secretary of State. In May of 1931, Barclay was elected for a 4-year term. He was re-elected to an eight-year term under the amended constitution of Liberia limiting the presidency to one 8-year term.

MAY 15 1943

Barclay previously served as Secretary of Education from 1909 to 1912, as judge of the circuit court from 1912 to 1916, as attorney general from 1916 to 1920, and as secretary of state from 1920 to 1930.

He has been to America twice before, once right after World War I and again in 1925 while he was secretary of state.

How the "Lower Class" Natives Live in Liberia

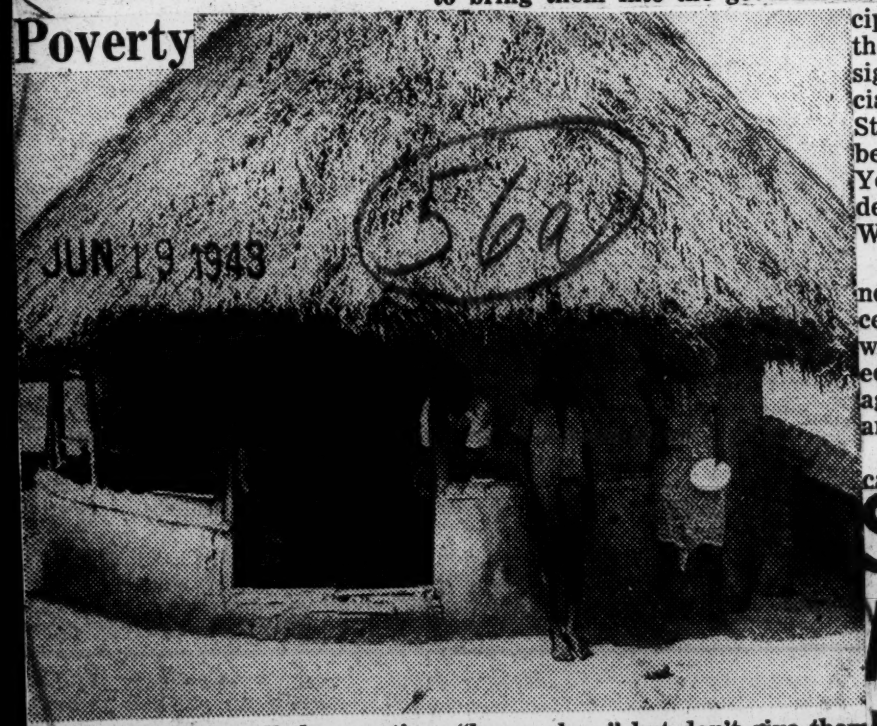
afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland



JUN 19 1943 56a

This is a typical native chief and his several wives. These marriages are not recorded in Liberian records. Although such people outnumber the coast dwellers, they have but puny voice in the government. Adequate schools and medical service are not available for these people, and only paltry efforts are made to bring them into the government.

Poverty



JUN 19 1943 56a

Snooty Liberians call these natives "lower class," but don't give them schools. The man is a tailor and his family works for Firestone. Their family wage may be a dollar a day. Thatched roof houses are common on the outskirts of Monrovia. These houses frequently burn. There is no fire department in the town.

Pact Signed by U.S., Liberia

JUN 19 1943

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The State Department announced the signing in New York Tuesday, of a lend-lease agreement between the United States and the Republic of Liberia.

The agreement, on "the principles applying to mutual aid in their common defense," was signed by Henry S. Villard, special representative of the United States, and Walter F. Walker, Liberian consul general in New York, in the presence of President Barclay and President-elect William S. Tubman of Liberia.

Lend-lease means that Liberia now participates in the group receiving aid, military and otherwise, food and machinery and equipment, as outlined in the agreements between this nation and others of the United Nations.

No money is involved as actual cash loans.

Lend-Lease Agreement Ties U.S. To Liberia Republic

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON— The United States has signed a lend-lease agreement with the Republic of Liberia, it was announced here this week by the State Department.

JUN 19 1943

The agreement, formulated Tuesday in New York City, was signed by Henry Serrano Villard, special representative of the United States, and Walter F. Walker, Liberian counsul general. President Edwin Barclay witnessed the proceedings as did also President-elect William V. S. Tubman.

Notes were exchanged at the same time the agreement was reached. These notes confirmed the understanding of the two governments that the pact carries out general principles concerning defense areas in Liberia on which the governments reached mutual accord at Monrovia on March 31, last.

JUL 3 1943

Under the agreement, details of which were not made public immediately, it is assumed that the United States will offer the same type of concessions to Liberia as is accorded other lend-lease recipient nations. This, of course, will be in exchange for wholehearted cooperation of Liberia in matters of interest to the United States in its prosecution of the war against the Axis.

JUN 19 1943

its first check for bulk rubber delivered at the Firestone processing plant in this country. Up to the present, operating costs have been borne almost entirely by the National Baptist Convention.

BROAD POLICY

It is the policy of the Firestone rubber interests, with home offices in Akron, O., to encourage Liberians to become rubber planters in their own right. Scores have jumped to the opportunity. Their plantations range anywhere from 25 to 2,000 acres. Even humble government clerks have become plantation owners. The Firestone processing factory is a ready market.

LAND CHEAP

Aside from Firestone's encouragement, there is still another answer for the growing number of Liberian rubber planters. It is the ridiculously low cost at which land is available in the country. Current land prices range anywhere from 50 cents to $1 an acre, but there are instances on record in which large areas have changed owners for as little as 10 cents per acre. Government lands are also loaned to prospective rubber planters under an agricultural development scheme. Only citizens may own land, and the country's constitution automatically excludes whites from citizenship.

HUGE PROPOSITION

The rubber plantation owned by the Suehn Mission has more than 16,000 trees, of which 6,000 are now in the production stage.

Aside from rubber, the Suehn Mission also owns its own rice fields, producing about two-thirds of its total annual needs. The school has its own brick factory and raises its own cows, goats, pigs and chickens. The school farm grows large quantities of garden vegetables.

WOMAN GENIUS

The guiding genius behind this enterprising school is Mrs. M. Mae Davis, a missionary worker from Washington, D. C., who came out to Liberia 18 years ago. Prior to accepting the administrative post at Suehn Mission, she was for four years a staff member of the Lott Carey Mission school at Brewerville, Liberia. It is operated by another organization of American Negro Baptists, the Lott Carey Convention.

Most students at Suehn Mission are matriculated from the tribal areas of this black republic. New students usually report without shoes and in a semi-nude condition, the girls with only a wrap-around which covers from the waistline down.

SELF-HELP POLICY

The cost of putting a student through Suehn Mission is $14 per year, but no student without the required fee is ever refused admission. The fee covers quarters, food, laundry and tuition for one school year. Under the Suehn system of student self-help, a student may work on the school farm during the summer vacation and earn his board and tuition for the ensuing year.

Suehn has a staff of 16 teachers. They are like one big family, all wrapped up in the success of the institution. Nearly all do double duty in the classroom and on the farm.

Suehn Industrial Mission School Is Big Producer

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Courier War Correspondent)

HARBEL, Liberia, July 15 (Delayed)—Approximately 15 per cent of all plantation rubber shipped out of this country is produced on private plantations owned by individual Liberians or by American missionary organizations operating in this country.

Listed in the last category is the plantation owned by the Suehn Industrial Mission school, an offshoot of the National Baptist Convention, Inc. Suehn. The mission is operated by American Negro Baptists. It is

JUL 3 1943

May 30, the institution received its first check for bulk rubber delivered at the Firestone processing plant in this country. Up to the present, operating costs have been borne almost entirely by the National Baptist Convention.

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Signed In Presence Of Barclay, Tubman

Houston Texas

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — The United States and the Republic of Liberia. state department announced the signing in New York Tuesday of a lend-lease agreement between the

JUL 3 1943

An exchange of notes which accompanied the agreement confirmed the understanding of the two governments that the agreement carries out general principles concerning defense" was areas in Liberia.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

on which the government agreed at Monrovia on March 31, 1942.

Lend-lease means that Liberia now participates in the group receiving aid, military and otherwise, food and machinery and equipment, as outlined in the agreements between this nation and others of the united nations. No money is involved as actual cash loans, but foodstuffs, arms weapons, and military material as well as material for civilian use is included.

Former Executive Tells Courier's Ace War Reporter

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

JUL 10 1943

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Courier War Correspondent)

LIBERIA, July 8—(Delayed)—Although the Liberian legislature has repeatedly refused to declare a state of war against the Axis Powers, this Black Republic has done everything possible to assure itself a seat at the peace table as an ally, on equal moral footing with the world's democracies.

This, the opinion of Liberia's only living former President, Clarence Dunbar Burgess King, is also the basis of his belief that the Anglo-American coalition could hardly find a better place than Liberia in which to make a start on its organic pledge of a new world order, in which, Mr. King hopes, a man's color, religion and previous condition of servitude will not be set up as barriers to the pursuit of happiness and democratic liberties.

ACTIVE IN WORLD WAR I

Liberia was on an active war footing against the Central Powers in the first World War. Except for that memorable declaration of war, the first of her entire history, she was able to assist the Allies only on moral lines. When a German submarine bobbed up off the coast of Monrovia and demanded the surrender of all Allied nationals and the dismantling of the French-owned cables, the Government of President Howard, although powerless to repel the invader, refused courageously.

REWARDED FOR COURAGE

For her humble but courageous role, Liberia was awarded a seat at the peace conference at Versailles.

Liberia's elderly statesman, now in his sixties, has not been enjoying the best of health. He is under doctor's treatment for a stomach ailment. The first Executive in Liberia's history to be elected to the Presidency for three consecutive terms, he has been living a life of gentlemanly leisure since his retirement from public office in 1930.

LONG DELAYED INTERVIEW

This long overdue interview with The Courier has been postponed repeatedly. The interview finally took place at the unseemly hour of four in the morning, when the writer, during back from Monrovia to the American military reservation, was marooned by ignition trouble at the base of a hill which serves as the support of the King country mansion.

JUL 10 1943

GENIAL HOST

Although awakened from a sound sleep, Mr. King took the disturbance lightly. He donned dressing robe and bedroom slippers, descended to the front door and let the reporter in. His houseboy brought in whiskey and soda and cigars and was then sent on a hunt for the King's chauffeur. It was Mr. King's intention to send the reporter to camp in his private car, but the car's battery was hooked up to the house radio and the chauffeur needed to unhook it.

Mr. King was eager to hear of the whereabouts and doings of such illustrious American Negroes as Emmett J. Scott, Charles Anderson, William Lewis of Boston; R. R. Wright, and Fred R. Moore. He had met many of them during his visits to the United States. He was surprised to hear that some of them were no longer living.

EXPLAINS LIBERIA'S POSITION

"Although Liberia has not declared war," he said, "she has done more for the democracies in this war than she was able to do in the first world conflict. Since there are various stages of neutrality, we gave the Allied Powers the benefit of benevolent neutrality and later severed our diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers.

"Liberia is not a wealthy country. She is not in position to play an active role on the battle lines, but she has done the best thing. Her position on the West African Coast is a strategic one. The democracies needed it badly as a base for allied lifelines to various theatres. The American Government was freely granted a lease on vast areas for such bases.

NOT IN AXIS FAVOR

"We have not been strictly neutral. If it could be imagined that the Axis nations could win this war, then it is also imaginable that Liberia has lost her independence. Germany and Italy have been provided with sound reasons for depriving us of our sovereignity."

Commenting on Liberia's post-war status in American international relations, Mr. King hazarded the guess that Liberia's position will be stronger than ever. "The attack on Pearl Harbor," he said, "has proved the fallacy of the American pre-war isolationist policy. For her own security, America will have to extend her borders beyond her oceans. It would not surprise me if America emerges with a naval base in Liberia after this war is over."

NOT AFRAID OF AMERICA

Mr. King "pooh-poohed" the suggestion that an American naval base in this country might endanger Liberia's autonomy. "Liberia is an American offspring. America may abandon us, but she will not encroach on our national integrity. American public opinion will not stand for it."

Mr. King revealed that the Republic of Liberia had offered the American Navy [illegible] Liberia many years ago. President Theodore Roosevelt was in office at the time. The American reply was to the effect that Liberia had done very well by herself and that to extend her the protection of the American Government would simply mean the involvement of America in European colonial problems.

JUL 10 1943

Liberia Refuge Constitution That Became Black Republic

Atlanta, Georgia

Little State Is Edged With Colonial Domains of France, Britain.

Liberia, co-signer with the United States of a lend-lease agreement, is the only republic on the African continent, a National Geographic Society bulletin says. Situated on the continent where it juts toward the "bulge" of Brazil, Liberia is edged with colonial domains of France and Great Britain. Next door neighbors are Sierra Leone, French Guinea and the Ivory Coast.

JUL 5 1943

About the shape and size of Tennessee, the "Land of Liberty" has a population estimated at 1,000,000 to 1,500,000. Coastal areas are low, the hinterland rising to a plateau and mountain heights. Climate is hot, humid. Rainfall heaviest from May to September averages 160 to 180 inches a year. Malaria and sleeping sickness are problems.

Coast Named for Condiment.

Because of its rich soil, Liberia has been called the "Garden Spot of West Africa." Principal yields include coconuts, a good grade of coffee, considerable quantities of cocoa, cotton and rice. Trade in pepper—"Grains of Paradise"—earned for Liberia the name of "The Grain Coast." Goats, sheep and cattle find ready pasturage. Gold mining is important business. Iron ore is a latent resource. Diamonds, copper and zinc are other untapped wealth.

Junglelike forests are hard to convert to lumber. Forest products—piassaba fiber, and palm kernels—are collected for export. Annual production of rubber plantations, worked under concession to American interests, has quadrupled the yearly value of all other exports combined.

Thick undergrowth impedes development of overland transport routes. Liberia has no railway, no good natural harbor, few navigable rivers. Roads usable for light motor traffic are open in the coastal region. Interior villages are linked by trails. Goods are carried by native porters.

Open-Air Menagerie.

Along with her major attractions, Nature puts on a lively side show. Notable is the zebra antelope, doomed to wear a prison garb of broad black stripes over a light brown coat. Other "sights" include the pygmy hippopotamus; the Diana donkey, with orange red thighs; and a white-shouldered duiker, another oddity in the antelope world.

To species of Liberian shrew, a molelike creature with velvety fur, are peculiar to the country. A native edition of the dormouse can play his part as sleepily as his famous counterpart in Alice in Wonderland. Exhibits of Nature in the raw would also include seven species of poisonous snakes, three varieties of crocodile, the giant scorpion, and the big West African python.

Uncle Sam has long been Liberia's best customer and biggest supplier. Traditionally a protege of the United States, Liberia was colonized by freed American slaves in 1822. Independence was established in 1847. Government and constitution were based on the forms adopted by the United States. The capital, Monrovia, was named from James Monroe, fifth president of the United States. English is the official language. Beyond the coast towns primitive jungle is characteristic, with tribal dialects the rule. Youth and progress are served by sending promising students abroad for education and industrial training.

Soldiers Adopt Liberia's Emily Post Regulations

JUL 31 1943

Liberian Stores in Turn Sell Imitation of American Helmets

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

(Special to the AFRO)

MONROVIA, Liberia—In Liberia, most girls under the age of 16 must obtain permission from their parents or guardians before going to an entertainment with a young man. The time for their return is set, and in most cases it is twelve midnight.

Girls from 17 upwards are permitted to attend parties either with or without escorts, and remain until it closes. In nearly every case, however, the girl must obtain the consent of her parents.

Boys Follow Customs

When dances are being staged, you see many of the girls being escorted to the party, evidencing not only soldiers' adoption of our customs, but also cementing of that cordial relationship.

U.S. boys have made friends with many of the parents of girls and visit the homes whenever they are off duty.

JUL 31 1943

Only girls reaching their majority go out without consulting their parents, and even then they let them know as a matter of courtesy that they will be out. Even girls who are self-supporting still give that token of respect to parents and guardians.

Girls are permitted to receive company at the age of 18. There are, however, some girls who receive such permission one or two years before.

JUL 31 1943

Native Mi's on Job

The presence of American soldiers in Liberia has meant a new day for the rising Liberian youth. By exchanging views, the native boy has gotten a broader outlook on his future, and sees for once a career in serving his country in the armed forces.

Many of the American soldiers' habits are being adopted. Stores have imported imitation army helmets and the demand has been too great for the supply.

Liberian men have been employed as native military police, and give invaluable services to the soldiers. They have assisted in stopping minor incidents which might have developed to something unpleasant.

JUL 31 1943

LIBERIA AND U. S. SIGN LEND-LEASE AGREEMENT

Pittsburgh Courier

WASHINGTON, June 17 — The State Department announced the signing in New York Tuesday of a Lend-Lease agreement between the United States and the Republic of Liberia. The agreement concluded with "the principles applying to mutual aid in their common defense against aggression. The agreement was signed by Henry S. Villard, Liberian consul general in New York, in the presence of President-elect Wilson at Monrovia on March 31, special representative of the United States and President-elect Barclay and Walter F. Walker, Liaison Officer for civilian use is included. The agreement concluded with the assurance that all further negotiations between the two nations would be directed to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

JUL 31 1943

An exchange of notes which accompanied the agreement also assured that the understanding of the agreement between the two governments that the agreement carries out general principles of this nation and others of the common defense areas in Li-United Nations. No money is involved as actual cash loans, but ment on which the government foodstuffs, arms, and weapons and military materials as well as material for civilian use is included.

WILL CONTUE AID

The agreement concluded with the assurance that all further negotiations between the two nations would be directed to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

JUL 31 1943

Lend-lease means that Liberia agreed at Monrovia on March 31, 1942.

Lend-lease means that Liberia now participates in the group receiving aid, military and otherwise, food and machinery and equipment, as outlined in the agreements between this nation and others of the united nations. No money is involved as actual cash loans, but foodstuffs, arms weapons, and military material as well as material for civilian use is included.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

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The Future of Liberia

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's visit to Liberia on his return from Casablanca, and his conference with President Barclay are portentious of closer United States relations with the only independent Negro Republic in the world. The United States now has military bases and troops in Liberia. This is a part of our government's defensive and offensive strategy in the present war. These important developments occurred with the consent of the Liberian government which, prior to the landing of United States troops in that country, declared war on the Axis powers.

The most that Liberia could do to carry out the meaning of that declaration was to cooperate wholeheartedly — as it has done — with the United States in such action as this country has taken in strengthening its defenses against Germany and her allies.

Liberia has travelled a rocky road since 1870. Founded in 1820 with the indirect aid of the United States government, by free American Negroes, Liberia — "Land of Liberty" — got along pretty well with its political and economic affairs until unexpected world trade conditions following our Civil War sharply restricted its exports of palm oil, coffee, ivory, timber and other products of which Liberia had a bountiful supply but no considerable domestic market.

An internal financial crisis in 1871 sent the then President Edward Roye to England in quest of a loan of $500,000. He failed in his mission, but a commission later appointed by him succeeded in obtaining a loan of a half million dollars from British bankers at a 30 per cent discount and 7 per cent interest rate. This was the beginning of financial difficulties that have plagued Liberia until this day.

FOLLOWING World War I, the British government cornered 75 per cent of the world's rubber supply through a deal with the Dutch East Indies. The United States was, at the time, consuming 70 per cent of the rubber cornered by the British. The result was that British traders were able to fix the price of rubber, which act in itself, placed large American processors, and the American consumers in a tight spot.

It was then that Mr. Harvey Firestone sent a commission of experts to Liberia to explore the possibilities for rubber production in that country. Following his explorations Mr. Firestone emerged with the privilege to lease 1,000,000 acres of Liberian land for an annual rental of six cents an acre, plus one per cent export duty upon every pound of rubber shipped, based upon New York prices.

Mr. Firestone also pledged himself — or his company — to dredge the Monrovia harbor and build adequate wharves, which pledge he defaulted in after his engineers found that the job was rather difficult.

Mr. Firestone's next step was to press upon the Liberian government a loan of $5,000,000, at seven per cent interest, four-fifths of which was to go toward the payment of the debts of the little republic. The loan looked acceptable enough to President King and his cabinet, until the terms of its administration became clear.

These terms required that a commission of 22 American white men were to supervise not only the disposition of the proceeds of the loan, but were to take over virtually every function of the Liberian government. At this procedure the Liberian government balked, and the provisions of the loan were never carried out.

Not being able to bring the Liberian government into agreement with his terms, Mr. Firestone sent his representatives to the Council of the League of Nations, at Geneva, with the determination to force the little Republic to come across. From 1931 through 1934 inclusive the representatives of the British and French governments — both of which have Colonies adjoining Liberia — sought to force the Liberian government, which was a member of the League, to accept the terms of "assistance" afforded by the loan.

SO persistent were the representatives of the British government, that they actually proposed the expulsion of Liberia from the League During the whole course of the negotiations, the charge of condoning and conniving in a system of slavery was levelled against the Liberian government. An international commission was created to investigate these charges, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University served on the commission. This body found, after months of investigation, that the slavery consisted

of a form of "pawning" or peonage, very much like that found in some of our southern states.

But the British — the British who control India and a large portion of Africa — where slavery exists in legal form, were outraged by the conditions in Liberia. Because, no doubt, a free Liberia — a free Negro Republic — in close proximity to British colonies governed in the imperialistic pattern, was not to be desired. The Kru tribes in Liberia were in constant rebellion against the Liberian government, which uprisings the Liberian frontier police had to resist.

This, the British regarded as cruel and unthinkable oppression of the Liberian natives. In the final check-up it was found that rifles and ammunition to carry on their rebellion was being furnished the Liberian Kru-men by the British Colonial government of Seirra Leone. Five hundred of these rifles were turned over to the Liberian government at one time.

WHAT is happening in Liberia today may mean the saving of the Republic's sovereignty. It may mean that the governmental weaknesses that do exist, will be removed, without the historic little republic being wiped out or swallowed in the process. It is certain that the requirements of world peace following this war will necessitate United States troops and the exercise of United States authority in many outposts, among which Liberia will figure importantly.

The future of the republic, it is safe to say, will be much more auspicious under United States influence, or guardianship, than it would be if Liberia is again left to be tossed about by the rapacious imperialistic powers which have held all the rest of Africa under their heels.

ATLANTA. GA.. JOURNAL
Circ. D. 175,085 S. 231,535
JUL 3- 1943

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Editor, The Journal: While I have never been enthusiastic for foreign missions, my mother, Mrs. Josiah Sibley, of Augusta, Ga., gave so much of her time and means to the cause that for years the "Sibley Missions" at Suchow, China, was well known and sustained.

Her zeal for the work jumped over her own children but flared up again in her grandchildren, two of my nieces going to the Far East. And my nephew, James Longstreet Sibley, lies buried on the campus of an institution 50 miles in from the coast in Liberia, Africa where he was building a school on the lines of Tuskegee to carry the light of education and deligion to "darkest Africa."

In the only talk that I ever made for foreign missions I took the rather selfish position that they were necessary for the protection of our posterity, for if we gave all that we had to the so-called heathen, and they knew nothing of the spirit of Christ's good-will towards all men, they would eventually destroy us with the weapons of our own civilization.

Our boys who today get stranded on islands in the Pacific are being spared and rescued by people who have been influenced by the missionaries.

At the very time that the high and mighty were broadcasting hate and revenge, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, the most outstanding woman in the world, said:

"There must be no bitterness in a reconstructed world, no matter what we have undergone and suffered we must try to forgive those who have injured us, and remember only the lessons gained thereby."

And when she spoke those words she justified all the time and money spent on foreign missions for she in this critical hour of man's destiny pointed the only way for a possible lasting peace, and a speedy ending of this war.

JAMES LONGSTREET SIBLEY SR.
Milledgeville, Ga.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

LIBERIA IS FULL PARTNER OF U. S.

Republic Taking Full Advantage Of All Lend-Lease Aid

WASHINGTON—Liberia, co-signer with the United States of a lend-lease agreement, is the only republic on the African continent, the National Geographic Society says. Situated on the continent where it juts toward the "bulge" of Brazil, Liberia is edged with colonial domains of France and Great Britain. Next door neighbors are Sierra Leone, French Guinea and the Ivory Coast.

About the shape and size of Tennessee, the "Land of Liberty" has a population estimated at 1,000,000 to 1,500,000. Coastal areas are low, the hinterland rising to a plateau and mountain heights. Climate is hot, humid. Rainfall, heaviest from May to September, averages 160 to 180 inches a year. Malaria and sleeping sickness are problems.

Coast Named For Condiment

Two species of Liberian shrew, a molelike creature with velvety fur, are peculiar to the country. A native edition of the dormouse can play his part as sleepily as his famous counterpart in Alice in Wonderland. Exhibits of nature in the raw would also include seven species of poisonous snakes, three varieties of crocodile, the giant scorpion, and the big python.

Uncle Sam has long been Liberia's best customer and biggest supplier. Traditionally a protege of the United States, Liberia was colonized by freed American slaves in 1822. Independence was established and constitution were based on the forms of the United States. The capital, Monrovia, was named for James Monroe, fifth president of the United States. English is the official language. Beyond the coast

Because of its rich soil, Liberia has been called the "Garden Spot of West Africa." Principal yields include coconuts, a good grade of coffee, considerable quantities of cocoa, cotton and rice. Trade in pepper — "grains of paradise" — earned for Liberia the name of "The Gain Coast." Goats, sheep and cattle find ready pasturage. Gold mining is important business. Iron ore is a latent resource. Diamonds, copper and zinc are other untapped wealth.

Junglelike forests are hard to convert to lumber. Forest products —piassaba fiber, and palm kernels —are collected for export. Annual production of rubber plantations, worked under concession to American interests, has quadrupled the yearly value of all other exports combined.

Thick undegrowth impedes development of overland transport routes. Liberia has no railway, no good natural harbor, few navigable rivers. Roads usable for light motor traffic are open in the coastal region. Interior villages are linked by trails. Goods are carried by native porters.

An Open-Air Menagerie

Along with her major attractions, Nature puts on a lively sideshow. Notable is the zebra antelope, doomed to wear a prison garb of broad black stripes over a bright brown coat. Other "sights" include the pygmy hippopotamus; the Diana monkey, with orange red thighs; and a white-shouldered duiker, another oddity in the antelope world.

JUN 19 1943
JUN 19 1943

towns primitive jungle life is characteristic, with tribal dialects the rule. Youth and progress are served by sending promising students abroad for education and industrial training.

JUN 19 1943

President Barclay In America

IT IS good news to learn from the radio that His Excellency, Dr Edwin Barclay, M.A., LL D., President of the Republic of Liberia, was not only received officially in the White House, in Washington, District of Columbia, but was the personal guest of His Excellency Dr Franklin Delano Roosevelt, D.C.L., LL.D., President of the United States of America.

MAY 28 1943

This is not the first time that a Liberian Executive had been received in the White House; President Robert (1846—1848) was received during his tenure of office. It is also on record that when Mr Charles Dunbar Burgess King, B.A., LL.D., was Secretary of State, before he became President of Liberia, he headed a Liberian Financial Mission to the United States, in 1922 and was received in the White House.

We are proud to record that Dr Barclay's visit is the first of its kind. We are happy to notice that President Roosevelt is a man of words and of deeds. His wife not only socialises with Negroes, as an example to others, but fought the cause of Marian Anderson, the internationally famous contralto who was discriminated against by the Daughters of the American Revolution. She received our own Kingsley Mbadiwe in the White House only last month.

MAY 28 1943

When President Roosevelt was on a Military Mission, recently, he stopped at Monrovia and was the guest of President Barclay in the Executive Mansion, official residence of Liberian Executives. Now, that he has welcomed Dr Barclay, not only as an official colleague, but as a friend, the coloured races have nothing to be afraid of, so far as Roosevelt and his ilk are concerned. We know that some sceptics would wonder whether this is not war propaganda, but to them we will silence with the remark: Action speaks louder than words!

Liberia And United States In Agreement On Mutual Aid In Common Defense In War Effort

New York, N. Y.

An agreement between the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia on the principles of applying to mutual aid in their common defense was signed in the City of New York on June 8, 1943, by Henry Serrano Villard, special representative of the United States of America, and Walter F. Walker, Consul General of Liberia in New York. Their Excellencies, Edwin Barclay, President of Liberia, and William V. S. Tubman, President-elect of Liberia, were present at the signing.

The agreement was negotiated under the authority of and in conformity with the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President of the United States to be vital to the defense of the United States. The provisions of the agreement are the same in substantial respects as the provisions of agreements heretofore entered into by the United States with a number of other foreign countries under the Lend-Lease Act.

The agreement is accompanied by an exchange of notes confirming the understanding of the two Governments of the relationship between this agreement and the agreement regarding defense areas in Liberia concluded between the two Governments at Monrovia on March 31, 1942 (Executive Agreement Series 278).

JUN 19 1943

Under terms of the agreement, the United States will continue to supply the Republic of Liberia with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President shall authorize to be transferred or provided. Liberia will provide to the U. S. such articles, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

Liberia agrees that it will not without the consent of the President of the U. S. transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the government of Liberia.

At the end of the present emergency, Liberia agrees to return to the U. S. such defense articles transferred under the agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed. Both governments also agree to liberalize trade relations by appropriate international and domestic measures to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

JUN 19 1943

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WORLD VIEW

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER

Liberia and Negro America

THE MUTUAL AID agreement whereby Liberia and the United States undertake mutual assistance during the war and post-war mutually advantageous economic relationships is a victory for the war policy of the Roosevelt Administration and for the United Nations' system of collaboration. Certainly it follows that it is also a victory for the proponents of liberation for the African peoples.

This pact, moreover, is another rebuff to the cynics and defeatists who scoffed at the visit to this country of President Edwin Barclay and President-Elect William Tubman. Indeed, it should chasten the small-minded of their petty suspicions and fears, and enable them once and for all to bury the spectre of Uncle Tomism. For it is this spectre that stands athwart the vision of Negro-America and the bright perspectives created by this war for national liberation.

JUN 26 1943

Barclay and Tubman

IT IS TRUE THAT for some time in the past the ruling clique of some 50,000 Afro-Americo-Liberia performed a function favorable to the aims of imperialism. But whether they shall continue to do so in the future depends less upon them than on us.

JUN 26 1943

Messrs. Arthur I. Hayman and Harold Preece, in their recently published "Lighting Up Liberia," marshall a scathing indictment of this ruling elite of Afro-Americans. Their report, which lacks documentation but may be partially authenticated by official statements of the League of Nations, characterize Barclay and Tubman as corrupt, tyrannical officials, who have greased their own pockets at the expense of the Republic's sovereignty and the people's welfare. The two men are depicted as little more than "running dogs" of Firestone, without scruple or honest concern for the eradication of slavery, forced labor, superstition, ignorance, and the plagues and epidemics that decimate the population.

We cannot subscribe entirely to this view, despite the fact that Barclay and Tubman cannot be compared in statesmanship or political stature to such a man as Felix Eboue, governor general of French Equatorial Africa. Though the governor of a COLONY, Eboue has been able to achieve more for Africans than the president and president-elect of Liberia, nominally a free republic.

The difference consists in the fact that even the people of a French colony had greater latitude for self-development than was available to the Liberians and Americo-Liberians under the conditions imposed by a combination of American big business and a reactionary administration.

To explain: Eboue was able to develop peasant agriculture and handicrafts under the French system, which sought increased production and return on capital invested in trading concerns primarily. Barclay cannot hold office without opposing the growth of an independent peasantry; the Firestone monopoly of the land also requires an ever-increasing source of landless, poverty-stricken native labor. Until the advent of the Vichy regime, Eboue was never threatened with complete absorption of his territory by a foreign power; but Liberia was the object of imperialist envy since its establishment.

Liberia's Main Enemy

WE CANNOT AGREE with Messrs. Preece and Hayman, therefore, when they attempt to place the blame for all Liberia's woes on Barclay, Tubman and other Americo-Liberian leaders. The fundamental situation of the country is one which, assuming it had the world's ablest statesmen and most efficient and democratic administration, could not radically be altered except by external means.

That is to say, the economic dependence and political weakness of Liberia in world affairs derives also from its relations with preceding American governments and the Firestone monopoly. So long as Firestone is not forced to live up fully to the terms of his agreement and develop the country, the Liberian Government is "over a barrel."

The attitude of the Roosevelt Administration — especially as reflected in the mutual aid pact — promises a chance for Liberia's future development. It is also probable that the Negro-American troops in the country will bring about changes through improvement of transportation and communication facilities, and by spending money, mutual association and contact with the Liberians.

JUN 26 1943

But the main danger for Liberia is that another Hoover regime, another reactionary imperialistic government, should come to power in the United States. This would mean free license to Firestone and to every other exploiting concern for looting Liberia and robbing the native peoples.

That is why victory over the Hitler Axis, upon which the Roosevelt Administration's existence is staked, is so important for Liberians as well as for Negro-Americans. But Negro-Americans, through their political and economic efforts in this country, can obviously do far more toward achieving a victory over the Hitlerites both here and abroad, than the Liberians.

In this sense, we are Liberia's keeper.

Liberia

A War Correspondent's Diary

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU, Courier War Correspondent

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 1—The factors which determine the small number of yearly graduates at Liberia college are mainly economic. Few families can afford the cost of higher education and, in many cases, the students simply will not complete their courses. Openings for graduates are very scarce; hence the willingness of undergraduates to bolt college whenever they see a chance to go to work. This is also the answer as to why female graduates of Liberia college are so rare. Aside from the Firestone interests, the only other source of large scale employment in Liberia is the government. Since women hold an inferior status in the majority of this country, few of them ever rise above the position of a stenographer.

A small number of Liberians, when discussing educational facilities in this country, have taken the view that mission schools have contributed nothing to the progress of Liberia. This argument is based on the theory that mission schools teach subjects for which Liberians find little use when they finish school. Listed among these subjects are latin, chemistry, algebra and geometry, zoology and botany. These Liberians contend that the mission schools would serve a better purpose if they were to do away with these subjects and institute scientific agriculture, technical trades, domestic science and, if possible, engineering and medicine. These Liberians overlook the fact that the government schools teach the same subjects as the mission schools and have not yet attempted to embark in the fields listed above.

In recent years, under the regime of President Barclay, a successful attempt was begun to centralize the educational systems of Liberia and subject them to a greater degree of uniformity. As a supervising teacher (a position tantamount to superintendent of schools), the Liberian government was fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Ellen Scarborough, a native of Liberia, who finished several schools in America and holds a master's from Columbia. The desire to return and help her people inspired Mrs. Scarborough to resign from a highly remunerative position in the New Jersey school system and assume her present post at a figure less than one-half the amount she was getting in the States.

The Hon. W. V. S. Tubman, president- elect, is committed to an expansion of the educational program. One of his pet ambitions is the establishment of a buge technical college staffed by professors and instructors from America. He also hopes to establish Liberia's first medical school for the training of doctors. There isn't a single Liberian doctor in the country today. The Government hospital in Monrovia is run by three Haitian doctors.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

United Nations Recognize African Republic

Liberia Will Give U. S. Military Control Over Her Huge Airports

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a formal exchange of notes last Tuesday, the United States and the Republic of Liberia entered into agreements whereby Liberia will receive lend-lease aid from the United States in return for which the United States will be given full military control of airports and defense areas in the republic. The agreement was signed in New York by Walter F. Walker, Liberian consul-general, for the Government of Liberia, and Henry S. Villard of the State Department, for the United States. President Edwin Barclay and W. V. S. Tubman, president-elect of Liberia, were present at the ceremonies.

The Provisions

Provisions of the agreement are the same in most respects as lend-lease agreements heretofore entered into by the United States with other foreign countries, whose survival is "vital to the defense of the United States."

However, there was an exchange of notes by the two governments, in addition to the mutual aid agreement, which confirmed the understanding of the relationship of the instant agreement with the agreement concluded between the two governments at Monrovia on March 31, 1942.

The agreement provided that the United States should be given full military control of airports and defense areas in Liberia. In consonance with that agreement a task force of United States soldiers, chiefly Negroes, as well as a British Royal Air Force detachment, were landed in Liberia, beginning June 17.

The accompanying note states that the provisions of Article V of the agreement of March 31, 1942, are interpreted as "setting forth specific qualifications of the general principles contained in the agreement signed this day, and especially of Article I, and as enumerating the defense aids which the government of the United States of America has undertaken, for the time being, to supply the government of the Republic of Liberia, under the lend-lease act and otherwise."

Article I of the instant agreement provides that "the government of the United States of America will continue to supply the government of the Republic of Liberia with such defense articles, defense services and defense information as the President of the United States shall authorize to be transferred or provided."

As in other lend-lease agreements, a clause is provided for the post-war elimination of trade barriers and trade discriminations.

LIBERIA LOOMS AS POST WAR PORT

Rising American Republic Owes Much To Boston

In the "Old Asiatic-African world," the natives place a good deal of emphasis on a man's character, reputation and dignity which they call "face." Thus, in August of 1919 when President Woodrow Wilson coldly snubbed the then Liberian President-elect, C. D. B. King who came to Washington nearly a quarter of a century ago, it was a Boston man, Attorney William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States (under Taft) who saved "face" for the Liberian Republic.

Firestone Saw Light

Attorney Lewis, Harvard's greatest All-American center, entertained President King at the Hotel Washington opposite the Treasury, according to the files of the A. N. P. Our Boston attorney undoubtedly had a great deal to do with advising Mr. King concerning the Morrisome two million dollar Liberia debt resulting from a foreign loan in the year 1912 from an imperialistic designing bloc including France, Germany, Great Britain and Belgium. Since the foreign bloc was threatening to all in the loan or annex the Liberia Republic, Mr. King had come to the United States for financial aid. He found the gentlemen in Washington quite uninterested. All of this he undoubtedly told Mr. Lewis over the coffee cups and Mr. Lewis, having one of the keenest minds in the country, certainly was capable of adding Liberia's rubber and the Cincinnati Firestone Rubber Company together. Contacts were made and although Mr. King went home empty handed in 1919, the Firestone Company received a Liberia mission three years later, (headed by Mr. Barclay) and granted a loan that saved the country. Today, even Washington is mighty thankful that Firestone had such vision. Today Liberia is no longer snubbed.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Nation Has Airfields

The May 1943 White House reception of His Excellency Edwin Barclay, must go down in history as one of the most significant events of human progress. It is a long ways from the poverty stricken nation of 1919 which was said to have "no future," up to the present time when the experts are saying that Liberia can produce one fourth of the rubber supply normally needed in the United States by a supply which (if mixed with the new synthetic products), could possibly aid in the manufacture of all the rubber that we need in America.

Moreover, Liberia on the African West Coast provides one of a few available sea and airports on the huge continental coastline facing toward the Americas, as your map will show you. Liberia now boasts of a seven mile bar protected water landing area for transcontinental and transoceanic flights on direct routes to South America, or across African country to Asia. The country has land airports since the first U. S. Army airports built in Africa (by colored troops) were built in Liberia.

May Become Rich Nation

Settled over forty years before the American Civil War and "written off" early as a failure resulting from the settlers being Colored slaves from this country, Liberia has failed to fold up and go down as most experts have so often predicted. True, the slaves were dumped into the strange country and had to undergo all sorts of mix-ups and misunderstandings with the natives, some whom were of different tribes and didn't know whether they were being invaded or not. The results have been what you'd naturally expect and Liberia even yet isn't on equal keel. However, the ack Republic is 96 years old, has an excellent financial future, much natural resources, and some two million people who wit hmore hard work, education and adapting themselves to modern methods might conceivably make Liberia a wealthy nation after the war.

An American Port

American commercial airline moguls with their eyes on Africa can not expect control of the French port of Dakar, since the French are now definitely with us in the war, and will want to use Dakar as their own port after this war. Nor can our airlines think of taking over the British port at Sierra Leone. A look at your map will show that Dakar and Sierra Leona and Liberia are the only good available ports facing us from the huge African West Coast. This means that to American air interests, Liberia, the American Colored colonized republic which owes so much to America and prefers American ways of living, is the natural and logical choice for future United States activities long after this war is over. It is only a question of time, and already I hear that large American airline companies are bargaining to establish commercial air terminals in Liberia. When this happens, the resultant hotel and other business operations serving oceanic travelers would change the African Republic overnight.

Barclay Smart Leader

President Edwin Barclay, nephew of the 12th President of Liberia, is a smart, crafty leader and a great personality (as his pictures with Mr. Roosevelt have shown). He admits all is not cream and honey in Liberia. There are many hardships which is true of Haiti and Mexico and other "Colored countries" which have to buck "white supremacy." There is much work, and need for numerous improvements in Liberia and it is going to take a good deal of capital to do the job right. So Mr. Barclay is now advertising the rich assets of

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

U. S. to Start Lend-Lease Liberia Urges

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—(ANP) The Liberian government has construct... have asked for the start of... truction on the roadways... ch this government agreed to... ce.

A state department source points... that since the original discus... s held during the visit here of... dent Edwin Barclay, the Af... been well received this year.

... state... begin fulfilling its part of the lend-... lease agreement concluded between... the two governments in June, ac... cording to an uncontested report...

... changed its mind about the direction it wishes the road to run. First plans were to have it run from the Farmington river, near Monrovial, up to Fisher's lake, site of the huge Pan American airfield. New drawings would run the road from Monrovia to the French Guinea.

Not asked for under... lease, but very definitely a focal point on the May-June talks was the construction of the harbor. Three locations had been under consid-

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Liberia Asks U. S. To Fulfil Part Of Lend-Lease Pact

Daily World

WASHINGTON—(S N S) — The Liberian government is understood to have requested that the United States government begin fulfilling its part of the lend-lease agreement concluded here in June by arranging for the construction of a section of the roadway called for under the agreement. This government is reported to have pledged itself to assure financing of the work which is to be done by private contractor, doubtless American.

Monrovia To Be On Air Tuesday

Daily World

Hopping the South Atlantic on the second leg of a United Nations itinerary, Robert Young, cast in the title role of Columbia's "Passport for Adams" series, transports network listeners on Tuesday, August 31, from Bemel, Brazil to Monrovia, capital of Liberia, only Negro republic in the world.

The program, third in a series starring Young as a small-town editor assigned by a syndicate to report on the lives of Allied and neutral nations, is broadcast from Hollywood. (WABC-CBS, Tuesdays, 10:00 to 10:30 p. m., EWT). Norman Corwin is producer-director.

In 1847 Liberia became a republic with a constitution modeled after that of the United States, with a President, Senate and House of Representatives elected by the people, a large portion of whom are the descendants of Amrican Negro freedom settled in 1822 with the aid of American colonization societies. Monrovia is named after President James Monroe.

In the thickly jungled interior, rich in undeveloped natural resources, the native tribes live much as they did centuries ago. Most of the country's industry is concentrated along the coast, and there live most of the descendants of the republic's settlers. It is about these people — their reaction to the war, their hopes and dreams of a better future — that Doug Adams will report on in "Passport for Adams."

The script is written by Ranald McDougall. Paul Stewart plays Perry Quisinberry, photographer accompanying Adams. Original music the program is composed and directed by Bernard Herrmann.

Liberia Asks U. S. To Fulfill Part Of Lend-Least Pact

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WASHINGTON—(A N P) — The Liberian government has called upon the United States to begin fulfilling its part of the lend-lease agreement concluded between the two govenments in June, according to an unconfirmed report. They have asked for the start of construction on the roadways which this government agreed to finance.

A state department source points out that since the original discussions held during the visit here of President Edwin Barclay, the African government has changed its mind about the direction it wishes the road to run. First plans were to have it run from the Farmington river near Monrovia up to Fisherman's lake, site of the huge Pan-American airfield.

New drawings would run the run from Monrovia toward French Guinea.

Not asked for under lend-lease but very definitely a focal point of the May-June talks was the construction of a harbor. Three locations had been under consideration. No agreement has yet been reached which one will be selected. United States army engineers are understood to be studying the various sites to determine which would be the most feasible both from an economic point of view and for the future development of the country.

Liberia Asks U. S. To Begin Lend-Lease

Chicago, Ill.
Defender

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Reveals Plans To Stage World's Fair In Liberia

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Plans to stage a world's fair in Monrovia, capital of Liberia, was disclosed here last week by Gabriel L. Dennis, a delegate to the allied food conference who visited the city en route to Mexico City. The fair will be held in 1947, if plans worked out by the diplomat are approved at Monrovia.

Dennis, said the plan was suggested by Hugh McBeth, former Liberian consul here and a well known attorney. Every country in the world will be invited to participate in the spectacle, it was disclosed, including the nations expected to be liberated from dictatorships by allied forces.

Key Post-War Role Predicted For Liberia By U. S. Official

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y. — (ANP) — Declaring that the Republic of Liberia will be a "focal" point of international security insofar as the Americas are concerned, Henry S. Villard, assistant chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State, told the Chautauqua Institute of his certainty that "The American principle of equality of opportunity in trade will remain a permanent factor in Africa, applicable in the colonies of whatever nationality."

Villard's address on "American Relations with Africa" represented one of the first statements on policy regarding the dark continent that has dared to venture into the post-war period.

"Our interest in Africa is not that of the pirates of old who plundered and robbed and took without giving in return," he stated. "Africa needs our skills and services in order to achieve greater productivity, just as we need access to Africa's resources. There will be ample room for cooperative effort in the working out of mutually beneficial economic undertakings."

TELLS OF LIBERIA

Villard reviewed the relationships between this government and the governments of Liberia and Ethiopia, from the time of its beginning in the case of the former. He told of Liberia's founding with the aid of American missionaries, and the traditional friendship that has existed between the two countries.

"Liberia stands ready to encourage American enterprise," he declared, provided such enterprises did not exploit Liberians. "The extension of Lend-Lease Aid and the presence in Liberia at this moment of American forces under the terms of a defense agreement entered into last year, give an indication of the reciprocal assistance which the two countries are rendering," Villard continued.

"I do not doubt that in any plans which may be worked out for international security after the present conflict, Liberia—across the way from the bulge of Brazil—will be one of the focal points of special importance to the Americans."

REGARDING ETHIOPIA

Regarding Ethiopia, he said: "During the entire period of Italian occupation, the United States Government steadfastly refused to recognize Italy's claim to sovereignty over Ethiopian territory. I have been assured by Mr. Yilma Deressa, vice minister of finance of Ethiopia, who was chief Ethiopian delegate to the recent International Food Conference, that this attitude on the part of our government will never be forgotten in his country."

Villard made it clear that it is not the intention of this government to interfere in the demands of various subject peoples who are clamoring for self-government, although he did not close the door to free discussion of "the question of political advancement" for the natives of Africa.

"If we wish to obtain benefits from the development of Africa, in the interest of all peoples—including the natives themselves—capital must be supplied for various purposes and from various sources: philanthropic, commercial and perhaps international," Villard concluded. "The proof of our sincerity in fulfilling hopes awakened during these years of war will lie in our willingness to contribute to and invest in the future of Africa."

FDR Hails Anniversary Of Liberian Republic

Defender

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— President Roosevelt last week sent a congratulatory message to President Edwin Barclay of Liberia on the anniversary of that country's founding. The message read:

"On the national anniversary of Liberia, I am glad to send the cordial greetings of the people of the United States. Please accept my hearty good wishes and those of the people of the United States for the prosperity, well-being and continued progress of the people of Liberia."

Chicago, Ill

56a-1943
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Regrets FDR Failed to Analyze Liberian Problems During Trip

FEB 13 1943

Solving the peculiar problems of Liberia would be a step toward solving the post-war problems of all North and West Africa. This was the gist of a statement to the press issued jointly by Arthur I. Hayman and Garoli Preece, authors of the recently-published *Lighting Up Liberia*.

Not so enthusiastic about the recent trip of President Roosevelt to Liberia, the authors declared, in part:

FEB 13 1943

"It is regrettable that President Roosevelt did not have more time to spend there. There are so many things to see other than natives tapping rubber. We are quite certain that the President would have been keenly interested in talking with some of the people in the back-country; those people who imparted information which may be found in *Lighting Up Liberia*. He would have learned that our step-child, originally meant to be a haven for freed Negroes, turned out to be a slave country controlled by the very descendants of the first settlers.

"We think that the President would be very interested to know that Liberia today embodies all the repulsive features of Hitlerism, plus a few of the Japanese queer concepts of right and wrong thrown in. Mr. Roosevelt would have raised his eyebrows, we are sure, were he to have spoken to the embittered and beaten peoples whose lives are not their own."

Roosevelt Talks With Presidents Of Allied Nations

Birmingham News

Stops In Liberia And Natal Disclosed As Precedents Are Set

Birmingham, Ala.

BY DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

JAN 29 1943

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Piling precedent on precedent, President Roosevelt is taking advantage of his historic trip to North Africa by stopping off en route home and conferring with the heads of Allied nations in both hemispheres.



VARGAS

The latest of these meetings came Thursday, when Mr. Roosevelt saw President Gentulio Vargas, of Brazil, at Natal, main South American terminus of the airplane service to Africa. As they talked, Brazilians celebrated the first anniversary of that nation's break with the Axis.

While details were not immediately available, it was presumed the two chief executives had an opportunity to discuss Brazil's strategic importance in hemispheric defense.

JAN 29 1943

Meanwhile the White House disclosed Mr. Roosevelt had paused on his journey homeward from the momentous war councils in North Africa to greet the president of tropical Liberia, on the western bulge of Africa.

There he reviewed American Negro troops and inspected a plantation turning out war-vital rubber.

News of his Liberian visit was contained in a dispatch from Monrovia, which told for the first time of Mr. Roosevelt's travels after the president, Winston Churchill and the American and British High Commands charted their 1943 war plans in a 10-day conference at Casablanca, Morocco.

The conference ended Sunday, and chief executive and prime minister drove southward 150 miles to Marrakech, an ancient Berber and Arab town at the foot of the Atlas Mountains of French Morocco. There they spent the night and there they said their farewells the following day.

JAN 29 1943

With one intervening stop, which was not identified, Mr. Roosevelt and his party flew to Liberia in two four-motored Army transport planes. They landed at Roberts Field, about 50 miles from Monrovia and were greeted by Brig. Gen. S. W. Fitzgerald, commanding the Middle East wing of the air transport command, and Brig. Gen. James F. C. Hyde, commanding general of the Central African Service of Supply of the American Armies.



BARCLAY

Allowed a bit of time to freshen up, the president was escorted to the officers' mess where President Edwin Barclay, of Liberia; Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian secretary of of state, and Frederick P. Hibbard, American charge d'affaires, were waiting to greet him.

After lunch, the two chief executives got into a bouncing jeep and rode to a parade ground where the 41st Engineers and part of a defense detachment commanded by Col. A. A. Kirchoff were drawn up at attention.

After a band played the national anthem of the United States and that of the republic founded in 1822 by Negroes set free in the United States, the two presidents rode up and down the lines of troops, inspecting them carefully.

George Seybold, general manager of the Firestone Rubber Company's 69,000-acre plantation, took charge of the party after the troop review. On the way to the plantation the chief executive drove through African villages and saw the circular, straw-thatched huts of the natives. At the plantation, the president saw not only thousands of acres of new rubber shoots but also mature growths where tapping was under way and latex was running into cups. The plantation employs 18,000 natives and Mr. Roosevelt saw many of them.

JAN 29 1943

AN AMERICAN - SPONSORED PROJECT, it is supplying many pounds of rubber to this country every year and is boosting its output steadily.

With the chief executive were three officials who accompanied him to the Casablanca conference: Harry L. Hopkins, chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignment Board; Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntyre, surgeon general of the Navy and White House physician, and Capt. John L. McCrea, the president's naval aid.

JAN 29 1943

When he met the presidents of Brazil and Liberia, Mr. Roosevelt added to the list of precedents set on his trip to Africa. Never before in wartime had an American president greeted the chief executive of a ...ign state in the latter's homeland.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

1947 To Mark First Century Of Self-Government

FEB 20 1943

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
Courier War Correspondent

MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 18—(Passed by U. S. Military Censor)—The Liberian Republic will celebrate a centennial of self-government in 1947. For 95 years she has maintained a corporate though shaky existence on the West Coast of Africa, all that time under the uninterrupted control of colored statesmen.

Today, the Republic is playing host to the first American Expeditionary Force ever to land on the Dark Continent. Here in Liberia are located the Firestone Rubber Plantations, the most important source of natural rubber left to the Allied Nations. The U. S. Army is here, with Liberia's consent, to help to protect this rubber. By existing agreement, the soldiers must leave within six months after the war is over.

NOT WARRING NATION

Liberia is not a warring nation. But so much of her modern history has been influenced by the economics of modern wars between major powers that one cannot discuss Liberia intelligently without taking this factor into account.

As a small and weak state, her fate was little better in the First World War than the fate of states which were caught in the European maelstrom of the current global conflict. Without shipping of her own, she was at the mercy of the warring nations for her imports and exports. And because of her large and progressive German colony, her attitude of neutrality was unsatisfactory to the Allies. When Liberia awoke it was to discover that she was being starved and that the neutrality in which she had taken refuge had been turned into a threat against her national existence.

FEB 20 1943

ENDS GERMAN TRADE

In a state of dilemma, because Germany was her best export customer, Liberia threw in her lot with the Allies and declared war on the Central Powers. The Republic was spared for another generation of Liberians, but the economic losses it had suffered as result of the war were never retrieved.

Liberians are now convinced that this Republic of theirs can never remain neutral or isolated when the ranking world powers are gripping at each other's throats. In his annual message to the 39th Legislature, President Edwin Barclay made the following contribution to the subject:

INSULATION DIDN'T INSURE NEUTRALITY

"We had thought that by assuming a neutrality status Liberia would have insulated herself from the conflict and its direct consequences. the facts have not admitted of any such facile simplification. The waves of war are even now beating along our frontiers and it is impossible for us not to be directly affected.

"The signs are not auspicious. All omens are disturbing. There is no place for complacency or for confidence in our attitude and thinking. And what makes any prospect of the future most disturbing is the fact that in the declaration of those who have assumed to shape the course of world reorganization or to initiate what they style the 'New Order,' we hear not the faintest assuring whisper that the 'freedom' and 'securities' which they proclaim as the desired goal of the 'New Order' for Europe shall have equal and unlimited application to peoples of non-European blood.

"On the contrary, if we are to judge intentions from the contents of more or less inspired pronouncements on the subject, the conclusion is almost inescapable that people of non-European blood will, in the 'New Order,' continue, without their consent, to be subject to alien political domination and to foreign capitalistic exploitation.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK

"This fact must vitally affect Liberia, and indeed all Africa, and must necessarily lead us to consider most seriously what lies before us as a race and a state.

"It is a matter of deepest concern and consideration. We have no ground for assuming that we will become, as a matter of course, beneficiaries of any of the advantages which flow from a new 'World Order' based upon democratic principles. We shall have to work for them—maybe fight for them."

FEB 20 1943

WAR PRO... STRAIN

To those remarks of President Barclay, an economist might have added that modern wars impose a tremendous strain on the shipping facilities of ranking Powers.

Liberia is not self-sustaining. Although obviously destined as an agricultural nation, her vast agri-...abroad. And it also explains why her many handicaps to become a planter. Scores of her cultural resources are but slightly developed. The greater part of Liberia's future, today, seems to be confined to its hinterland areas which are easily accessible because of a scarcity of roads and bridges.

The educated classes, living mainly near the Coast, have depended on the shipping of foreign nations principally America, Great Britain, Germany and Sweden — for two-thirds of their food supplies. This is the origin of the well-known Liberian

...portunity and are yearly setting at any other period out more and more plantations adhistory. jacent to the Firestone holdings ...ction of rubber on a Nature and Liberia's abundant ...as placed a value on rainfalls (close to 400 inches yearly) does the rest.

A rubber tree matures in seven years, at which time it has attained a height of approximately 18 feet and is ready to be tapped ...s of well-to-do Liberi- of its precious juices, known as ...restone nurseries pro- latex. With practically no care at "shoots" free ...ny Liberian who de- all, a rubber tree can be tapped

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

daily and will last for fifty years. Some Liberian plantations produce as much as 200,000 pounds of rubber yearly. The Firestone processing factory here is a ready market for every ounce produced.

FEB 20 1943

OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Then, too, this appears to be one war out of which Liberia is going to emerge a winner. By the terms of an American lend-lease agreement, extended to Liberia in return for the use of certain lands by our American forces, our Army has embarked on a gigantic road-building and bridge-building program which will eventually link up the coastal counties with the hinterland provinces.

Even if mistakes are allowed for, and there are bound to be many in a country such as this whose inhabitants have been practically isolated from the outside world, it is hard to see how the Republic can keep from making greater strides in the next 20 years than it has done in the past 95. If Liberia should fail to achieve her destiny, Liberians themselves, and particularly the educated ones, will have been to blame.

on the battlefront will be without avail if the foes of decency and right are victorious at home.

In order that the observance of National Negro Newspaper Week might prove a success, its sponsors seek the co-operation of (1) all Negro newspapers and literary publications; (2) Negro schools and colleges; (3) Negro churches, and, (4) agencies and organizations interested in the welfare and progress of the Negro.

Negro Labor News

Houston, Texas

WALTON ARRIVES IN MONROVIA

MAR 13 1943

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU, Courier War Correspondent

BULLETIN MONROVIA, Liberia, Mar. 11—(Via Cable)—Lester A. Walton, United States Minister to Liberia, arrived here last Thursday, and was met at the airport by Military Commander Kirchhoff and Consul General Hibbard, who now leaves the Minister post.

Mr. Walton presented his credentials to President Barclay the next day.

MAR 13 1943

Interesting Facts About Liberia

Where Negro Troops Are Now Camped To Thwart Axis Invasion of Country

DEC 26 1942

When Napoleon Edward Taylor, Baltimore Negro, landed in Liberia last June 17, with a United States military expedition, he probably saw a few things that startled him.

If he got around much he saw the town of Harper, named after a Baltimorean; a Maryland avenue, a Baltimore street and a host of other highways and by-ways named by Baltimore Negroes in honor of Baltimoreans.

Although Private Taylor is said to be the first American soldier to set foot on Liberian soil, he was more than a century late in making the first historic connecting link between his native city and the West African country where members of his race rule.

DEC 26 1942

Emigrants Sailed From Home

It was more than a hundred years ago—November 28, 1833, to be exact—when nineteen Negro emigrants sailed from this city for the coast of West Africa. They were the first of many, and they had for their mission the setting up of a colony for members of the Negro race.

Backing them in their project was the Maryland State General Assembly, the Maryland State Colonization Society and thousands of citizens of the state who contributed funds to make the expedition possible.

DEC 26 1942

Historical records—there is a whole collection of them gathered in a special exhibit at the Maryland Historical Society—show that the undertaking was successful from the start. Land was bought from the native kings, a state established called "Maryland in Liberia," a charter for its government was drawn by a committee of eminent Baltimore lawyers.

Peaceful And Prosperous

New batches of emigrants sailed from this city almost every year for twenty or more years. Living was peaceful and prosperous, and the colony was finally absorbed into the Republic of Liberia.

Altogether a total of 1,451 Negro emigrants, mostly manumitted slaves, left here to settle in their new home, Maryland in Liberia.

DEC 26 1942

The migration from this city and state to Liberia was part of a general movement of that day to allow Negroes to establish their own country and rule themselves. Maryland was the only state in the country, however, to go as far as undertaking its own expedition for the race and still honored by the African republic, which has named one of its four counties after this state.

While the mission can be credited to the people of the state as a whole it was under the leadership of the State Colonization Society, which fostered the project, worked for it over a period of many years and obtained both private and public funds to finance the undertaking.

Liberia Looks Forward

DEC 26 1942

Liberia has finally been put on the U. S. Lend-Lease list. It's way past time that this African republic, peopled by former expatriate American slaves, was on the list. For as smart Liberian President Edwin Barclay says Liberia will become a crossroads of the world after the war. It is indeed a loical air hop from North or South America to Liberia enroute to South Africa or the rich Nile Valley.

Now that Liberia is on our Lend-Lease list we hope that some of our millions that are going out of the taxpayer's pocket to England, Russia, China and other countries will soon go to Liberia. This little republic is rich in rubber, cocoa, vital minerals and other products that are needed to wage war and to reconstruct the world after the Axis is licked. The sooner its natural wealth is developed the better for it and for us.

By winning for his country U. S. Lend-Lease, President Barclay, whose trip from Liberia to the U. S. is a historic event, has accomplished much. We congratulate him. Meantime, we wish this true statesman a speedy recovery from his indisposition which presently incapacitates him.

TALKS AND DINES WITH PRESIDENT BARCLAY

JAN 30 1943

Gold Coast Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

LONDON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29 –

ACCORDING o the latest news reaching this country from North Africa about the result of the Casablanca Conference Mr Franklin Delano Roosevelt President of the United State of America travelled a distance of about 2000 miles by air to Lib ria after the Conference.

Included in the news is the report that the great President on his arrival inspected the Forces there and later d ned with Mr. Edwin Barclay the President of the Republic of Liberia Important talks took place between the two Presidents the gist of which has not been revealed.

JAN 30 1943

IN this country the great significance of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to the African Republic of Liberia after the Casablanca Conference is being popularly appreciated. The visit, is being discussed as essential step in the plans that gave final shape to the deliberations of the conference For Liberia is regarded as a base in West Coast of Africa which should prove of immense value to allied strategy in the Atlantic.

Mr. Roosevelt it is reported had the opportunity of visiting the Firestone Rubber Plantation in Liberia which is estimated to employ as many as 18,000 hands. Considering that Rubber is now one of the much needed essentials of the war it is but the right thing for Mr Roosevelt to interest himself in activities of the Firestone plantation there

JAN 30 1943

Liberiaas is well known is only a couple of thousands of miles from South American Ports and the Axis had no doubt had the intentiou to include it in their bases in West Africa whence they could operate against the South American Republic and the United States in particular. This intention was brought to nought by the recent complete falling in of Liberia with the allied cause which enabled the United States to have her forces stationed at various important points in the country.

grand Casa

strong bearing upon the decisions reached by the allance Conference.

The American President is reported to have had the important talks with Mr. Barclay and although no points in the talks have as yet been made public it is believed that they have

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

Freed American Slaves Helped To Develop Nation

Pittsburgh Courier FEB 13 1943

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Courier War Correspondent)

MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 11—(Passed by U.S. Military Censor)—The Republic of Liberia stands as a beacon of hope and inspiration to millions of the darker races of the world who believe in Christianity and its basic concept that all men are created equal.

Every Liberian child is endowed at birth with the opportunity of becoming a great statesman, jurist, industrialist or merchant prince.

AMERICANS MADE IT POSSIBLE

This atmosphere of true emancipation which obtains under the Liberian flag is something precious. It is a heritage which was made possible by white Americans. If there had been no American Colonization Society, Liberia would probably be another Imperialist Colony under some other name.

But the American Colonization Society was not the trail blazer in transporting freed Negroes from America to Africa for colonization purposes. This honor is reserved for a Negro, Paul Cuffe, who was born in 1759, son of an Aframerican mother and an African merchant prince. In 1810 Cuffee purchased a vessel and sailed for Sierra Leone where he made a thorough study of the possibilities of colonizing freed American Negroes. In 1815 he brought over his first boatload of ex-slaves, spending over $4,500 out of his own pocket. It is recorded that he sailed from Boston and that his charges settled on Sherbro Island, north of Liberia. Cuffe made at least one more crossing with freed slaves before his death.

FIRST IMPORTED NEGROES IN 1822

The first Negroes brought over by the American Colonization Society settled in 1822 on an island less than 200 yards from the mainland which we now know as Monrovia. It is now inhabited by one of Liberia's primitive tribes and is dotted with palm-thatched mud huts. It seems a pity that the government does not repossess this island and establish a museum there. Liberian needs one badly.

When the colonists became overcrowded and moved over to the mainland, they gave it the name of Christopolis. Later, this was changed to Monrovia in honor of President Monroe who was in office in 1819 when the American Colonization Society set out with its first boatload of freedmen. That year the American Congress passed an act authorizing President Monroe to return any recaptured Africans to that continent. The Congress appropriated $100,000 for that purpose. President Monroe turned this money over to the American Colonization Society and made that organization a sort of "General Agent" of the United States.

PROUD OF HERITAGE

Liberians, today, are proud of their heritage. Their forefathers have zealously guarded this autonomy for almost a century since the founding of the Republic in 1847.

England, incidentally, was responsible for the founding of the Republic. The affairs of the colony, including the purchase of lands from the native kings, was being administered by the American Colonization Society. The British Government refused to recognize the society as a government.

PLANTS COLONIES

In the course of time, various branches of the American Colonization Society established colonies of their own in Liberia under such names as White Plains, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. With the exception of Maryland, the other colonies banded themselves into a commonwealth for mutual protection and to promote their mutual interests. This commonwealth had a number of black governors before giving way to the Republic.

During this period of Liberia's history, French, British, Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch traders were carrying on a profitable business on the Guinea Coast, of which Liberia is a part.

The Commonwealth finally took drastic steps to preserve its corporate existence and uphold its dignity. A British trading vessel, the Little Ben, was seized for violation of tariff laws. Its cargo was put up for sale in payment thereof. The owners of the ship appealed to London for protection. England retaliated by seizing the Liberian vessel, John Seyes, and selling it. At the same time England began diplomatic discussion with the U.S. Government with view to determining the status of the Commonwealth and its authority to enact laws which should be respected by the subjects of sovereign States.

PROTECTIVE ATTITUDE

The American Government took the attitude that although Liberia was not an American protectorate, the Congress of the United States not having taken any official notice of its existence nor having passed any laws for its regulation, the American Government was nevertheless disposed to take a deep interest in its people and to extend to them "a just degree of countenance and protection."

This pronouncement of the U.S. Government proved unsatisfactory in ameliorating the causes which had given rise to the discussions. Thereupon the American Government advised the American Colonization Society to take such steps as were necessary to give Liberia her full sovereignty. It is noteworthy that after the Republic was founded in 1847, England was the first to recognize it. This memorable event took place on November 21, 1848, when a treaty of friendship was negotiated between the two countries.

EARLY HISTORY

Liberia's first president, J. J. Robert, visited England that same year and her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria, presented him with a battleship, the H.M.S. Lark. Louis Napoleon III, of France, also presented President Robert with a gunboat, L'Hirondelle. It is also noteworthy that America was practically the last great nation to recognize Liberia's sovereignty. This took place on June 5, 1862, after an all-day debate in Congress.

Liberia is hemmed in on three sides by the colonies of Great Britain and France and the armies of these two Powers invaded her territories twice (in 1904 and 1925, respectively) in connection with these boundary disputes. Liberia, always too weak to resist these encroachments, has suffered great loss in land area and has shrunk to just about half her original size.

BRITISH BUSY INVADER

The records of the Liberian State Department show that Great Britain helped herself to Liberian lands in 1869, 1885 and 1911. France did the same in 1892, 1907, 1911 and 1925.

This struggle for independence has played a great part in the development of an eminent line of Liberian statesmen and jurists. Their knowledge of international law is profound. There have been times in the history of the Republic when ill-chosen diplomatic language, lack of tact or too much submissiveness might have meant the end of Liberia through annexation or conquest. At such times Liberia's statesmen have demonstrated rare knowledge of the philosophy of government and have quoted it with such telling effect as to command the respect and admiration of the civilized world.

CHAOTIC STATE

In the period between 1925 and 1932, Liberia's finances were in a chaotic state. She was forced to default on her foreign obligations and to appeal for aid to the League of Nations. The only aid the League could offer was to take Liberia under its wing for administrative purposes. This was in line with suggestions which were then being advanced in unofficial quarters in England for a change in Liberia's international status to that of a mandacy. The Liberian Legislature rejected the League's offer and President Edwin Barclay rallied his people and defended Liberia's autonomy against all attacks. Almost by a miracle, the Republic survived that crisis.

ADMINISTRATION RAPPED

The administration of former President King (1920-1930) was bitterly criticized within and without Liberia because of its negotiations with the Firestone Rubber and Tire Company, of Akron, Ohio, by which the company was granted a 99-year-lease on a million acres of land. The concession, intended mainly for the cultivation of rubber, was defended by the King administration as an act of political expediency. It was argued that the grant would protect Liberia's sovereignty from further encroachments for at least a period of 99 years.

Be that as it may, Liberia still has 25,000,000 acres of land which have not been leased or granted to anyone. This is more than enough for Liberia's two-and-a-half million inhabitants.

NEEDS ARTISANS

In fact, the state of Liberia today would seem to indicate that although the country is rich in legalistic brains it is rather poor when it comes to technical knowledge and business acumen. The country is badly in need of a middle class of artisans, merchants and small industrialists. Liberia also needs a considerable amount of promotional capital. But even if this capital were found, if agricultural knowledge and technical skill were lacking it would be so so much money wasted. The Government of Liberia has learned this from bitter experience.

Liberia's crying need, then, is education in all its phases. The aborigines, who outnumber the Americo-Liberians by about 23 to 1, are very backward. The vast majority is still in the lion-cloth stage. They are nearly all illiterate. They still practice fetishism and worship pagans. To the vast majority, the Government of the Republic of Liberia means exactly nothing. They know only their clan chiefs.

Liberia will go forward only in proportion to the progress made by these natives.

GREAT POTENTIALITIES

When that day arrives, Liberia's idle acres will blossom overnight into great pineapple farms, great coffee, cocoa and banana plantations. These products, together with ginger, arrow root and peanuts, grow wild everywhere in Liberia. The same is true of citrus fruits and sugar cane. With such a fertile soil, it seems almost criminal for Liberia to be poor. With an educated constituency applying itself to scientific farming, this country could be one of the richest in the world. Although capital is needed, that excuse does not justify the fact that the Firestone Rubber Plantation is Liberia's only large scale industry.

At the same time, it is unfair to compare Liberian with neighboring British and French Colonies. It is true that the development of the agricultural resources of those colonies is well advanced, but it must be borne in mind that this development was only made possible by large grants-in-aid from their mother countries.

GOOD INVESTMENT

There are plenty of capitalists in America who would be glad to invest in Liberia if they were assured of a guarantee against undue taxes and arbitrary confiscation of their properties. Liberia should have been a great rubber-producing country long before the arival of Firestone. A British rubber project, begun in 1910, proved that Liberia could grow rubber and also served as the inspiration for the coming of Firestone. That British syndicate was taxed out of existence before it had even recouped on its investment. That was a mistake which should never be allowed to recur. It set Liberia back 15 years.

Liberia needs all the investment capital that she can attract. And big business would be glad to come if it were assured of a welcome. It all simmers down to that old saw: Capital needs labor and vice versa. Co-operation seems to be the answer.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
MAR 13 1943
CONSENTED TO BE DRAFTED

Barclay's Protege Is Next President

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Courier War Correspondent)
MAR 13 1943

MONROVIA, Liberia, Mar. 11 — (Censored) — William V. S. Tubman, world traveler, scholar, lawyer, and recent Associate Justice of the Liberia Supreme court, will be elected President of Liberia in May to succeed President Edwin Barclay. Tubman is a great great grand-nephew of Harriet Tubman, noted American abolitionist figure.

LIBERIA HAS A ONE-PARTY SYSTEM

The Tubman prophecy is not so much a prophecy as a pre-dated story. Liberia is a country with a one-party political system. Nominations of the True Whig party are tantamount to election. The party has nominated Tubman for the presidency and among Liberian leadership and the national legislature stood ready to repeal the constitutional amendment.

BARCLAY'S 13th YEAR IN OFFICE

Tubman was Barclay's personal choice for the $15,000 per year job. Barclay is winding up his third-presidential post, but the steering committee of the True Whig party was a year in office. He has a four-year term on his own which he was elected to a new amendment. Declining aspirants to the presidency and among Liberian constitutionalists that he was eager to be the party's offer, he confided. The party offered to draft him into the role of a candidate for a second term, but he has served a year of President King's four-year term on his own. Francis Cooper, who, at 62, has now finishing an eight-year gained the No. 2 position on Liberia's list of near-millionaires, dies. He has a large seashore Cooper has held various cabinet

posts under President Howard and President King, Barclay's predecessors, and had consented to be drafted for the presidency. When Barclay decided on Tubman, however, the steering committee of the True Whigs did an about-face, held a caucus and ruled Cooper off the party roles. Cooper professes not to know the reasons and the public never found out why.

MAR 13 1943

At the recent True Whig nominating convention, President Barclay himself presided. Tubman was nominated without opposition and Clarence W. Simpson, present secretary of state, as his running mate. Thus, Tubman is about to climax one of the most meteoric careers in Liberian political history. Starting life as a lawyer, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for Maryland County. He was elected to the Liberian senate at the age of 28 and has been a member of the Supreme Court since 1939.

Tubman made an extensive tour of America in 1928, visiting Boston, New York, Buffalo, Columbus, Akron, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and several cities in Texas. He has also visited Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. That same year he traveled to England, France, Holland and Germany.

Tubman has resigned his Supreme Court post and is devoting all of his time to the needs of political constituents in search of favors.

Tubman is a great admirer of America and American institutions. He hopes to shape his diplomatic and commercial policies accordingly. He plans to send a number of young men to foreign countries to study marketing conditions with a view to serving as economic experts, and will do everything possible to remove barriers so as to permit the flow into this country of foreign capital.

President Roosevelt Hails Anniversary of Liberian Republic

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—(ANF)—President Roosevelt last week sent a congratulatory message to President Edwin Barclay of Liberia on the anniversary of that country's founding. The message read:

"On the national anniversary of Liberia, I am glad to send the cordial greetings of the people of the United States. Please accept my hearty good wishes and those of the people of the United States for the prosperity, well-being and continued progress of the people of Liberia."

Pays Respect To Negro Republic While In Africa

The Call Kansas City Mo FEB 5 1943

FEB 5 1943

WASHINGTON.— President Roosevelt, enroute home from the historic Casablanca Conference, stopped in Liberia to pay his respects to President Edwin Barclay and review a large detachment of American Negro troops stationed there, the White House announced Thursday night.

An account of the President's visit to the strategic Negro Republic was dispatched to the White House by Captain George Durno, Air Corps, U.S.A., former White House correspondent. The dispatch said:

"In order to pay his respects to President Edwin Barclay and to review the large detachment of American Negro troops, President Roosevelt paused here in Liberia en route home from the historic Casablanca war council meeting.

FEB 5 1943

Founded by Freedmen

"The chief executive, while in the African state, which was founded by Negro freedmen from the United States in 1822, also took advantage of this opportunity to inspect the large Firestone rubber plantation.

"This American-sponsored project at present is not only supplying the United States annually with very many pounds of critical war material but is steadily increasing its output.

"President Roosevelt and his party travelling in two large four-motor planes of the transport command of the Army Air Forces landed at Roberts Field about 50 miles from Monrovia.

The party was greeted there by the commanding general of the Air Transport Command, Middle East Wing, Brig. General S. W. Fitzgerald; the commanding general of the Central African Service of Supply, Brig. General James F. C. Hyde; Col. Frank H. Collins, and Col. Thomas L. Hardin.

FEB 5 1943

Into Jeep After Lunch

"The Presidential party after freshening up was escorted to the officer's mess hall where President Barclay and Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Secretary of tSate, were waiting with Frederick P. Hibbard, United States Charge d'Affaires.

Included in the luncheon party were Chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignment Board, Harry Hopkins; Surgeon-General of the Navy and White House physician, Ross T. McIntyre, and Naval Aide to the President, Captain John L. McCrea.

"After lunch President Roosevelt and President Barclay got into a jeep and bounced out to the parade ground where the 41st Engineers and a part of the Defense Detachment under the command of Col. A. A. Kirchoff were lined up at attention.

FEB 5 1943

Both National Anthems

"The band rendered full honors and played both national anthems after which the Presidents toured up and down the lines making a careful inspection.

"The general manager of the Firestone plantation, Mr. George Seybold, then took over the party and, driving through African villages with their picturesque circular abode huts with straw thatched roofs, guided them to the great rubber plantation. This plantation has 69,000 acres under intensive cultivation. Many of the 18,000 natives employed by Firestone were seen. There were thousands of acres of new rubber shoots. In the mature growths, tapping was in full swing and the President saw the Latex running into the cups.

"President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, upon conclusion of the Casablanca Conference, had motored to Marrakech, some 150 miles to the south. They spent the night in that very old Berber and Arab town nestled at the foot of the Atlas mountains. The two leaders parted the following day. President Roosevelt then flew to Liberia with but one intervening stop."

FEB 5 1943



FEB 6 1943

LIBERIA'S PRESIDENT EDWIN BARCLAY

Chief Executive Visited Liberia After Conference at Casablanca

The People's Voice New York

FEB 6 1943

WASHINGTON—On his way home from the historic Casablanca Conference with Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt visited briefly with President Edwin Barclay in Liberia, it was revealed here on Friday.

FEB 6 1943

From a White House statement from Stephen Early, it was learned that when the Conference ended, place at Roberts Field, fifty miles the President parted company with from Monrovia, where FDR lunched Churchill at the foot of the Atlas with Barclay and other high offi- Mountains and flew with his party cials, and then rode around in a in two four-motored planes of the jeep to review the troops at a Army Air Force Transport Com- parade ground.

FEB 6 1943

mand to Liberia. Roosevelt also took advantage

Arrived at that African state of his presence in the Negro re- which was founded by Negro public to inspect the Firestone rub- freedmen from the United States in ber plantation. This outlet is sup- 1822, the Chief Executive called plying crude rubber for the war upon Barclay and reviewed a large effort of the United Nations and is detachment of American Negro sponsored by the United States. troops.

FEB 6 1943

The Presidential landing took

Liberia Joins In Lend-Lease

Courier-Journal

Washington, June 8 (AP) — A agreement between representative of the United States and the Negro States, and Walter F. Walker, Liberia on which republic of Liberia in West Af- Liberian consul general in Newments agreed at rica was signed today in New York, in the presence of President March 31, 1942. York City, the State Department Edwin Barclay and President- announced. elect William V. S. Tubman of Louisville, Ky., Liberia.

The agreement "on the principles applying to mutual aid in An exchange of notes which accompanied the agreement confirmed the understanding of the Governments that the agreements that the agreement carries out general principles concerning defense areas in Liberia, which defense areas in Liberia on which Monrovia on March 31, 1942.

56b-1943

AROUND THE WORLD

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

WHY INDIA STARVES

FOR months now India has been faced with the scourge of famine. Thousands die of starvation every day. The countryside is being turned into a desert through the forced migration of the hungry into the towns. And in the towns thousands roam the streets—destitute, without food and without hope of getting any. The figures of the numbers dying vary. In Bengal alone the *Hindustan Times* estimates the number to be many thousands each week. And Bengal, continues the *Times*, "is just one of the stricken provinces. The situation is just as acute, if not more so in Madras, Orissa, Bihar, Travancore, and Bombay provinces. So ghastly is the situation in Calcutta that it has already been given the name of 'the city of slow death.'" Famine in the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore is indescribably horrible. One dispatch pictures Bengal as an area where "Husbands have driven away their wives for lack of food. . . . Brothers have turned deaf ears to the pleas of hungry sisters. . . . Parents and children share food with beasts in the gutters. . . . Babies if not stillborn survive only a few minutes."

This is the ghastly picture of the "brightest jewel" of the British Empire and one of the most important bases of United Nations military operations against Japan. For Americans this crisis has special meaning, for it is in Bengal, Assam, and Bihar that many American soldiers are stationed. Death stalks around their camps with corpses of children lying in the streets and in the fields. Epidemics threaten and the lives of our own men are at stake.

Of course the government of India has enormous numbers of excuses for the existing famine. Famine is considered a natural and normal feature of Indian life which must take place every few years. In certain places famine is attributed to floods, cyclone, and drought. One area is said to be trying to starve another and vice versa. Everything and everybody is to blame except the government bureaucrats themselves.

THE food crisis is part of the political crisis which developed after August 1942. Other contributing wartime factors are extensive and unchecked hoarding; profiteering and speculation by landlords and merchants; the failure of crops in some areas; the refusal of the administration to enlist popular support of the peasantry to increase food production; the export of food from India to the Middle East; inadequate transportation of grain from one area to another due to military priority on the railways; and the failure of the government to introduce an efficient democratic system of rationing and price control.

Even in normal times more than sixty percent of the Indian people live on a semi-starvation level. India's poverty can hardly be conceived by the western mind. The cause rests in the country's unbalanced economic structure and in the frightful exploitation of workers and peasants by feudal landlords and unscrupulous employers. Seventy-five percent of the people live off the land. Less than two percent are employed in modern industrial enterprises. Despite the huge potentialities of industrial expansion the development of Indian industry is deliberately retarded by the state for fear of competition with British manufactured goods.

Another reason for the food crisis is the outworn, overburdened agrarian system. Of all the usable land in India there is less than one acre and a quarter per head for that portion of the population which is directly supported by agriculture. The landlords makes it even worse. More than seventy-five percent of this land is owned by a handful of men while the seventy million peasant families are left with the remaining twenty-five percent. Even these small peasant holdings do not constitute compact units but are scattered all over the village area in tiny fragments. The tilling of these tiny plots by primitive methods is utterly uneconomic and contributes to the country's impoverishment. Nothing but the barest necessities of life are left to the peasant even in prosperous years after the exorbitant government taxes are paid and the moneylenders exact their pound of flesh.

The war has heightened the old crises. The overburdened economy is now even more hard pressed. And the political turmoil has intensified the whole state of affairs. The British have tried to defend India without the cooperation of the Indian people. So, too, the authorities attempt to alleviate the famine without enlisting popular support. The policy of the British government in India has been to align itself with the reactionary, privileged elements in Indian society. And today when the landlords have hoarded tremendous stocks of food and grain to sell later at higher prices, the British administration does not take decisive action against them, because these are the elements upon which the existence of British rule depends. To combat hoarding and profiteering, the government must command the support of the people. This the government in India does not have. Professor Gangulee, ex-member of the Royal Commission on Indian agriculture, has observed that: "Only a national government of the people of India can solve the food problem because the government will have the confidence of the people. The present government is an alien government and its administrative machinery is absolutely incapable of dealing with the present crisis."



THE government of India introduced a price control system early this year which led to extensive hoarding. The police, while dealing strictly with the small shopkeeper, did not act against the landlords and the wholesale dealers. Even in areas where there is no famine, prices have leaped. Landlords and merchants reap huge profits at the expense of the entire nation. Even money has ceased to be a guarantee against starvation. This past summer the price of rice in Bombay increased 1,200 percent; flour, part of the staple diet, rose by more than 300 percent; coal by 200 percent; cloth by 400 percent. Tea went up from 100 in 1941 to 504 in December 1942. The price of foreign drugs has increased by 1,600 percent. It is estimated that all commodities have increased five to eight times in price. Some essential grains, salt, kerosene, oil, sugar, etc., are virtually unobtainable. Wages and income have not kept pace with inflated prices.

With the administration unable to solve the food crisis, and the national leaders still in prison, Japanese agents are busily instigating food riots among the starving. The Japanese radio asks the people to revolt. They also tell Indians that while the British are having their sumptuous eight-course meals, Indian subjects are dying by the thousands. Ba Maw, the Japanese puppet and premier of the so-called free Burma government, has broadcast that a million tons of surplus rice are lying in Burma. According to a United Press report from London, the Japanese have dropped bags of rice by parachute over Bengal and Assam. Subhas Chandra Bose, who heads the Japanese "provisional government of India" is sending propagandists into the country to sabotage Indian morale and spread distrust of the United Nations war effort.

Naturally these emissaries make headway, and some Indians have been misled into aiding these activities. This will continue as long as India's patriotic leaders remain behind bars. The political crisis has merged with the food crisis into an explosive situation. All this threatens victory over Japan and Lord Louis Mountbatten cannot hope to launch a successful offensive until the scene is relieved of famine and stupid politics.

THE famine did not develop overnight. Food shortages and riots have been common for over a year now. Patriotic people's organizations warned the government against the impending crisis again and again. As far back as May 1943, the All India Peasant League (Kisan Sabha) adopted a popular program of "grow more food" to speed victory. Since then steps have been taken to implement the decision. The peasantry has in many cases enthusiastically responded to the call of its organization. In some cases even the cooperation of patriotic landlords has been enlisted to aid the peasants.

In order to combat hoarding the Peasant League has opened up its own grain shops to distribute food at fair prices. The League has appealed to the peasants to sell their grain not to the hoarders but to the Peasant League. In Bengal, the Peasant League has negotiated with the government to buy and distribute it to the starving.

To increase food production on a grand scale, state assistance is essential because the peasants do not own the surplus grain and provide seed as well as land for cultivation. Despite obstructions the Peasant League has achieved substantial success in this field. And the battle still goes on.

Contrast this magnificent work of the people's organizations with that of the bu-

reaucracy. Fazal Haq, who recently resigned as Premier of Bengal stated that "during his absence in New Delhi the Governor of Bengal ordered the removal of certain 'surplus' stocks of rice amounting to 246,840,000 pounds from certain districts of Bengal, and advanced 2,000,000 rupees (without documents) to a certain firm to cover purchase and removal of rice." This is done while the people of Bengal are starving. This story of Mr. Haq has not been denied by the Governor. Since then the Governor resigned his office.

Most outstanding in alleviating the famine is the work of the Communist Party of India. The Party, in cooperation with the trade unions and Peasant League, is leading the workers and peasants to increase war goods and food production. The Communists are fighting tooth and nail to combat Japanese subversive activities. The Party resolution on food production reads: "Patriotism demands of the *kisan* (peasant) that he unite to grow more food, to solve the food crisis, to feed the army that defends his land, to feed the worker who makes goods for the army and for the people." Led by the Communists, workers of fifty Bombay textile mills volunteered to work on Sundays in order to relieve severe cloth shortage. The Party has also organized hundreds of food committees in towns and countryside. Through these food committees, food is acquired for the people and many food riots and much bloodshed is averted. On these committees work representatives of all groups and parties. Congress-Moslem League unity is in this practical way forged by the Communist Party. In the city of Chittagong, mainly through the initiative of the Communists, 400 relief kitchens were opened to feed the hungry. For this, half of the funds are solicited from the well-to-do citizens and the rest obtained from the state. Some of the most outstanding Congressmen and Moslem League leaders have paid tribute to the accomplishments of the Communist Party in this field.

DEC 21 1943

THE Communist Party, together with the trade unions, Peasant League and the student movement, has put forward a practical program to end the famine and has demanded (1) that government control of all stocks, stores in public warehouses be under the supervision of people's food committees, which would help in the control of supplies and the regulation of prices; (2) guarantees of fair prices to the peasants for their grain products; (3) that the prices should be brought within the purchasing capacity of the ordinary consumer; (4) since it is clear that only a national government can solve the food problem, the need for national unity leading to a national government become imperative.

Despite this magnificent work of the labor organizations, the all-round situation has become worse and the crisis has deepened. Immediate relief must be sent to India before millions more die. America has the means to extend this aid. Let the people's organizations urge their government to send food and press the British government to reopen negotiations with the Indian national leaders to end the political crisis. For it is only the establishment of a national government that can effectively adjust the national economy to war needs and solve the food problem.

DARSHAN S. SANGHA.

56b-1943

Knoxville Tennessee Journal
Feb. 24, 1943

Gandhi Fast Viewed Through Indian Eyes

By R. LAL SINGH
Editor INDIA NEWS
Member of Indian Ntl Congress

GANDHI HAS ended his fast. "Failure!" cried most of the press in America. With banner headlines above long editorials, many of them indicate their great satisfaction.

But it was not a failure of the Indian people. The attention of the whole world has been focused on the necessity for Indian freedom.

Those who try to discredit and hurt the Indian national movement should remember: this war is a peoples' war. It is a war of liberation. Consequently, every injury or set-back to the Indian people, is an injury and set-back to the United Nations, of which India is a part.

SERVED AS SIGNAL

Gandhi's fast was a signal to his countrymen, regardless of party affilations, to rally to the cause of national unity .

Gandhi's fast was a challenge to the Government of India which had falsely charged that there was no basis for unity between the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League.

Gandhi's fast was a call to the peoples of the United Nations, the peoples of the United States, to help achieve Indian freedom!

Gandhi, through his correspondence with the Viceroy proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that neither the Indian National Congress nor Gandhi himself was responsible for the violence, sabotage and Fifth Column disruption of India's war effort, which has occurred since August 9th, 1942—the date on which Gandhi, Nehru and the other leaders were imprisoned.

WAR EFFORT ENDANGERED

And since that date the failure of the Colonial Tories to free India's leaders, their failure to reopen negotiations with them for the purpose of establishing a national government, their failure to involve the Indian people in organized and powerful defense of the Motherland has had but one result; sabotage, resistance, bitterness on the one hand, and increasingly harsh wholesale repressive measures on the other, with danger of disruption of the war effort as the end result.

Sir Reginald Maxwell, a member of the Viceroy's Council, during the debate on Gandhi's fast stated that since the August arrests, 940 persons have been killed, 1630 have been injured by the police or military, 60,229 have been arrested, 26,000 have been convicted and 18,000 have been detained without trial.

Gandhi's fast and his continued imprisonment has thrown into sharpest perspective the role of the die-hard Tory policy in India. It is the desire of the Whitehall Colonials to crush the National Congress Party and thus destroy any chance for national unity.

The great English writer, George Bernard Shaw, hit the nail squarely on the head when he said that the detention of Gandhi was the most stupid blunder the government had "let itself be landed in by its Right Wing of incurable diehards."

UNITY NOW POSSIBLE

The Complete Unity of India's Patriots is Now Possible.

The achieving of that unity is being prevented by force on the part of the Government of India. There has been a constantly repeated demand on the part of Congress representatives to come together for joint negotiations. There is ample evidence, including even the resignation of three members of the Viceroy's Executive Council (who could no longer stand the situation), that it has penetrated and influenced even these inner circles.

Only prison walls now prevent Indian unity! Free Gandhi now!

Thus help the Indian people achieve the unity they must have for defense of their Motherland, for Indian freedom, for defeat of the Axis!

DEADLOCK UNBROKEN

The ending of Gandhi's fast proves once more than the tens of thousands of imprisoned Indian National Congress leaders and members are the sole force able to unite and inspire the Indian masses. The imprisoned Congress leaders alone are able to mobilize the Indian masses for complete support of the United Nations. They alone can organize India's resources and manpower for defense of India.

Very, very little has been done to break the deadlock between the Government of India and the Congress leaders. There has been resistance even to such a simple matter as allowing President Roosevelt's representative, Mr. Phillips, to visit imprisoned Nationalist leaders. Trust has been betrayed; confidence has been impaired.

National patriotism is not wanting in India. But machine guns turned against the Indian people have left the masses terror-stricken.

Through such events the expression of national patriotism has been fearfully thwarted and misdirected by the die-hard Tories.

AXIS AGENTS BUSY

Axis agents, in the atmosphere of frustration, sordid bitterness, and anti-British feeling, have had many field days. The present period gives them still more opportunity. Bridges and schools have been blown up. Incensed at the loss of their leaders, the Indian masses have resorted to sabotage and other forms of struggle against the British administration. India's meagre war effort, far from being properly and rapidly developed and expanded, has been reduced, hastened disrupted. Thus the work of the Nazis and Japanese has been made easier, and the cause of Indian independence, the cause of the United Nations, has thus been harmed the more.

The immediate step, the step most urgently needed, is the immediate releasing of the imprisoned Congress leaders, Gandhi, Nehru and all the others. They can assist those free patriots in India who are today laboring without respite for Indian freedom.

The Indian people must be given more than promises of a future freedom. They must be given a stake in the war. They too, must know beyond doubt that they are fighting a war of liberation, a Four Freedoms War, a United Nations Charter War! They must be vitalized through one single measure: the granting of a provisional national government NOW for the defense of their Motherland.

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

FDR Okays Bill To Admit Chinese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UP). — President Roosevelt has signed legislation which lifts the ban against Chinese becoming naturalized citizens of the United States and permits Chinese to enter the country as immigrants on a quota basis, it was announced today.

INDIA AND WHITE PEOPLE

THE NEW YORK World-Telegram reported last week the opinion of a young woman, daughter of a missionary in India that "white people won't be in India much longer in its present state." The statement was deemed important enough to warrant a sizeable space spread.

New York Sun

The substance of the young lady's remarks was, simply, India does not want any white people around. In view of India's history under the domination of whites, that's not hard to understand.

New York, N. Y.

We suspect that the same feeling is the majority opinion in all of the darker nations. There's been little to offset such a feeling.

When you stop to think of it, the darker races don't have much to choose from in what the white nations offer. On one side there is the plain, undisguised threat of ruthless oppression into servility. On the other, thus far at least, there has been offered only the paternalistic promise of being "raised" to the white man's standards of government and civilization — sometime in the future.

The first side is the fascist side, of course, and that's out. The second is the so-called democracies' side. And just what does their offer mean in material terms?

The white man's civilization of today provides certain creature comforts which, from regular usage, are considered almost indispensable. But many of the darker peoples have existed for centuries without such modern conveniences — and they're still existing in sufficient force to keep the white man wooing their friendship.

The white man preaches self-determination — then turns around and tells the darker races that they are not yet ready for self-government, that they should welcome the white man's help until such time as the darker people are capable of ruling themselves correctly.

The joker in this case is that it is the white man who seeks to retain the right to judge when his darker brother is able to rule himself. And the standards by which he must judge are, of course, the white man's standards.

History, even as the white man writes it, cannot hide the fact that the darker peoples did govern themselves for centuries. And the white man's very evident reluctance to relinquish any darker nation's territory of which he has gained possession is eloquent testimony that this earlier self rule did not bring ruin to the country.

As we see it, self determination means the power of selecting any form of government which seems desirable — even to the extent of creating a form not now existing. To attempt to restrict the darker peoples to those forms used by the whites is not full self-determination.

And, plainly speaking, after a quick checkup on what the white man's various forms of government have brought the world to today — it's no bargain either.

India Leader Offers Plan to Unify Country

Other proposals put forward by Sir Maharaj Singh, former Congress

¶ Congress Party should be released unconditionally

¶ The Congress Party should consider its resolution of August, 1942, as a dead letter. This resolution, commonly called the "Quit India" proposal, called for immediate political independence of the country, without, however, the withdrawal of the

¶ A conference between Congress Party leaders, Moslem League leaders and representatives of important minorities should be called, with the immediate objective of

mediate approach to the imprisoned forming composite governments at Mohandas K. Gandhi. the center and in the provinces.

Pri

New York, N. Y.

Sir Maharaj Singh, former Congress Agent General for India in South Africa, presiding at the 24th session of the National Liberal Federation, urged that the Government of India should allow an im-

TROUBLE AHEAD

Cairo Terms Bound To Stir Up Discontent Among Darker Nations

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

Courier
Pittsburgh, P

SO, by the terms affirmed at Cairo, China is to be admitted into the white man's world. But Singapore, Hong-Kong, Dutch Indies, Burma and India are to remain groaning under the heel of Great Britain and the powers of Europe. There is trouble ahead and there will be no lasting and enduring peace in the Pacific. Japan may be stripped to the bone and driven back into the nar-row confines of her volcanic islands, but China will awaken, throw off the yoke, and sustained and supported by a billion dissatisfied Orientals, will challenge the white man's domination, just as surely as the sun sweeps through its course.



Mr. Bibb

By the conditions accepted under the Pyramids by Roosevelt, Churchill and Kai-Shek, Java, Burma and India are not even promised freedom or self determination. Churchill has been frank and bold enough to admit that England intends to retake and hold her Asiatic possessions. He said this, while Gandhi and Nehru languished in jail. He said this, even though self-determination for small nations, had been decreed for the peoples of the Atlantic, but he and his confederates are not reckoning with time and numbers.

DEC 18 1943

GEOGRAPHY OPPOSED TO PLANS

Napoleon told his men as they gazed at the Pyramids and the face of the silent Sphinx that they were looking back more than two thousand years. He did not tell them how far they could see into the future. Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek could also look back for two thousand years, but just how far can they see into the future? Can they see that "geography is opposed to their plans"? Can they see the billion, awakening Orientals before them, and can they see that history and time have always weakened and emasculated empires and dynasties?

NOT A FEW clear thinking and honest writers of white blood have taken notice of the fact that the white man has been tyrannical in the Pacific as well as the Japanese. Many have lamented the fact that no forthright declaration for the freedom and self-government of the dissatisfied people as Asia has been given. By now, all of the proscribed and overridden darker peoples of the earth have come to the realization that this war will not end all wars, and freedom and liberty in Asia and the Pacific is yet to be won.

DEC 18 1943

CHINA WILL EMERGE STRONG

China will emerge from the present holocaust as the leader of the people of the Pacific and Asia. China will emerge as a nation. With her five hundred million subjects and with the new knowledge that she has gained in the battles of bullets and brains, she is destined to take a new stand in world affairs. The Chinese leaders are still smarting under the arrogance of "exclusion acts" in America, and under the exploitation on extra-territorial privileges that white people have taken in their domains. It seems written in the stars that China will emerge strong and enlightened from this conflict. It seems that China, by sheer forces of numbers cannot long be denied leadership in Asia and the Pacific. Notwithstanding covert schemes and foxy plans to keep the darker races ignorant of the fine points of modern welfare, much has been learned, and even when Japan is crushed, the knowledge she has of fighting on land, on sea and in the air, will not be lost to the darker races. There seems to be trouble ahead for the white man's world.

DEC 18 1943

NOTHING has been enacted for the black people in either ocean. They remain unconsidered and unreckoned with, but there are many millions of them in both hemispheres, and they, too, are yearning and longing for a place in the sun. The "Fuzzy Wuzzies" of the South Sea Islands, the Hottentots of darkest Africa and the swarthy toilers of the Caribbean are, too, waiting for escape from the yoke of the white man and there will be no lasting peace on earth or goodwill to men until all people are taken into consideration. British imperialism is doomed by terms not spoken at Cairo.

WHITE NATIONS GIVEN WARNING

The white man has not been able to look far enough into the future, although it must be admitted that he has made a bold and daring attempt to do so. This was proved at Cairo and Quebec. In all his wily plans and schemes, he has been checkmated and defied by time and numbers. Time and numbers are on the side of the darker races.

DEC 18 1943

THE WHITE MAN has been repeatedly warned that he must play fair—that he must deal justly. To us, he seems to have proceeded without due consideration and understanding.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

China Won't Take It After The War

Darker Peoples Will Come into Their Rights or Else—

Editorial, from Springfield (Mass.) Union

The white man's pride and prejudice of race have antagonized the vast numbers of black, brown, yellow and in-between races, and justly so. For centuries the white man has swaggered up and down the earth, lording it over the "lesser breeds," as Kipling, the poet of the white man's imperialism, so contemptuously called them.

Sometimes the "lesser breeds" bore their burdens without too much complaint. Sometimes they rebelled, only to be shot and beaten down.

Getting Shabby Deal

Here in the United States about one in every ten American has a black or brown skin. The colored Americans have been getting a very shabby deal from the "superior" white race ever since the first of the unfortunate blacks was brought from Africa in the bowels of a slave ship, chained and in filth, to work like a dog for his white master. We freed the slaves, but never have given the colored people a fair deal.

The Japanese might have taken a different slant on life, had they been recevied into the white man's world on terms of equality.

No one can know now how much of their vaulting ambition to rule the earth has been fed by the lordly attitude of the white man, by the assumption by the white world that none whose skins are not white are fit to associate with those who mistakenly take the title of "Aryan" and feel godlikeness.

SEP 18

Have Rights

The white race must, either in justice or as a mere matter of self protection, now take a realistic view of the situation. In our own country we must recognize that the colored American has rights and privileges, as well as duties. We are taking black men and boys by the hundreds of thousands into the armed forces, where they are fighting with courage and determination.

Fighting for what? That is the question they are asking themselves. For the privilege of living in dirty, ramshackle tenements in back streets of cities, in tumbledown, filthy quarters in the cotton belt? What is this democracy the colored man is ordered to fight for? According to various newspapers, magazines and sermons of the colored folk, they intend to find out, once they have helped the lordly whites win this war.

China and India

China has no intention of allowing herself to be the white man's doormat again, once this war is over. The days when we could refer laughingly to "John Chinaman" are forever past. Gandhi, in India, a little brown man, has proved himself one of the greatest human beings of the age, regardless of color, regardless of whether we agree with his philosophy or not.

In China Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his wife have proved towers of strength. The Generalissimo is one of the great military leaders of all time. His wife probably is the greatest woman living today, white, yellow, brown or black.

SEP 18

Color to Be Important

Does anyone believe that, after the war, China's yellow millions are going to lie down and take what the white man sees fit to hand them?

We, or at least our leaders in Washington, talk a great deal about the postwar world, much of it sheer stuff and nonsense. But one of the most significant things in the post-war world is gonig to be color. The darker peoples—far more numerous, by the way, than the whites—are going to come into their rights, or else.

If we are decent, just and reasonable, we can work out our own colored problem at home, and, with our Allies, the problems of dealing with the other "non-Aryans." If not—

DEC 27 1943

pire, "but voluntary liquidation is more honorable than a compulsory one, and the British empire will liquidate some day."

"We are now impressing on British statesmen that the only honest way for Britain is to divide and quit," he said.

DIVIDE EMPIRE AND QUIT, INDIAN ADVISES BRITISH

KARACHI, India, Dec. 26.—Mohamed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem league, demanded the British leave India, and said, at a league meeting yesterday that "We shall never rest content until we seize territories belonging to us and rule over them."

DEC 27 1943

Prime Minister Churchill, said the frequent critic of British rule, has declared he would not preside over the liquidation of the British em-

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

56b-1943

American Disregard for Caste System Astounds Millions Who Seek Work

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Somewhere in India (ANP)—Efforts of native Indians to join the U. S. Army stationed in India were revealed this week by the remarks of an American army officer who is now serving in that country. "I could build an army of a million men in India any time you gave me the authority," he is supposed to have remarked to his commanding officer.

The army is just a form of unemployment relief for the Indian, the officer said. Many of them come to the army camps seeking work and are impressed by the democracy in our army. Inasmuch as labor for building many American airfields has been supplied by Indian women, men have been trained as workmen and mechanics by American instructors.

American disregard for the native caste system in the promotion of workers has astounded the natives. It is not uncommon to see higher-caste Hindus and Moslems bossed by a lowly untouchable.

Democracy manifests itself in other ways too. The English girl shocks her American cousin's sense of propriety by dating American Negro soldeirs, while in India it's the American white who breaks the colonial color ban. His bronzed girl friend escorts him to hotels, to clubs, to ballrooms, and other places of entertainment and amusement, where girls are being taught to jitterbug.

However, Indian's suspicion regarding Uncle Sam's role in India remains. Much skepticism is noted, as nearly all Indians take it for granted that America intends to keep the British in power. The "bonanza" as the America soldier is called—because of his Gandhi-like overseas cap—may continue to win favor with the natives as long as he spends plenty of money and displays his democratic manner.

FREEDOM

Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia Tribune

EDITORIAL NOTE: Pearl Buck, true humanitarian, hater of race prejudice, and defender of the human rights of all oppressed darker races, has written one of the great books of time. The editors are reprinting, with permission, several digested chapters of "What America Means To Me", that speaks for colored America in every chapter. Millions of white people will read this book. The book is published by the John Day Company, New York.

In spite of any efforts to limit it, the war is becoming a war for human freedom everywhere, and that is the greatest war that can be waged by humankind. The issue with Japan may be lost in it, and so may the issue with Germany. Our limited war aims of maintaining our standards of living, of preserving our sectional prejudices, of keeping the seas open, of maintaining our centers of power in the Orient, of getting back to the "status quo"—however we cling to these hopes of a limited war they are being swept from us. Peoples are taking this war out of the hands of governments and militarsts. They are sweeping away the men of small minds.

What then shall we do? We may, if we like, do nothing, except to deny the truth It is always possble to deny the intangible, to refuse its inevitability, to cling to the lmits of what is plain to the limited vision. In that case the vast dim shape beyond the spotlight will loom larger and blacker. For when we in America will admit no change in our way of thinking and in our way of life, it means among other things that white Americans in the South will go on insisting on no change in the status of the colored Americans. If we are pressed too hard by the yeast of freedom, we can put it down by force. And England can go on insistng that India is not to have freedom now, and England can go on trying to put down by force India's rebellion.

But while we do these things we are taking great risk of losing the real war. For as we fail to suppress freedom—and inevitably we must fail—we will grow afraid and our fear will open the door to Hitler and to others like him. These will say, and to ready listeners, since prejudice is often stronger than patriotism, "Let all white peoples join together. We must stick together, we white peoples."

On the day when the white peoples agree to join together against the rest of the world the shape on the East will spring clearly into the sight of all. We shall see it, the blindest and the most stupid of us. And Russia will be with the East, not the West, whether vanquished or victorious over Hitler now Pan Asia will not be a dream on that day. It will be a reality but it will not be Japan's world. You can see the shape, now.

It is possible first to recognize the size of this war, to understand the power of the word Freedom and to use it. We hang back, we are afraid to speak out boldly and tell these hungering and thirsting peoples that they shall have freedom and have it now.

"It was much, no doubt," an Englishman associated with the Cripps Mission to India says, "to ask that, having waited so long to acquire the right to determine their national destiny, the Congress leaders should wait a little longer; but now that its acquisition was assured them immediately after the war, provided only that the Unitd Nations on it, and in view of the practical necessities of the present situation, was it too much to ask?"

We must understand that it was too much to ask of people who had fought bravely through the first world war, being under the impression, whether rightly or wrongly, given them consciously or unconsciously, that they would have the right to determine their national destiny afterward. Twenty-three years have passed, a genration in India, and they have not been given the right to determine their national destiny, the right, that is, with which every man is born. After a hundred and fifty years, and a promise, and then twenty-three years of waiting for the promise, and yet they are only th n another promise—two words, whatever the western point of view, to the man in the East it was too long to wait. To do nothing, therefore, in the view of this world longing for freedom, does this mean that we are afraid of freedom for the peoples not our own, the races not our own? Do we fear a free India, and a free colored man in America? The uneasy memory of what is past is in us. Revenge is human.

What we must now realize is that there is a chance for us to wipe out that past by present action. Swift and clear action make amends for the denials of freedom in the past. But it must be action and not promises of "after the war." Even our friends and allies the Chinese are cynical about those promises. The truth is, we have carried promises to the limits of absurdity. Let us make no more—let us act to make good our true intention. Only thus can revenge be forgotten.

But when we have freed, when we have set free, so far as is in our power, the peoples of the East. need we be afraid? The white race is in the minority in the world. Need we fear the colored peoples? I am perhaps the last person to answer the question for I cannot understand such fear. I have lived almost all my life, sometimes entirely solitary in great communities of non-white peoples, all the time nearly solitary, and I have seen nothing for fear among those peoples. They are more amiable, more laughter-loving, more kindly in personal ways, than the white peoples are. Their minds are not filled with constant thoughts of conquest. We say continually to ourselves as I heard an American say the other day that "somebody must be top dog, and we had better be it." But the man of the East who has his own faults and cruelties, is not continually thinking in terms of conquest and top dog. If he is not more benevolent than we are, at least he is equally so.

We need these days to give up our absurd fears of the Oriental. Occidental is as fearsome a word in the East and yet they are only colors. Human beings is the East proportionately are as good as human beings in the West, to our side. Then Hitler could not win by guile and peoples by peoples Japan could not win by arms. That is what The peoples longing for freedom would swarm to our standard, if we made that standard mean it, too. And that vast dim statement, Freedom. would shape of Tomorrow—we would an action, millions of the East not need to fear it any more.

And it is to be remembered that out of the East have come our deepest religions and philosophies. Christ was an Oriental, even as Confucius was, and Buddha, and it was in the Near East that the springs for the Renaissance in Europe were found. It may be in the East again that we will find once more those springs, if today we can take advantage of our great opportunity to convince the peoples there of our sincerity in wanting them to have freedom, freedom from domination by our race, by our empires. If when our domination is withdrawn they fall into subjection to others, that is not our fault, and they must struggle free of those, too, and we ought to help in that struggle, for we believe in freedom.

Nothing but good to us will come out of an East that is free. Ruler and subject, governor and governed, must not be the hu for all that may hold the key to man relations between East and the West. Cooperation can be the relation, if we are willing to make it so. And we ought to give the great civilizations of the East their chance now, for they are based upon the primary im portance of human relationships, notion strange to us, but which

Simply that all shall be conyes, and those still not free in the West, to our side. Then Hitler could not win by guile and peoples by peoples Japan could not win by arms. That is what The peoples longing for freedom would swarm to our standard, if we made that standard mean it, too. And that vast dim statement, Freedom. would shape of Tomorrow—we would an action, millions of the East not need to fear it any more.

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56b-1943
Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

All India Alert As Gandhi Begins 9th Hunger Strike

FEB 11 1943

By the Associated Press.

Bombay, Feb. 10.—With India apprehensively alert, Mohandas K. Gandhi started a twenty-one-day hunger strike today—to subsist on citrus fruit juice mixed with water, but not to "fast unto death" as he threatened on previous abstentions—in protest against his confinement behind barbed wire in the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona.

The 73-year-old, wispy patriarch imposed the limited diet upon himself after long correspondence with Lord Linlithgow in which the Viceroy advised against it for reasons of health and then added bluntly that it constitutes "political blackmail for which there can be no moral justification."

FEB 11 1943

Protests Against Violence.

Gandhi went ahead with the joint objective of compelling the Government to alter its policy of locking up members of the All-India Congress Party "for the duration" and in protest against the "leonine violence" which Gandhi accused the Government of using to suppress the civil disobedience campaign.

News of the latest of Gandhi's dramatic hunger strikes, which set the authorities on the watch for disturbances, was announced in India and was sent to London for publication elsewhere in the empire under carefully calculated plans indicating the serious consideration of the Government.

Newspapers of India were advised to observe restraint in order to avoid stirring up undue excitement.

FEB 11 1943

Still Is Most Important.

For India it was a tremendous event, for although Gandhi is a prisoner he continues to be the most important of all the millions of Indians.

Gandhi in his letters to the Viceroy denied that the Congress Party was responsible for slayings, train wreckings and other violence and demanded his unconditional release from the palatial surroundings where he was confined last August 9 after a new civil disobedience campaign broke out against British rule.

"Your letter gladdens me to find I have not lost caste with you," Gandhi wrote the Viceroy. "My letter of December 31 was a growl against you; yours is a counter-growl . . .

"Of course, I deplore happenings that have taken place since August 9 last.

"Make Up Your Mind."

"To sum up: (1) If you want me to act singly, convince me that I was wrong and I will make ample amends; (2) If you want me to make any proposal on behalf of the Congress, you should put me among the Congress Working Committee members. I do plead with you to make up your mind and end the impasse."

In reply, the Viceroy expressed his "own natural reluctance to see you wilfully risk your life" and added his conviction that such fasting was "a form of political blackmail."

The Government of India in its "statement in regard to M. K. Gandhi's hunger strike," said it deplored "the use of fasting to achieve political ends."

"There can in their (the Government's) judgment be no justification for it and Mr. Gandhi has himself admitted in the past it contains an element of coercion," the formal statement said.

Could Receive Visits.

The Government said it was prepared to set Gandhi at liberty for the duration of his fast so that he might "have his own medical attendants and also receive visits from friends with permission of the Government. . . . If he fasts while in detention he does so solely on his own responsibility and at his own risk."

Gandhi's usual diet consists of goat's milk and a good deal of fruit and cereal.

This was the ninth fast in twenty-five years for the frail Indian Nationalist leader who is Mahatma or "Great Soul" to the millions in India despite his repudiation of the title.

1st Fast Backed Strike.

The first was in October, 1918, and lasted three days. It was in support of a cotton mill workers' strike at Ahmedabad. His second, in February, 1922, lasted five days. It was in condemnation of his Indian followers for burning a policeman alive. The third, twenty-one days, was in September, 1924, on behalf of Hindu-Moslem unity.

His most active use of fasting as a political weapon was in the period from 1930 to 1934. In Yerawada jail he undertook a "fast unto death" which lasted thirteen days, in September, 1932. That fast ended when the British cabinet withdrew its decision to have separate elections for untouchables, which Gandhi contended would split Indian ranks.

FEB 1 1 1943

6th Directed At Reformers.

His fifth fast lasted twenty-one days, in May, 1933, and was undertaken as a form of purification for his followers. The sixth, in August, 1934, was directed against overzealous reformers. His seventh, in the same month, lasted a week. He undertook it to compel the British to permit him to edit his weekly publication, "Harijan," from jail where he was confined. He went without food again for four days in April, 1939, over a local political problem.

The hunger strike has also been used against Gandhi.

In October, 1934, he declared himself a "dead weight" on the Nationalist India Congress Party and offered his resignation. Seven of his followers fasted until he changed his mind.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
FEB 14 1943

Gandhi's Condition Called Satisfactory

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.—(AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, who began a three-week hunger strike February 10 in an effort to obtain release from the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona where he is a prisoner, was reported officially today to have had disturbed sleep because of nausea, but the government's communique described his condition as satisfactory.

Gandhi's Fast Spells Deepening Crisis

FEB 12 1943 Daily Worker

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The end of official repression against the Indian nationalist movement and the release of the Indian leaders are the immediate issues involved in the 21-day fast undertaken by Mohandas K. Gandhi.

Before the British Government in India takes such action it will be next to impossible to undertake and complete negotiations between the Moslem League and India Congress leaders, and between them and the government, leading to a settlement which will enable India to play her full role in the war efforts of the United Nations.

This is apparent from the correspondence between the British Viceroy and Gandhi, as released by the Government of India. In a letter to the Viceroy, dated Jan. 19, Gandhi asserts that he can make a positive statement regarding policy "only if you put me among the members of the working committee of the Congress." In the same letter he lays the whole blame for the chaos in India at the door of the Government.

BRITISH REPRESSION

FEB 12 1943

Together with thousands of Congress and people's leaders, Gandhi was arrested without warning on Aug. 9, as the All-India Congress session at Bombay came to an end.

In the resolution adopted at this session, Congress demanded that national government be granted, responsible to the people and empowered to mobilize the nation, in cooperation with the United Nations, for the defense of India. The final clause of the resolution warned that a civil disobedience campaign would be undertaken if the Government refused to negotiate the question.

The Communists objected to the civil disobedience clause, urging that the main emphasis be placed upon a campaign for national unity, and accordingly voted against the resolution.

Following the arrest of the Congress leaders and the suppression of their press, the government launched a violent campaign against all nationalist activities. In the general chaos thus created Fifth Column elements provoked acts of sabotage which were also committed by groups of misguided Indian patriots.

REBUFF APPROACHES

Every effort of Moslem, Liberal and community leaders to seek interviews with the Congress leaders in jail for the purpose of a settlement was rebuffed by the Government.

FEB 12 1943

Nevertheless, faced with the need to defend their Motherland, Indian patriots of all persuasions and parties, including the Communist Party, the student and peasant organizations, continued their efforts to establish a Congress-Moslem League united front for the defense of India and for National Government.

FEB 12 1943

In the forefront of the national demands are the immediate release of the prisoners and the cessation of repression.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.
JAN 30 1943

Negroes 'Solid' In Their Views On Indian Issue

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 28—Editor R. Lal Singh of the locally published India News, who is a member of the Indian National Congress, has released currently a statement of the views of outstanding Negro organizations and leaders on the question of free-sources to the full, we wish to dom. The United dom for India. fully mobilize our 400,000,000 peo- India to be free fo

Giving his own views on the people on the side of the United Na- the Axis. Indian subject in a recent interview here, tions. We ask you Americans: military necessity." Editor Singh said: 'What better way than the free- **NAACP OUTSPOKEN ON SUBJECT**

"The Indian people are deeply dom way? What better inspira- Mr. Singh recalle concerned about the war. We are tion for the Indian masses than not pacifists. We want to help freedom?" This war is not won of the National Asso We want to use our immense re- yet. It may take every available Advancement of Col

get, to beat Hitler man, every ton of and Hirohito. tion, at its 33rd annual conference dian men and In- here July 14-19 last year: must be used to the "It is undeniable than men will angerous to Allied fight best if they fight for freedom. stpone Indian free- We, therefore, urge President ited Nations needs Roosevelt to call a conference of ee for victory over those of the United Nations most dian freedom is a deeply concerned in the Far East, ity." together with representatives of India and of the colonial people in Africa and Asia, to make a clear and specific application to the position Africa and Asia of the Atlantic Association for the Charter and of the principles laid

down in President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms, so that dark-skinned and colonial peoples may be given greater hope of real political democracy and freedom from economic exploitation."

ROBESON'S POSITION AUTHORITATIVE

Styling Paul Robeson, the eminent singer and actor, as a "People's Artist," Editor Singh, quoted the celebrated performer as follows:

"I know what this guy Hitler is like. I've seen him work. I've seen it in Australia, in Poland, in France. The danger is tremendous! I know what it will take to whip Hitler. It will take all of Africa, all of Asia, all of the American people. These are ALL anti-fascist people. They can only win through full use of each group, fighting not only against the same thing but for the same thing—freedom. American Negroes must have all their rights, for this is the way to lick Hitler. India must be freed, for this is the way to lick Hitler. There must be a second front in western Europe now, because this is the way to lick Hitler."

JAN 30 1943

WHITE ASKS PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Walter White, militant executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colired People, in his statement, made the following observation:

"The future of civilization and the winner of the war will be determined in large measure by the answer to this question: 'Why is it heroic and noble for the British to fight for their freedom; and criminal for the Indians to fight for theirs?'

"We are either honestly waging this war to assure the Four Freedoms to all men, everywhere, in which case the electric spark will galvanize men of every creed and color to do his utmost or we are not honestly fighting, in which case doubt and cynicism will bring about an Axis triumph.

"Which course will we in enlightened self-interest take?"

WAR OF NEGRO PEOPLES, YERGAN HOLDS

Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs, insists that "this is the Negro people's war, because it is the war of hundreds of millions of other peoples whose needs are exactly the needs of the Negro people . . It is for this reason that we call upon the Churchill government to override the dictates of the Tories and the men of Munich, still powerful in British politics, to recognize the right of India to identify herself freely and thereby effectively with the side of the United Nations."

Channing H. Tobias, of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of America, says, in part:

JAN 30 1943

"I have strong convictions concerning the importance to the cause of the United Nations of immediate action on the freedom of India . . The important thing is that in any co-operative arrangement for the future, the people of India themselves should be the dominant controlling force."

DuBOIS BRIEF BUT POINTED

JAN 30

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent editor and author, opined:

"There is no justification for this horrible war, if it does not mean autonomy for India now."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

APR 23 1943

BRITISH "BUNK"

"Issued on behalf of the Government of India by the British Information Services."

The above sentence appears on a lengthy piece of propaganda being sent out to newspapers in this country from 1336 New York avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. The foreword to the lengthy piece tells how rich India is in natural resources and closes with the information that India "has had fiscal autonomy since 1921."

APR 23 1943

We shall not take time to read the whole piece, for nothing the slick British might send us would change our attitude toward slave-holders. We contend that the tragic war in which the whole world is engaged resulted as much from British imperialism as any other one thing; that the cruel exploitation of India by the British, the imprisonment of Gandhi and Nehru and the blustering speeches of British statesmen, letting the world know that they do not intend to set India free, all tend to make ridiculous any claim that this war, on the part of the so-called United Nations, is being fought for freedom.

APR 23 1943

No honest man or woman can logically defend the domination of 350 million human beings by a little island nation of 45 million people. The people of India are just as good by nature as the lordly British and are just as much entitled to hold up their heads as free men, women and children as any Britisher, regardless of the number of silly titles the latter may have attached to his or her name



APR 11 1943

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

APR 11 1943

COMMON BOND — The darker races have a common bond in their oppression. Here are leaders representing India, Africa, the United States and China, all gathered in a plea for India's freedom at a rally in New York sponsored by Council on African Affairs. Left to right: Komar Goshal from Calcutta, India; Mrs. Tantu Ntombi from Africa; Adam Clayton Powell, United States and Lin Lian-Mo from China.

56b-1943

Negro Leaders Urge Freedom For India

JAN 23 1943 "Informer," Houston, Texas

Noted Negroes Call Out For Full India Liberation

Daily Worker, N.Y.C.

R. Lal Singh, Editor of INDIA NEWS and member of the Indian National Congress, has just released at Los Angeles a number of statements by outstanding Negro leaders on the subject of freedom for India.

Mr. Singh, interviewed at Los Angeles, stated that India must be free to help win the war.

JAN 26 1943

"The Indian people are deeply concerned about the war," he said. "We are not pacifist. We want to help. We want to use our immense resources to the full, we wish to fully mobilize our 400,000,000 people on the side of the United Nations.

"We ask you Americans: What better way than the freedom way? What better inspiration for the Indian masses than freedom? The war is not won yet. It may take every available man, every ton of steel we can get, to beat Hitler and Hirohito.

"That means **Indian** men and **Indian** material must be used to the full. It is dangerous to Allied victory to postpone Indian freedom. The United Nations **needs** India to be free **for victory over the Axis. Indian freedom is a military necessity.**"

JAN 26 1943

PAUL ROBESON
People's Artist

"I know what this guy Hitler is like. I've seen him work. I've seen it in Austria, in Poland, in France. The danger is tremendous! I know what it will take to whip Hitler. It will take all of Africa, all of Asia, all of the American people. These are ALL anti-Fascist people.

"They can only win through full use of each group, fighting not only against the same thing but for the same thing, freedom. American Negroes must have all their rights, for this is the way to lick Hitler.

"India must be freed, for this is the way to lick Hitler. There must be a second front in western Europe now, because this is the way to lick Hitler."

JAN 26 1943

WALTER WHITE
Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

"The future of civilization and the winner of the war will be determined in large measure by the answer to this question: Why is it heroic and noble for the British to fight for their freedom; and criminal for the Indians to fight for theirs?

"We are either honestly waging this war to assure the four freedoms to all men, everywhere, in which case the electric spark will galvanize men of every creed and color to do his utmost. Or we are not honestly fighting, in which case doubt and cynicism will bring about an Axis triumph.

"Which course will we in enlightened self-interest take?"

DR. MAX YERGAN
Executive Director of Council on African Affairs

JAN 26 1943

"This is the Negro people's war because it is the war of hundreds of millions of other peoples whose needs are exactly the needs of the Negro people. Who are the millions throughout the world whose conditions are most like ours? Are they not our hundred and fifty million black brothers in Africa? Are they not China's long-suffering, hard-pressed but ever-fighting millions? In other words, are they not that more than three - fifths of the world's population that constitute the great colonial peoples of the

JAN 26 1943

earth, because it is a war to end imperialist oppression and it is a war for the liberation of peoples whose conditions, needs, and hopes are like those of the Negro people.

"The **Council on African Affairs,** the Negro people of America, along with the great bulk of the freedom-loving people of America, stand for a free India and a democratic Africa. Just as the nation needs all of the parts of the nation, including the Negro people, to win this war, so do the United Nations need all of the enemies of Fascism, including the Indian people and the African people.

"It is for this reason that we call upon the Churchill government to override the dictates of the Tories and the men of Munich, still powerful in British politics, to recognize the right of India to identify herself freely and thereby effectively with the side of the United Nations."

CHANNING H. TOBIAS
The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations

"I have strong convictions concerning the importance to the cause of the United Nations of immediate action on the freedom of India. I can see no reason why the British Empire should not put through Parliament at an early date, a declaration of Indian freedom, naming a date in the not distant future when such an act would go into effect.

"And I can see no reason why immediate steps should not be taken by the British to give the preponderance of control over the conduct of the war to the leaders of India. It would, of course, be unwise under the present circumstances for the British to retire immediately from India, and I understand that there is no desire on the part of Gandhi, Nehru and their associates, that this should be done.

"The important thing is that in any cooperative arrangement for the future, the people of India themselves should be the dominant controlling force."

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
Editor and Author

"Thre is no justification for this horrible war, if it does not mean autonomy for India now."

COUNTEE CULLEN
Author

"England's refusal to give India her freedom now is a mockery of the freedoms which the Allied Nations claim they are fighting to make assured for all peoples. She asks India for her blood, sweat, and tears while withholding the one thing for which such sacrifices would be given without a murmur. To me **Karenge ya Marenge** are words fully as meaningful and as memorable as **Give me liberty or give me death!** India must be free!"

R. Lal Singh, Editor of INDIA NEWS and member of the Indian National Congress, has just released at Los Angeles a number of statements by outstanding Negro leaders on the subject of freedom for India.

Mr. Singh, interviewed at Los Angeles, stated that India must be free to help win the war.

"The Indian people are deeply concerned about the war," he said. "We are not pacifist. We want to help. We want to use our immense resources to the full, we wish to fully mobilize our 400,000,000 people on the side of the United Nations. We ask you Americans: What better way than the freedom way? What better inspiration for the Indian masses than freedom? The war is not won yet. It may take every available man, every ton of steel we can get, to beat Hitler and Hirohito. That means **Indian** men and **Indian** material must be used to the full. It is dangerous to Allied victory to postpone Indian freedom. The United Nations **needs** India to be free **for victory over the Axis. Indian freedom is a military necessity.**"

RESOLUTION OF THE 33RD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE JULY 14-19, 1942:

"It is undeniable that men will fight back if they fight for freedom. We, therefore, urge President Roosevelt to call a conference of those of the United Nations most deeply concerned in the Far East, together with representatives of India and of the colonial people in Africa and Asia, to make a clear and specific application to Africa and Asia of the Atlantic Charter and of the principles laid down in President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms, so that the dark-skinned and colonial peoples may be given greater hope of real political democracy and freedom from economic exploitation."

PAUL ROBESON
People's Artist

JAN 23 1943

"I know what this guy Hitler is like. I've seen him work. I've seen it in Austria, in Poland, in France. The danger is tremendous! I know what it will take to whip Hitler. It will take all of Africa, all of Asia, all of the American people. These are ALL anti-Fascist people. They can only win through full use of each group, fighting not only against the same thing but for the same thing, freedom. American Negroes must have all their rights, for this is the way to lick Hitler. India must be freed, for this is the way to lick Hitler. There must be a second front in western Europe now, because this is the way to lick Hitler."

JAN 23 1943

WALTER WHITE
Secretary, National Association for the Adavncement of Colored People

"The future of civilization and the winner of the war will be determined in large measure by the answer to this question: Why is it heroic and noble for the British to fight for their freedom; and criminal for the Indians to fight for theirs?

We are either honestly waging this war to assure the four freedoms to all men, everywhere, in which case the electric spark will galvanize men of every creed and color to do his utmost. Or we are not honestly fighting, in which case doubt and cynicism will bring about an Axis triumph.

Which course will we in enlightened self-interest take?"

DR. MAX YERGAN
Executive Director of Council on African Affairs

JAN 23 1943

"This is the Negro people's war because it is the war of hundreds of millions of other peoples whose needs are exactly the needs of the Negro people. Who are the millions throughout the world whose conditions are most like ours? Are they not our hundred and fifth million black brothers in Africa? Are they not China's long-suffering, hard-pressed but ever-fighting millions? In other words, are they not that more than three-fifths of the world's population that constitute the great colonial peoples of the world? This is the Negro people's war because it is a war to end imperialist oppression and it is a war for the liberation of peoples whose conditions, needs, and hopes are like those of the Negro people.

The Council on African Affairs, the Negro people of America, along with the great bulk of the freedom-loving people of America, stand for a free India and a democratic Africa. Just as the nation needs all of the parts of the nation, including the Negro people, to win this war, so do the United Nations need all of the enemies of Fascism, including the Indian people and the African people. It is for this reason that we call upon the Churchill government to override the dictates of the Tories and the men of Munich, still powerful in British politics, to recognize the right of India to identify herself freely and thereby effectively with the side of the United Nations."

CHANNING H. TOBIAS
The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations

"I have strong convictions concerning the importance to the cause of the United Nations of immediate action on the freedom of India. I can see no reason why the British Empire should not put through Parliament at an early date a declara-is no desire on the part of Gandhi, Nehru and their associates, that this should be done. The important thing is that in any cooperative ar- her freedom now is a mockery of the freedoms which the Allied Na-

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LANGSTON HUGHES
Poet

"It just does not make sense for the Allied leaders of the Western World to make beautiful speeches about freedom and liberty and democracy with India still enchained and Negroes still jim-crowed and neither group permitted to participate with fullness and enthusiasm in the war effort of the United Nations. Millions of darker peoples are thus forced to wonder if logic is dead. Freedom for India is not only a military need, but a moral need to lift the fighting spirits of all who want to believe in freedom for all."

JAN 23 1943

HOW ABOUT IT?

By Langston Hughes

The President's Four Freedoms
Appeal to me.
I would like to see those Freedoms
Come to be.

If you believe
In the Four Freedoms, too,
Then share 'em with me—
Don't keep 'em all for you.

Show me that you mean
Democracy, please—
Cause from Bombay to Georgia
I'm beat to my knees.

You can't lock up Nehru,
Club Roland Hayes,
Then make fine speeches
About Freedom's ways.

Looks like by now
You ought to know
There's no chance to beat Hitler
By protecting Jim Crow.

Freedom's not just
To be won Over There
It means Freedom at home, too—
Now—right here!

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Gandhi Starts 3-Week Fast In Palace Prison

FEB 11 1943

By United Press

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.—Emaciated Mohandas K. Gandhi, 78, spiritual leader of the Indian Nationalist movement, informed the Indian government today that he intends to undergo a three-weeks fast starting immediately. He has been held in custody since the recent Nationalist disorders which resulted from Nationalist rejection of a home rule proposal Sir Stafford Cripps, now minister for aircraft production, brought to India in behalf of the British Cabinet.

(In London the India Office announced that Gandhi had been offered freedom for the duration of his fast but that apparently he demanded unconditional release which it was not prepared to grant. If he insists on fasting under detention "he does so solely on his own responsibility and at his own risk," the India office said.)

Immediate concern was felt among Nationalists for the health of the frail and almost toothless Gandhi who surrendered himself to police last August when riots broke out and he was interned in the palatial palace of the Aga Khan, leader of Indian Mohammedans, at Poona.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

GANDHI STARTS FAST TO PROTEST ARREST

FEB 11 1943

Plans to Subsist 21 Days on Fruit Juice and Water to Free Imprisoned Aides

BARS TEMPORARY RELEASE

He Says He Will End Hunger Strike to Get Back in Jail if Conditionally Liberated

FEB 11 1943

BOMBAY, Feb. 10 (AP)—With India apprehensively alert, Mohandos K. Gandhi started a twenty-one-day hunger strike today, to subsist on citrus fruit juice mixed with water, but not to "fast unto death" as he threatened on previous abstentions. His fast is in protest against his confinement behind barbed wire in the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona.

The 73-year-old independence leader imposed the limited diet upon himself after long correspondence with the Marquess of Linlithgow in which the Viceroy advised against it for reasons of health. The Viceroy asserted it constitute "political blackmail for which there can be no moral justification."

FEB 11 1943

Mr. Gandhi went ahead, however, with the objectives of compelling the government to alter its policy of locking up members of the All-India Congress party "for the duration" and to protest against the "leonine violence" which he accused the government of using to suppress the civil disobedience campaign.

News of the latest of Mr. Gandhi's dramatic hunger strikes, which set the authorities on the watch for disturbances that might result, was announced in India and was sent to London for publication elsewhere in the British Empire under carefully calculated plans indicating the serious consideration of the government.

The newspapers of India were advised to observe restraint in order to avoid stirring up undue excitement.

Refused Freedom for Fast

The correspondence of Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy was published by the Government of India today with an accompanying statement that the government had informed Mr. Gandhi he would be released for the purpose and for the duration of the fast and, with him, any members of his party who wished to accompany him.

"Mr. Gandhi," the statement added, "has expressed his readiness to abandon his intended fast if released, failing which he will fast in detention."

FEB 11 1943

The government statement said "it is now clear that only his unconditional release could prevent him from fasting."

"This the Government of India is not prepared to concede," it added. The government, it declared, has no intention of allowing the fast to deflect its policy. It deplored "the use of fasting to achieve political ends."

"There can in their [the government's] judgment be no justification for it, and Mr. Gandhi has himself admitted in the past it contains an element of coercion," the formal statement said.

"If he fasts while in detention he does so solely on his own responsibility and at his own risk," it asserted.

Mr. Gandhi in his letters to the Viceroy denied that the Congress party was responsible for slayings, train-wreckings and other violence of the past few months. He demanded his unconditional release from the palatial surroundings where he has been confined since last Aug. 9 after a new civil disobedience campaign broke out against British rule.

"To sum up," he wrote, "1: If you want me to act singly, convince me that I was wrong, and I will make ample amends; 2: If you want me to make any proposal on behalf of the Congress, you should put me among the Congress working committee members. I do plead with you to make up your mind and end the impasse."

FEB 11 1943

This is Mr. Gandi's ninth fast in twenty-five years. The first in October, 1918, lasted three days in support of a cotton mill workers' strike at Ahmedabad. The second, in February, 1922, lasted five days, in condemnation of his Indian followers for burning a policeman alive. The third, of twenty-one days, was in September, 1924, on behalf of Hindu-Moslem unity.

In Yerawada jail he undertook a "fast unto death" which lasted thirteen days in September, 1932. It ended when the British Cabinet withdrew its decision to have separate elections for Untouchables, which Mr. Gandhi contended would split Indian ranks.

FEB 11 1943

His fifth fast lasted twenty-one days in May, 1933, and was undertaken as a form of purification for his followers. The sixth, in August, 1934, was directed against over-zealous reformers. His seventh, in the same month, lasted a week. He undertook it to compel the British to permit him to edit his weekly publication Harijan from jail. He went without food again for four days in April, 1939, over a local political problem.

The hunger strike has also been used against Mr. Gandhi. In October, 1934, he declared himself "a dead weight" on the Congress party and offered his resignation. Seven of his followers fasted until he changed his mind.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

GANDHI STARTS HUNGER STRIKE

73 - Year - Old Patriarch Protests Against Confinement

FEB 11 1943

BY PRESTON GROVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 10—(AP)—With India apprehensively alert, Mohandas K. Gandhi started a 21-day hunger strike Wednesday — to subsist on citrus fruit juice mixed with water but not to "fast unto death" as he threatened on previous abstentions—in protest against his confinement behind barbed wire in the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona.

FEB 11 1943

The 73-year-old, wispy patriarch imposed the limited diet upon himself after long correspondence with Lord Linlithgow in which the viceroy advised against it for reasons of health and then added bluntly that it constitutes "political blackmail for which there can be no moral justification."

News of the latest of Gandhi's dramatic hunger strikes, which set the authorities on the watch for disturbances which might result, was announced in India and was sent to London for publication elsewhere in the empire under carefully calculated plans Indicating the serious consideration of the government.

Newspapers of India were advised to observe restraint in order to avoid stirring up undue excitement.

For India it was a tremendous event for, although Gandhi is a prisoner, he continues to be the most important of all the myriad millions of Indians.

Gandhi in his letters to the viceroy denied the Congress party was responsible for slayings, train-wreckings and other violence and demanded his unconditional release from the palatial surroundings here he was confined last Aug. 9 after a new civil disobedience campaign broke out against British rule.

FEB 11 1943

"Your letter gladdens me to find I have not lost caste with you," Gandhi wrote the viceroy. "My letter of Dec. 31 was a growl against you; yours is a countergrowl . . .

". . . . Of course I deplore happenings that have taken place since Aug. 9 last:

"To sum up: (1) If you want me to act singly, convince me that I was wrong and I will make ample amends; (2) If you want me to make any proposal on behalf of the Congress, you should put me among the Congress working committee members. I do plead with you to make up your mind and end the impasse."

FEB 11 1943

In reply the viceroy expressed his "own natural reluctance to see you wilfully risk your life" and added his conviction that such fasting was "a form of political blackmail."

FEB 11 1943

The government of India said it was prepared to set Gandhi at liberty for the duration of his fast so that he might "have his own medical attendants and also receive visits from friends with permission of the government . . . If he fasts while in detention he does so solely on his own responsibility and at his own risk."

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

Ghandi Fasts; Intensifies India Crisis

FEB 11 1943

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

India's crisis was bound to be intensified as reports came yesterday that Mohandas Gandhi, All-India National Congress leader, had begun a three-week fast.

United Press dispatches said that the Viceroy's declaration "has no ary, in which Gandhi charged thatas anti-fascist, and attributed the the 73-year-old Gandhi, who has intention on their part of allowing the government's repres- been interned in Aga Khan's fabu- the fast to deflect their policy. Nor innocent man" and the Viceroy re- lous palace, was fasting in protest will they be responsible for the sive policy. FEB 11 1943 against British failure to quit India. consequences."

The Viceroy decried the fast as a It was revealed that decision to with which Gandhi bore a "heavy "form of political blackmail for fast came after an exchange of the British repressed vented had there been a bona-fide which there can be no moral justi- letters between Gandhi and the disobedience movement national government responsible to fication." Gandhi defended the Congress a popularly-elected assembly."

"The government of India," said Viceroy, in December and Janu- Party resolution on civil disobedience last summer.

56c-1943

What Man Has Made

Brothers Under the Skin, by Carey McWilliams. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 325 pages. $3.

WITHIN A FEW WEEKS we have seen Americans fighting one another in the shipyards of Mobile and in the streets of Newark and Los Angeles, Americans striking in Detroit and Brooklyn because they resented the presence of other Americans working beside them, Americans protesting that Americans in concentration camps were being "coddled," Americans insulting other Americans before the House Immigration Committee. In each instance the question of race was involved—the Americans under verbal or physical attack being also Negroes, Mexicans, Japanese and Chinese—and every skirmish was an Axis victory, militarily and ideologically.

Carey McWilliams' new book is indispensable to a full understanding of the history and present status of the problem of "colored minority peoples" in the United States. In a brilliant introductory chapter he points out the larger significance of racial discrimination in America, both as it damages our cause in South America, Africa and Asia and as it saps our strength within our borders. Unlike so many writers on the subject, he neglects neither the ethical nor the practical connotations of the problem; indeed, in his discussion of the Negro in the armed forces and defense work, he reveals that they are inextricably bound together.

McWilliams retells the by and large familiar story of white conquest and exploitation, with an eye for the significant details that stand as guideposts in the forests of facts and opinions he has marshaled. With a restraint that is remarkable in view of McWilliams' generous convictions, he summarizes the treatment of "The Non-Vanishing Indian" (with a well deserved tribute to John Collier), "The Long-Suffering Chinese" ("It is . . . almost incredible that we have a single friend in China today"), "The Forgotten Mexican," "Our Japanese Hostages," Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Filipinos, the Negroes (he sees that the Negro problem is "a national, not a sectional, problem").

Of particular value are several fresh emphases that McWilliams gives to this history. The contributions of the several minorities to American life remind us that our civilization is by no means the work of "Anglo" and European-Americans alone. He sees the colored minorities constantly within the larger framework of the history of nations and of the world. We have, he says, "not one, but two, American traditions: the generous, liberal and democratic tradition; and the narrow, bigoted and authoritarian tradition. The existence of the latter can be largely explained in terms of our long-standing neglect of colored minorities, particularly the Indian and the Negro."

Here McWilliams would be on safer ground if he argued simply that "white" America's treatment of colored minorities has given our authoritarian tradition its peculiar character, its special hypocrisy and nastiness. For narrow, bigoted authoritarianism has existed in the absence of a race problem. It has been motivated by national, by religious and, most powerfully, by economic and social cleavages.

In a final chapter, "Outline for Action," McWilliams adds to his excellent history of the problem a program necessary and realizable, for its solution. Historical developments, scientific advances that have destroyed the foundations of "racial" theories, and even the "metaphysics of this strange war", make it possible and imperative to act now. "To end this despotism of bigotry, an all-inclusive federal civil-rights statute should be adopted. It should, moreover, be termed, not a civil-rights statute, but a Fair Racial Practice Act. In method and procedure, it should follow the pattern of the National Labor Relations Act; and its enforcement should be delegated to a similar administrative agency."

In addition McWilliams would have the federal government intervene to wipe out residential segregation, the poll tax, discrimination in employment and in the trade unions, and to remove racism from our naturalization and immigration policies. In each instance McWilliams points out the procedures necessary for the enforcement of his program. With full recognition of the difficulties and dangers ahead, he yet maintains that "not one of these problems is insoluble." It will take, however, something like McWilliams' knowledge, courage and imagination to solve them.

GEORGE MAYBERRY

JUN 21 1943
New Republic
New York, N. Y.
56c
JUN 21 1943

THE WHITE FACE

Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

"The White Face" by Carl Ruthven Offord is a story told in fiction based on facts almost too cruel and damning to believe yet too real to be denied. The story is startling and dramatic, it is also vulgar—at points almost too vulgar to be told, but the facts revealed could hardly be depicted in less vulgar phrases, so it is thought by the author of the book. In this way the underground currents in American life are laid down, as is also the swiftness with which they carry human beings, some in one direction and some in another.

JUN 3 1943

I

From the plantation of Harris in Georgia, Chis and Nella with their little Baby Love left for Harlem. They were carried in a car by Tom the son of Nella's sister Lu, but not until after a fracas Chris had with Harris, the white plantation owner when he asked for a settlement. If Chris was filled to the overflow point for being robbed of his earnings by the white man when settlement time came, this was laid bare. All the whites were lumped together, Jews and all. Nella time he could explode when cursed didn't like such violent meetings and and threatened because he was ready feared for the influence they might to leave; and if he took time to hit have on her husband. She knew that Harris in the belly he could also some white folks were as mean and brush some of the long green from low as they were painted by Reeves the desk as he left in a hurry. Wasn't to be, but she knew—or thought she it his, and wouldn't he need it on his knew that some were good. Chris is or new venture? Nor could Chris be finally qustioned by the cops, but left surprised by the Hear lynching when to be taken in and confidenced by le almost caught on the way to the train, Manny, dominant figure behind the he which incident urged Tom on the Reeves meetings. Due to ravings of he journey, taking Dr. Thornhill's car. Manny Chris begins to doubt Nella va

In Harlem they found Nella's cous- because she could not hate all white tr in May who was glad to see them folks like he did. Chris is convinced w while her man Chester was positively of Fascist power. He goes for a round chagrined. After reading a letter with Manny and is impressed. Nella's is from his mother telling of the death efforts to change him enrages Chris. co of Harris Tom let the crowd more to the point of wanting her out of the "P room. Nella got a job with a Jewish way if he must kill her. While wait- wh family in the Bronx. Baby Love died ing outside the room in the Jewish Chris, disappointed at not being able home where Nella works for a chance ne to get a job and haunted by the fear to kill her he listens to a conversa- in of being arrested for murder thought tion between his wife and Mervin in na Harris died from kidney trouble, which she pleads with the young law- wh grew despondent and desperate. The yer to do something to save Chris Th meetings held nightly on the corner from being carried back to Georgia mu by Reeves attracted and stirred him. and lynched. Mervin is attacked by In those meetings the brutal treat- that should be done. Negroes who take ment of the Negro by white people that attitude are hated by all other MAN'S CHALLENGE. The white man is intelligent, is he not? In what direction does his boasted intelligence lead him, and in what direction does his actions based upon his INTELLIGENCE drive black folks. The challenge is to JUSTICE. Has the white man the capacity for being just toward black folks? Do they who have capacity for justice to black folks show it? WHEN and WHERE? Everyday and every where? Let it be so!

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New Republic
New York, N. Y
JUN 2 1943
56c
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It is a challenge to equality. Is the WHITE man equal to the BLACK man? Yes. In what way? Every way. Who believes it? The black folks every where. Do white folks believe it? They say so—they even say they are superior. BUT DO THEY BELIEVE IT? They don't always act like they believe it. *People who believe they are the equal of other folks will hardly think it necessary to take advantage of them in the race of life.*

"The White Face," by Carl Ruthven Offord is published by Robert M. McBride & Company, 116 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y. The price is two dollars and seventy-five cents. This review is by Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, Kansas City.

If Sonny Attends Jamaica High

The Pittsburgh Courier New York N.Y.

Take A Peek At His Textbooks

FEB 27 1943

Special

Is the mind of your child being poisoned against his own race? If he goes to Jamaica High School he hears the word "nigger" used in the classroom because it pops up rather often in textbooks used there: *Adventures in Literature* by Rose and Schweikert; and *Abe Lincoln Grows Up* by Carl Sandburg, and *The Crisis*, a novel which is required reading.

Florence K. Norman, national organizer of Lambda Kappa Mu sorority, is carrying on a vigorous fight in Jamaica against the use of these books. The sorority is backing her in the fight.

Maybe your child doesn't go to Jamaica High School. Even so the next time Sonny dashes home from school and throws his dog-eared books on the kitchen table, look them over carefully. Look at his history book in particular.

FEB 27 1943

PEEP AT JUNIOR'S BOOKS

Turn to the index and look up the word Negro. This in brief is the kind of thing that Sonny is being taught in school:

The only mention of the Negro will be during the period of slavery. He is pictured as a lazy, ignorant, wasteful creature. Slavery itself is shown to have been not too bad for many masters were kind though a few were brutal.

The Negro slave was accustomed to a hot climate and therefore working in the cotton fields in the sun was no hardship. Slaves were not considered as citizens but rather as the private property of their owners.

Sonny sees pictures of slaves picking cotton, slave cabins, fugitive slaves, members of the Ku Klux Klan searching Negro cabins, slaves in line for government aid after the war.

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OMISSIONS

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No mention is made of the Negro as a soldier, of continued efforts of slaves to free themselves; few textbooks mention the names of Denmark Vesey, Nat Turner, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglas.

In the treatment of the period of Reconstruction, the average writer of history books has a field day. The newly freed slaves are pictured as swaggering through the streets of Southern cities—a menace to the life and property of the white man.

Only three textbooks published recently (1931-1939) explain that the newly freed slave was inexperienced because of the kind of life he'd lived while enslaved. Certainly the Reconstruction period looks a little differently when students are informed that freedom caused equally as many problems for the Negro as it did for the South.

DISTORTIONS

Most texts make little or no reference to Negro achievements. Anything said about the race after 1863 is done in quick summaries. Sonny must wonder sometimes who he is, where he came from and what his future is going to be like? He must occasionally despair of ever achieving anything himself when he looks back over his history as it's written in American history books.

Sonny's white classmates know nothing of Sonny's past or his present save that he is the decendant of lazy, ignorant, slaves. Those same white classmates have every reason for developing a completely contemptuous attitude towards your child. They only know the things they've read about him. And the printed word is powerful.

Remember it isn't only Sonny who is affected. This picture of the Negro is presented to white children all over America and in your own State of New York.

LAW NEEDED

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Hulan Jack has entered a resolution in the NY State Legislature requesting that the Board of Regents prepare and recommend a list of text books "the contents of which will deal with the historical treatment of the contribution of every racial and national group to the progress of America"—such a list to be used as supplementary readings in required courses of American history.

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Councilman Adam Clayton Powell jr. has entered a resolution in the City Council concerning the use of textbooks in NYC schools and is recommending the formation of a Textbook Commission to study the problem and make recommendations.

MORE INFO

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If you'd like more information on just how bad the situation is read the following: *Racial Attitudes In American History Textbooks of the South* by Laurence D. Reddick in the *Journal of Negro History*, 19: 225-265 (based on texts published 1914-1931).

Also see *Anti-Negro Propaganda in School Textbooks* (New York NAACP, 1939), and *The Treatment of the Negro in American History School Textbooks* by Marie Elizabeth Carpenter, George Banta Publishing Co., 1941.

The Teachers Union and the Association for the Study of the Negro are in the process of completing a survey which "shows thousands of NY textbooks foster anti-Negro prejudice."

You'd better take a *long* look at Sonny's school books.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

'New World a-Coming.'

IT is unfortunate that the caption above was applied to Roi Ottley's brilliant new book. The original title—"Inside Black America", was better though not original, because it was suggestive of the John Gunther seri

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Notwithstanding, Mr. Ottley, who is a well known New York Negro newspaper man, has written a penetrating book about the Harlem Negro which is a prize winning study. It is sorely needed at this juncture of emotion, race tension and misunderstanding.

This book is here evoking editorial comment because it is highly objective and scholarly; and if it is studied and reflected about by a large number of people of all races, it will tend to promote a clearer understanding of the Negro's urban life in America.

It is to be regretted that to such a brilliant book, well documented with an expansive framework of reference embracing the outstanding authorities on the Negro, the publishers, Houghton Mifflin Company, saw fit to replace its original title with a [illegible] appellation—"New World a-Coming."

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Actually this book is an excellent recapitulation of movements, organizations, leaders, "society", cults and cafe society in Harlem. It points to the basic efforts of the NAACP, Marcus Garvey, Urban League, Father Divine, Randolph, Powell and a host of others.

This book is not a haphazard, loosely thrown together study; the author spent ten years in intense research and personal observation in preparing this work. He attempts simply to indicate the things that the Negro wants n the future by recounting the things we have in the past contended for. He augments this with personal suggestions.

If Mr. Ottley has not pointed out a focus of concentration of our efforts toward a better status in the post-war world, it is because he is only objectively reporting that we have not one strong approach, but a few semi-strong and many subordinate efforts and voices. This book in consequence could [illegible] to make our demands more strenuous and articulate for today, and for the world of tomorrow.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

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The Negro Comes Of Age

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

'Race's Growth One Of Bright Episodes In History Of Mankind', Embree Writes

CHICAGO—"Brown Americans" by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, is issued this week by the Viking Press, New York City. It is a newly written statement based to some extent on material used by the same author in "Brown America" which has been a standard work on Negroes since it was published in 1931.

Commenting today on recent progress of the race, Mr. Embree says:

"The growth of this race is one of the bright episodes in the history of mankind. In three brief generations it has climbed from the utter dependence of slavery to a high place in many phases of modern civilization. It is now building swiftly on the slowly laid foundations of the earlier decades of freedom.

PHENOMENAL RISE

"Negro literacy has jumped from the 5 per cent of slavery days to over 90 per cent—well above the literacy of the whole populations of any Latin-American state or of any but the people of a few favored nations. And its education has gone far beyond the rudiments. Nearly 50,000 Negroes are in colleges and universities today, three times as many as when I wrote 12a years ago. During the past six years, 24,000 Negroes have been graduated from college—more than had been graduated during all the previous centuries of the life of this new race in the New World.

"The Negro death rate, while still higher than it need be with modern medicine and sanitation, has been cut in half during the past 50 years and now compares favorably with the rates in such countries as France or Italy.

POTENT FACTOR IN LABOR

'Negroes have become a solid part of the labor movement. Their union enrollment is five times that of 12 years ago. While still underemployed and kept for the most part in the lower posts, their surge into jobs of all sorts during the war emergency has given them new economic footholds, some of which they will certainly keep.

"Migrations have brought one-fourth of the race to the North and West where they have fuller rights and freer opportunities. And this movement in full flow, will continue to distribute them more equitably throughout the whole country. Their votes in their new homes give them a balance of power in many important states and thus as trong influence in the policies of the nation. Their opinions and demands are now strongly voiced in national associations and in over 200 of their own newspapers. While the masses in the South still knew few of the boons of democracy, the higher standing of the three million Northern Negroes is steadily changing attitudes toward the race as a whole.

TYPICAL OF UNIVERSAL TREND

"The rise of the Brown Americans is a part of the general upsurge of colored peoples the world over. We do not yet see the shift that is taking place. A 'cultural lag' runs throughout all human history, a delay between changes and our adaptation to them. That lag is conspicuous—and may become tragic—in the attitudes that the white nations still hold toward the colored peoples. If we persist in our arrogant attempt to rule and exploit all darker groups, they will rise up in a world rebellion that may wipe out white civilization.

"Diverse peoples must learn to live together happily and effectively in this rapidly shrinking world. This means the granting of equitable opportunities; a free exchange of goods and of ideas; the right of diverse peoples to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.



"Where rumour of oppression and deceit,
Of unsuccessful or successful war,
Might never reach me more."

* * *

"Race and Rumors of Race" is the title of a little volume by North Carolina's famous Howard W. Odum. As the South's most famous sociologist, author of its sociological Bible ("Southern Regions of the United States"), Dr. Odum writes with immense authority. He writes today like all good scientists with immense information, and something near to a totality of analysis. I never read a book of his without a sense of the vast machinery of a mind, the meticulous concerns of science, the calm attentions of the scholar. We need all of these for the race question.

* * *

There is more rumor of race in Dr. Odum's book than race. He has collected, in a manner beyond the ken of ordinary collectors, literally hundreds of rumors that have run around the South in course of racial tensions that came with the war. Most of the rumors, as we know now, were not true. But in the nature and number of them Dr. Odum finds material for as piercing and thorough an analysis of racial attitudes and emotions in the South as has ever been made. It is more piercing and thorough indeed than many Southerners will relish. There are race things here we do not like to be made to face.

* * *

To my mind the conclusions indicated or suggested by Dr. Odum are important but may be held apart, if the reader chooses, from his even more important point. And that point is that we of the South who rightly insist on being let alone to settle our Negro problem must not cease to seek that settlement, and to do it with increasing charity, humility and courage. It is our problem, and that means two things. It means we must be allowed to settle it ourselves. And it means that the settlements we make or approach must involve much improvement in the Southern Negro's lot.

Because of all Southerners stands for the facts and uses of 'regionalism,' Howard Odum is not likely ever to forget, I believe, that there are differences in places, ways, emotions and men. And that these differences are precious things, making for the productive varieties which are at once life's spice and its experimental process. So when he speaks as he sometimes does in this book of world forces operating towards a common culture for the common man, he is not to be understood, I believe, as talking the sort of One Worldliness some people (mistakenly) think Wendell Willkie meant. No two things on this earth are the same. Nature never meant them to be, won't let them be, would die if they were. No two leaves on any tree, no two grains of sand, no two nations, no two races. The only One Worldliness which is permissible or will work is that which sets one umpire over differences, one justice over disputes among the differing, one equality of opportunity for their differing tal

Equality is a wonderful thing when it means opportunity for all men to go forward after their own natures and lights. But it is a deadening thing, and a false thing, when it overlooks an earth's eternal and productive variety. If ever our airplanes, radios, electronics and the like, threaten to make us One World to the extinction of that variety we had better pass a law against them.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

VOLUME ISSUED ON 75TH ANNIVERSARY FISK UNIVERSITY

Book Is Symposium On "Cultural Process" In Education

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (ANP)—"Education and the Cultural Process" is the title of a volume just off the press and containing the papers presented at the distinguished symposium which commemorated the 75th anniversary of the founding of Fisk university. Edited by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, the new book presents the views a group of foremost sociologists and anthropologists on education and the progress of our educational efforts and the transmission of culture.

"The contributions to this symposium," said Dr. Johnson in his foreword comment, "raises many serious questions for education and at the same time offer some significant suggestions. The papers dealing with the special cultures clearly describe the process of 'education without schools.' The papers dealing with the educational procedure under our highly rationalized system describe what might almost be called 'schools without education.'

"The difficulties and possibilities of acculturation, which in the American society involve alike the immigrant, the Jews, the Oriental the religious sect, and various other culturally isolated groups appear in clearest outline in the case of the American Negro who is more covertly segregated," he continued.

Those who presented papers included Margaret Mead, American Museum of Natural history, author and authority on anthropology; Robert Redfield, Lotis Wirth and Donald Pierson of the University of Chicago; Ruth Benedict, Columbia University; Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern university; Horace Mann Bond, Ft. Valley State college; the late Bronislaw Malinowski of London, Mark Hanna Watkins, Robert E. Park, Scudder Mekeel, Edgar T. Thompson, Hortense Powdermaker and Edwin R. Embree.

BOOK REVIEW

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

BY TED

ONE WORLD. By Wendell L. Willkie. 86 pp. Simon and Schuster. New York. $1.00

(*Continued from last week*).

Because of the capitalistic foundations of Willkie's economic experiences and successes, we may expect to find in his personal philosophy a veiled but profoundly anti-humanistic quality; a quality which immediately betrays all hope that he is capable of achieving any great social gains in the interest of the common man. There is good reason to believe that, whatever the circumstances Willkie's sweeping humanitarian professions will remain chiefly in the realm of words. The boot-heel of the capitalist rests on the necks of the broad mass



STANFORD

Willkie's reactionary pronouncements on imperialism substantiate this opinion. In ONE WORLD, page 76, the author calmly declares that British rule in India is a form of benevolent imperialism. Black folk, please take note. There springs no deep well of humanitarianism from the breast of the man who seeks to conceal, under the cloak of benevolence, the blood-stained history of Anglo-Sxon sadism over 400 million captive colored people.

There is is a breed of white man who, with the corners of his mouth dripping democratic phraseology, cunningly manages to insist that there are still certain peoples in the world who are not yet ready' for liberty. Willkie is guilty of such statement. When Willkie, or any other white man, speaks of freedom in such reference, he really means to say that there are still people in the world who are not yet ready to live except under

demonstrates the measure of his intellectual and moral gravity. He again emphasizes the fact that the prejudice-fed ries of America's Middle West still lack the humanizing ents necessary for the upbringing of a white man who is capable of assuming democratic

leadership in the councils of the postwar world.

It is sometimes possible to evaluate a man as accurately by the things he leaves unsaid as by those utterance which constantly occupy his tongue. There is something to be said of Mr. Willkie in this respect.

Willkie is synonymous with Caucasian rule. Yet, the world-wide depravity of white rule. To such men, freedom is synonymous with white rule. knows that wherever Caucasian rule has been exercised over a non-white people, the colored rule has suffered repression and exploitation. Thus Willkie, the wishful thinker, element has been rearing of elements

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Not once does the author of ONE WORLD stand up fearlessly and declare that the United Nations must fight for social freedom and equality among all peoples. That is a most interesting, and prophetic fact. The world knows, now, that there are three freedoms which every truly democratic society must guarantee coeval existence among all of its constituents. They are: (1) economic freedom and equality; (2) political freedom and equality; and (3) social freedom and equality. Lacking any one of these three, true liberty does not exist, the operation of democratic institutions is rendered impossible, and utterances of cosmopolitan idealism are translated into fleshless hypocrisy.

A willingness and an ability to extend unqualified social liberty to all peoples is the acid trial under which Caucasian domination ever has revealed the gross falsity of its claims upon the darker majority of mankind. This is true, today, of the Caucasian members of the United Nations. Social freedom and equality for all peoples is the real test by which the civilization, the ideals, and the wartime motives of the United Nations may be judged. If they devote themselves to this principle, the United Nations will stand forth as a champion of progress over barbarism. If they work in contradiction to this principle, the United Nations will prove themselves to be as worthless as the forces of Fascism which they, ostensibly, strive to overcome.

Willkie is conscious of that fact. Negroes know why he is silent upon the issue. Social equality dictates the abolition of the theory and the practice of white supremacy. The destruction of Caucasian world hegemony demands the impartial welding of all the earth's oppressed masses towards the utter and inevitable eradication of the capitalist system. With his American-bred background of white-chauvinism, and his tidy dreams of post-war imperialist expansion, the presidential-hopeful could not approve of a development of that nature.

For, Mr. Willkie does entertain visions of imperialist penetration, at the war's end. Early, on page 14 of his book, we witnessed the capitalist big-businessman in Mr. Willkie emerge. There, we found him likening the Middle East to a tremendous and thirsty sponge which, says he, simply waits to soak up immeasurable qualities of the products of world markets.

In summation, we find that Mr. Willkie is not the knight in shining armor whom we had so fondly expected. He is, rather, a politically-minded Liliputian, blown large by persistent propaganda and the inclination of a gullible public. His not-to-be believed expressions of humanitarianism slip easily from the lips of an eager aspirant for the presidency, at a moment when the times demand, at least, a pretense of democratic progressivism.

Finally, this great ferment over Willkie fails to reflect credit upon the general intelligence of the American people. National discretion registers a dangerously low ebb when any phrases - mongering politician finds it possible to titillate the imaginations of millions through the simple exercise of cant and cliche.

In the lengthening shadows of a dying civilization, while the convulsed earth wallows in the filth of its own inhumanities, Mr. Willkie and his kind refuse to recognize the real meaning of that political, economic, and social revolution which the world's oppressed masses, at last, have set in motion.

By ST. CLAIR BOURNE. Guest Columnist

"NEW WORLD A-COMING"

marks Roi Ottley's arrival. The erstwhile author of the old Amsterdam News' "Hectic Harlem" column has come through with a book which is well worth reading. Very well managed advance publicity has gotten the book off to a good start in point of sales. On its merits it will probably follow through nicely. Those who miss getting a copy will be sorry.

This doesn't mean that "New World A-Coming" is the best book ever written or that it necessarily belongs among the great classics of literature. After all, let's be realistic about things. But it is a book to recommend.



Ludlow W. Werner

About a decade ago Ottley's columns managed to be a frequent topic of conversation—mainly because he allegedly didn't care what he printed and because seldom could a week pass without someone charging him with being wrong about what he wrote. Although it was quite grammatical, the stuff Roi turned out then was never acclaimed as literary masterpieces.

In his book, Brother Ottley shows immense advancement in his writing technique. Whether you agree with what he says or not, if you're fairminded, you'll have to admit that he says it rather well.

The old criticisms about his complete lack of reserve in expression and his tendency to error seem to have some foundation in face because both characteristics carry over into this book. The former, however, rather than being a fault, tends to add something to the style. And as far as the errors are concerned—and there are some—steps are already being taken to correct them in the book's next edition. Such things have happened before—to other authors too.

The sub-title, "Inside Black America", might lead one to believe that the book deals with the Negro throughout the country. Actually, aside from a few references to the national scene where the occasion demands, Ottley concentrates his attention pretty much on Harlem which he uninhibitedly refers to repeatedly as the capital of Black America. He can get an argument on that statement, of course, from plenty of folk who refuse to accept size of population as the major standard for such judgments.

The book contains a wealth of information about Harlem and the Negro. Much of it could have been unearthed only through intensive research and those who remember that Roi held a supervisory position on the Writer's Project some time back are prone to give him credit for finding good use for some of the material dug up by the project.

Added to this, however, is the crisply-phrased, incisive comment of the author on the Negro's position which runs through the entire volume. His writing is very objective—as if he had removed himself from the scene entirely and is looking down with appraising eye. It is only when he reaches his last chapter that this objectivity impairs. The book closes with the author's discussion of the overall position of the Negro in present times, his desires and the justification for such demands as he is making. In discussing such a subject these days one is invariably interpreted as being either "fur it or agin it"—and being objective in the discussion seldom identifies one as being "fur it".

This—together with the errors which are being quickly recognized here and there in the book—will probably be the principal ammunition of those who disagree with Brother Ottley in what he says. It's reported the line is already forming to the right.

So be it. Everybody should have the right to express an opinion. Roi Ottley has expressed his and—right or wrong—he has done it quite entertainingly. Houghton-Mifflin published it and you can get one for three bucks.

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOK REVIEW

(Continued from page 4)

Agency in Jerusalem. D. Freeman is a Palestine economist.

ANTI-SEMITISM AMONG NEGROES. By L. D. Reddick. 11 *pp. Reprinted from The Negro Quarterly. New York City.*

Mr. Reddick discusses the unity of "the Jewish Problem" and "the Negro Problem"; explodes the dangerous and fallacious reasoning which underlies anti-Negroism among Jews and anti-Semitism among Negroes; and examines the evil effects of these ideologies and practices upon the American community.

The author is Curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library, and is Lecturer in Negro History and Culture at the College of the City of New York.

56c-1943
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Says South Can't Settle Race Issue

MAY 15 1943

Detroit Daily Columnist Disputes Temple Graves In Review of Book

DETROIT — The South alone cannot settle her racial problems, W. K. Kelsey, Detroit News columnist of national repute, says in a review of John Temple Graves's book, "The Fighting South," last week.

Graves is the writer of a syndicated column in the Birmingham Age-Herald and recently published a book of essays which takes its title from the first of them, "The Fighting South" (Putnam).

On the question of jim crow, Graves felt that this and all racial questions affecting the South should be left to the South. He finds that the claims of Negro leaders in the North for equal treatment stiffens Southern opposition.

In his column, "The Commentator," Kelsey observed:

"That is all very well, if the rest of the country, and the rest of the world, are willing to concede that the Negro in the South is the South's problem and that of nobody else. But are they?

"How free is a man who cannot go where other men go, or work where other men work, because he is of a different color? That is the question a great many Negroes are asking and will continue to ask. And it troubles the conscience of many whites, including that of Mr. Graves, who can only answer, it would seem, that the solution must be left to time, and patience, and education (on both sides), and various other factors—and that even when it is by agreement so left, the South will insist on segregation till Kingdom come, or until the Negro is no longer a large numerical component of the population.

ROGERS SAYS:—

Rose Lane's New Book, "Discovery of Freedom," Charts a Path for Us

BY J. A. ROGERS

Pittsburgh Courier

I HAVE been reading Rose Wilder Lane's latest book, "The Discovery of Freedom," or the story of man's struggle against authority, and have found it one of the most significant books I know, and certainly the most timely one. Though it does not deal specifically with "race" but with mankind as a whole, it will be, or ought to be, of particular importance to Negroes, who after 78 years of "emancipation" are just beginning to "discover freedom," are just awakening to the fact that they are 100 per cent human beings and that as such, 100 per cent citizenship rights are theirs, not by the concession or goodwill of any group or individual, but by the same right they take air into their lungs.



Mr. Rogers

Mrs. Lane's book covers so wide a period of history, and takes in so many angles of this struggle that it is impossible to do anything near justice, especially to its scholarship, in a single column. All I can hope to do here is to discuss certain aspects of it.

MAN'S ONLY FREEDOM IS TO STARVE

Starting with prehistoric man she makes the startling but very true, statement that "Very few men have ever known that men are free. Among the earth's population now, few know that fact." And I believe this is even truer now than in prehistoric times. Then when men lived in tribes and had to battle saber-toothed tigers and perhaps dinosaurs they stuck together for protection, but as man multiplied and became a town-dweller, crime developed and the town-dweller, to protect himself from his neighbor, gradually permitted authority to drift into the hands of a few, and the freedom he knew as a nomad, was gone. Among certain peoples as the Congo pigmies and I believe, the Eskimo, the authority of the chief is weak. In one African tribe, the newly-elected chief was spat upon and subjected to other indignities to remind him that he was there by the will of the people and not to put on airs. Today, however, in any republic you may think of, the president and those nearest him are kings in all but name, and not always for the benefits of their "subjects."

THE more a civilization develops, the more the poor man finds himself hemmed in by laws. The only freedom he really has is freedom to starve. Christ's proud boast was that while the birds had nests and the foxes had holes, He had no where to lay His head. Any Messiah who made that boast today would find himself up for vagrancy in a magistrate's court.

Recently, in New York, a number of people, some of them tired war-workers, were found asleep in subway cars when the cars reached the end of the line and all were arrested for vagrancy. They were offenders against subway property.

PROPERTY CONTROLS MAN'S FREEDOM

And that brings me to the core of Mrs. Lane's book, "The Rights of Property." As she shows property has conspired more than anything else to deprive man of freedom. In prehistoric days man was free to roam the earth if he were brave enough to face danger alone. But today some government or other owns all the land on earth, and you must have a passport and a visa to visit it or you're a criminal. As for the land inside any government, that also is pre-empted and if you go on it you're a tresspasser. To quote Mrs. Lane, "Property can not possibly have any rights. Property is a legal human right."

AN EYE-OPENER FOR COLONIAL VICTIMS

"AN undiscovered island is not property. It is land and timber and metals but not property. It becomes property only when someone owns it . . . When Eric the Red landed on this continent, not an acre of it was property. The American Indians were communists; they owned no property. "Later by legal right of conquest and by legal transfer, the Kings of France and Spain and England owned this continent. In 1776, George III owned every tree that grew on British property here. The Pine Tree flag meant that Americans asserted a right to own private property.

"That right had never existed."

THE ownership of human beings —slavery—arose in much the same way. That, however, has disappeared nearly everywhere, but deep in the hearts of many the feeling of this ownership persists. The English imperialists still feel they own Africans and East Indians. Most white Southerners still feel they own the Negroes and that whatever the latter receive in the way of schools, sewers, and better jobs, come not through human and citizenship rights but through the benevolence of the master in the big mansion on the hill. These are some of the reasons why I think Mrs. Lane's book will be an eye-opener, especially to the victims of imperialism.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER AND FREEDOM

But the first essential to the discovery of freedom must be education. Today fully 75 per cent of the people of the earth can neither read nor write, or are illiterate. Hundreds of millions still have no written language. All of these people are therefore almost helpless under exploiting authority. An uneducated individual or people is an unarmed individual or people. One single trained and educated man can devastate them with bombs from the air or with a machine gun. The mere wish to be free will do no good; one must have the brain development to enforce his wish.

AND that's why I say the Afr-american's greatest need is education and still more education. He must read books that will make him think; books, like Mrs. Lane's, that will inspire him to get his rights, and give him more facts about man's struggle for liberty. We Negroes will never get anywhere as long as the majority of our people devote their time to non-essentials—to braying jazz; silly motion pictures, drippy love-story magazines; to what is going to happen to us after we are dead, and the like. Back in the days of ancient Egypt and Assyria and India when black men knew more than white men, the black men were on top. Today, the whites are on top for the same reason. Knowledge is power and freedom.

Mrs. Lane's book is published by the John Day company of New York City. The price is $2.50.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

MOVIE STAR TO SPONSOR NEGRO BOOK

APR 18 1943

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Apr. 14—(ANP)—Hattie McDaniel, the movie star, is listed as one of 15 sponsors of a new book, "It Was Not My World" written and published here by Deaderick F. Jenkins. The book attacks "false democracy" and advocates the cause of the Negro in a challenging manner.

APR 18 1943

The book is a novel of Negro life in Mississippi. It rips into southern custom, exposes secret interracial romances, blasts economic injustice and depicts the white man's world as crumbling and passing; and that of the Negro as yet to come, its sponsors say.

Jenkins, 32, was graduated from Rust college at Holly Springs, Miss. He came to Los Angeles 11 years ago seeking a chance as a Negro which he said Mississippi did not offer. He formerly worked here for the War Production board and is now employed as an addressograph operator.

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He has written a number of magazine articles and pamphlets, all of which are contributions to social thought and progress. These include: "In Search of a New Faith", "Is College Education Worth the Price?" "Young America Begins to Doubt" and "In Defense of Idleness." "It Was Not My World" contains 100 pages.

New History Blasts Theory Of New England's Hatred Of Slavery

Birmingham, Ala., Weekly Review

JEFFERSON CITY, MO. Feb. — (ANP)—Out of the history workshop of this famous college town has come a literary treatise that shatters all illusions New England writers have built up about that section of the country and the slavery period.

New England has been depicted by these writers as a district where human servitude was never tolerated, and people generally were uncompromising champions of the chattel, the serf. The recently published book, "The Negro in Colonial New England, 1620-1776," by Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, professor of history at Lincoln University, blasts this idea to bits, strips it bare of all basis in fact.

Instead of despising slavery, Dr. Greene writes that New Englanders were the very first colonists to engage in slave trading, and points out that the traffic was as heavy as that of rum and fish. Buying and selling Negroes was the big business of the time, says Dr. Greene.

The bloody business was not confined to the cheap merchant, but was the basis of the wealth of the base conspirator, declared the author, but was the basis of the tremendous fortunes accumulated by the Fanuils, the Peabodys, the Royals, the Cabots, the Parkmans.

An interesting sidelight on Dr. Greene's new history concerns the difference between slavery in the south and in New England, according to the historian, is a difference in severity of trade codes —the east was much more lenient. Other sections of the book deal with the work relations of whom them sold, Indians and poor slaves and the skills they develo-

ped. The slaves were the fishermen, the iron workers, the carpenters and dairy workers; they tilled the field, kept the house, made the rope, and printed papers. Indeed, informs Dr. Greene, the first newspaper printed in New Hampshir was printed by a Negro slave.

Negro slaves stood relatively high before the law in New England were considered a part of their master's family and served in his armies, but despite these rather favorable conditions the slave was a restive being, and given to insurrection, incendiarism and murder to gain freedom.

Dr. Greene's book is the first comprehensive work treating of this phase of slavery. The book is highly documented and written in an clear and interesting style. It is one of the several ten author, who has taught at Lincoln for 10 years, has written concerning Negroes.

RACE RELATIONS IN AFRICA

"Colour Conflict: Race Relations in Africa." By Gerald Webb Broomfield. (The Livingstone Press. 2s. 6d.)

British Weekly Bickly Kent

Reviewed by JOHN TAYLOR DEAN, D.D.

MAY 13 1943

MOST thinking people have received with approval the principles laid down by the Covenant of the League of Nations, that peoples that have attained an advanced stage in social development are trustees for the more backward peoples. But there is great difficulty in conforming the present situation to the new idea. A number of books have been written about the situation in Africa, but they are generally large and expensive. It is therefore a pleasure to come upon a book which treats in moderate compass yet with adequate fulness and with the authority of personal knowledge all the aspects of the question, and which is within the means of all who are interested in African affairs. Such a book is "Colour Conflict." Its purpose is to set forth what will have to be done in order that the idea of trusteeship may be translated into concrete reality.

Trusteeship carries us along three lines. There are many social and economic evils that handicap the African. In the distribution of land, in the incidence of taxation, in wages, in hindrances placed to the possibility of his entering the ranks of skilled labour, in barriers placed to his free movement from place to place within his own country, and in other respects, the African has not been fairly dealt with. Everything has been arranged with a view to the protection of the interests of the European at the cost of those of the African. These evils will have to be removed.

Trusteeship involves also the duty of ensuring that the ward has sufficient food, that his health is being properly cared for and that he is receiving such education as will fit him to take his place in life. Much needs to be done before we can claim to have been faithful in this part of our trust.

But that is not all, and it is perhaps the most valuable part of the book that it insists that the trustee shall be deliberately preparing for the time when he shall be able to divest himself of his trust through his ward reaching such a maturity as will warrant his getting the control of his life into his own hands.

This does not mean "Africa for the Africans." That would not be fair to the Europeans nor beneficial to the Africans. The African civilisation for which the author looks is one that will contain the contribution of both white and black working together, free from all discrimination on the ground of colour and race, uniting in giving their service to a life in which colour conflict shall have no place.

This will mean a tremendous change in outlook for both European and African. How is it to be brought about? It is admitted that by the coming of the European the tribal loyalty which was the basis of whatever of moral and spiritual value was in the life of the African—and let it not be thought that it was insignificant—has come to an end. What substitute can be found? "I am convinced," says the author, "that he can find what he needs in Christianity, and nowhere else." And an increasing number of Africa's best friends will agree with him.

The European, too, will need something that will move him to take his place in the new African civilisation, and it is the same power that will suffice to change his outlook. There is no one to-day to whose words on Africa heed will be given more readily than Field-Marshal Smuts, all the more that he has come to his conviction by a long way and by the hard teaching of experience. This is what he says: "Fundamentally the world has no need of a new order or a new plan, but only of the honest and courageous application of the historic Christian idea. Our Christian civilisation is based on eternal order, an endless plan in the message of Christ. His message is: Cherish in love your fellow man, irrespective of race or language; cherish and keep the divine idea in your heart as the highest good."

Book Review

"NEW WORLD A-COMING" by Roi Ottley. Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston.

Lewis Gannett, the astute

Call

Kansas City, Mo.



ROI OTTLEY

New York Herald-Tribune book critic, said Roi Ottley's "New World a-Coming" was "as if written to interpret the recent rioting in Harlem."

Analyzing under his widely read by-line, "Books and Things", Gannett further states that Mr. Ottley's book "is a shrewd, lively and often surprising interpretation of the present state of mind of Negro America, especially as reflected in New York City."

"New World a-Coming" goes much further than a simple interpretation of the present state of the mind of Negro America. Rather, it pierces the oblique facade of the [illegible] and lays bare before the reader the deep economic and social factors which motivate and make articulate the black masses.

To do this, it required a summation of the acme of intellectual honesty on the part of the author—a type of throwing caution to the winds. It is no easy task to analyze candidly the true faults and achievements along with the primary and ultimate motives of a people to whose destiny you are shackled because of the value placed on the color of a human's skin.

Particularly in his treatment of the various movements to better the plight of "Black Americans" and the fundamental differences of opinion of Negro leaders, is the extra-ordinary candidness and fairness of the author shown. He wades into a job fitted for a titan and tackles it in a titan's manner.

Despite his youth, Mr. Ottley seems to be gifted with considerable forensic intuition. He writes in delightfully free and fluid style which, despite the serious and [illegible] nature of the work, is filled with a buoyancy that makes it easy for one to read. Behind the oftentimes blatant facts there seems to always lurk a tantalizing bit of elfish humor.

"New World a-Coming" marks another phase in the black man's search for true democracy—that of self-criticism. It is indicative of the thinking of the new generation of Afro-Americans who now examine themselves in preparation for bigger and broader social horizons in the post-war world.

This, in spite of known political, social, economic and psychological hazards. Ottley pictures a people skeptical but unafraid of the future—who have a firm grip on the reins of their own common destiny.

He sees a happy people fighting for their rights—for the "New World a-Coming", and thanking God for their [illegible] querable souls.

The documentation of the book generally is excellent. Several errors were made, however, partially due to the swift change of situations since the manuscript was submitted. Both author and publisher have graciously agreed to make the necessary corrections in the next edition.—Neil Scott.

No Book For Hattie

Chicago Defender

MAY 29 19 Chicago, Illinois 29 1943

Actress Denies Sponsorship Of The Book 'It Was Not My World'

HOLLYWOOD. (ANP) — "The sponsorship of the book, 'It Was Not My World,' was not authorized by me. Please retract the statement. Signed: Hattie McDaniel."

The above was a special delivery letter sent by Miss McDaniel, noted movie star, to the local Associated Negro Press office last week upon reading an article relating at length that because of her interest in the book and its author, Deadrick Jenkins, she would go on record as one of its sponsors.

May 27, 1943

She is very indignant over the fabrication, as is also her husband, Mr. Crawford. Far from sponsoring the book, Miss McDaniel declares that she has not even read it, but according to her husband who bought a copy by way of showing appreciation to the author while on a business trip to San Francisco, the subject matter is in many places too controversial.

MAY 29 1943

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MAY 1 1943

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"Race Riot," New Publication, Is Blueprint For Harmony Between Races. 2 Social Scientists Feel

Age
New York, N. Y.

Alarmed by the threat of new racial outbreaks while the Detroit and Harlem riots are fresh in the minds of the country ,outstanding Negro leaders in government, industry, religious and other circles are studying a blueprint for harmony between races developed by two outstanding social scientists.

It is embodied in a publication, "Race Riot," prepared by Drs. Alfred McClug Lee and Norman Daymond Humphrey of Detroit, which includes practical suggestions by twenty-five experts thoroughly versed in all phases of the racial problem.

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the National Council, YMCA., and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Minority Groups Division of the War Manpower Commission, are among those who have strongly endorsed the plan as one of the most constructive contributions that have been made to the race problem.

The Detroit riot, in addition to its cost in national morale and democracy as a world symbol, cost 34 lives, more than 600 wounded and, according to J. D. Keenan, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, a loss in war production time greater than that "of all labor disputes in the entire nation in the first two months of the year."

Walter Winchell has declared that "Race Riot" is a "book for civilized people, not only to read, but to use as a weapon against the barbarians indicted in it." Its outline of "steps that can be taken by any city to combat the creeping horror of race riots" represents a "composite product," based not only upon the authors' field experience and opinions, but also upon the actual experience of many experts and organizations in civic and political fields, as revealed in interviews and in published and confidential reports.

The authors —Dr. Lee and Dr. Humphrey—are professors of sociology at Wayne University, Detroit, and were eye-witnesses of the Detroit riots. Dr. Lee is also head of the Department of Social Service, Detroit Council of Churches. Dr. Humphrey is a former Ford assembly-line employe and member of the United Auto Workers' Union. He was assaulted during the Detroit riots when he attempted to save the life of a Negro. The publishers are Dryden Press, 103 Park avenue, New York City, who also published "The Negro Caravan," containing over 1,000 pages of fiction, poetry, "blues," folk songs, biography, etc., and "Modern Negro Art" by James A. Porter.

Through organizations vitally interested in the problems of race tension, plans are being made to send the book to government officials, industrial and labor leaders and personnel and educational directors of industrial plants and labor unions. Dr. Tobias has expressed the opinion that "Race Riot" should be distributed to "Mayors and Chiefs of Police of the principal cities of the United States as a great service to law and order and amicable race relationships."

Enthusiastically Endorsed

Dr. Weaver, of the War Manpower Commission, has given "Race Riot" his "wholehearted and enthusiastic endorsement. The descriptive sections are factual, its analytical exposition sound and its suggestions basic," he said. "The enlightened citizen who wishes to discover what he and his community can do, will find sound guidance in this book."

The book's greatest importance, in the opinion of Miss Sara E. Southall, member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, is as "a blue print for detecting areas of tension," and "a concrete organizational approach for the solution of these tensions. The important contribution of 'Race Riot' is the fact that there is a plan of procedure laid down for the many, some time uncoordinated, groups working in the field of race relations," she said.

Walter White said: "My opinion is enthusiastically affirmative. You have done an excellent job of not only telling what happened, but even more important, why things happened as they did. This book should do a great deal toward stirring up public opinion and public officials to more corrective action in other danger spots."

William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League, says that "Race Riot" presents "an exhaustive analysis of the Detroit situation, cites similar situations elsewhere, and offers specific suggestions for community organization to prevent such outbreaks and to contain them if and when they do occur."

Labor leaders have hailed the book. "It provides a sober lesson in what not to do for a country with many races and creeds," said Philip Murray, president of the CIO. "It also offers a chart for affirmative action for all decent Americans to be guided by."

Davide Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, declared that the problem of race tension "is not wholly a race problem, but an educational task of the first magnitude which concerns practically every section of our national community."

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers Union, calls the book "a sympathetic and penetrating analysis" and adds that "it makes a real attempt to get at the basic causes." He describes it as a "fine contribution toward the prevention of future excesses of this kind, in contrast with the superficial reports that have been issued from official sources."

Leaders of religious organizations directly concerned with interracial relations have also expressed great interest in the race riot prevention program offered by Dr. Lee and Dr. Humphrey. Dr. F. Ernest Johnson, executive secretary to the Research and Education Committee, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, said that he was "much impressed with this thorough, factually documented, scholarly report on a grave social situation." The Council represents 140,000 Protestant churches in the United States.

Speaking as director of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Monsignor John A. Ryan said that " 'Race Riot' is very well done, both in its descriptive pages and particularly in its recommendations of things to be done to prevent repetitions of the ghastly Detroit performances."

The book is "required reading for serious students of race relations, along with the host of those who seek a world order based on the concept of brotherhood," in the opinion of Joseph C. Mayne, speaking for the National Conference of Christians and Jews, as its Michigan Regional Director.

New York Times
New York, N. Y

Wartime S

AMERICAN SOCIETY IN WARTIME. Edited by William F. Ogburn. Walgreen Studies in Democracy. 237 pp. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $2.50.

By ALFRED L. HALL-QUEST
Division of General Education, New York University

THIS collection of eleven lectures delivered on the Charles R. Walgreen Foundation during the academic year, 1942-1943, with one exception by past and present faculty members of the sociology department at the University of Chicago, is a terse and informative overview of three major American problems: population shifts and drifts; changes and core interests of community life; and the citizen's relations to the returning soldier, racial groups (the Japanese-Americans in particular), racial ideologies, crime and morale. Necessarily brief examples of findings and interpretations from the several lectures will indicate the nature and scope of the collection as a whole.

The effects of the present war on death and birth rates and on trends in migration may be predicted, in part, by studies of the First World War. During that period forty millions of persons throughout the world would have died if there had been no war; fifty million died as a result of the war. In all countries concerned the death rate increased 25 per cent. Marriages and births tend to increase during the first year of war and then, because of lessened inflow of population, decline. In the United States the natural increase in 1917-1918 slowed up by three per thousand. This ratio applies probably to the present war.

Of particular moment is the war's uneven effect on the spread of population. At one extreme are towns not affected at all; on the other are depleted rural areas, the enormous growth of second and third class cities in the South, North and Far West and the spectacular expansion of Detroit, Chicago and Los Angeles. New York, however, has lost by nearly four hundred thousand. New England has not grown significantly. Of particular interest are the problems related to internal migration after the war when millions will face the difficulties of relocation.

The married woman's emerging economic independence as a worker probably will expand day nurseries but not destroy the typical companionship family. Less cohesive in the future the American family will likely become more democratic and resourceful. Such services as family social work, maternal and child health, child guidance, social security, child study, home economics, legal aid for families, marriage and family counselling probably will become permanent.

Of particular significance in smaller communities is the growth of the "cult of the dead" with its Memorial Day rites, monuments, tablets, etc., and the increase of organizations of returned soldiers. The political and economic influence of various types of "legions" doubtless will be powerful for many years to come.

In the midst of these impending changes the attitude of the citizen toward racial minorities among fellow-citizens is a matter of grave concern. Here the acid test of democratic living will be prolonged. Unless tolerance based on sympathetic understanding of racial ideologies can be fostered by a new type of education, dangers lie ahead, with delinquency and crime on the increase and morale (the acting together toward an approved goal) disrupted and distorted.

Of the three kinds of morale—the practical, the romantic and the sacred or spiritual—the first, now dominant, will [illegible] after the war is over. It remains to be seen how effective education will be in developing the third kind to the end that intelligent patriotism may become richer and more dynamic in the large setting of global morale based on determined cooperation toward the goal of enduring inter-racial understanding and the advancement of works of peace. Scientifically cautious in their analyses and predictions, the lectures are a valuable guide to an appreciation of the war's impact on American society today and for the future.



a group relatively untouched by the progress of the world around them. Because of the accidents of history and geography, it is among these coastal people, if anywhere, that the clearest examples are to be found, if anywhere, of the survivals of African culture brought over to

SECOND THOUGHTS

Chicago, Ill.
By S. I. HAYAKAWA

Press, $3) has just fallen into my hands.

The book is a pair of [illegible] and dispassionate studies of the [illegible] beliefs, and magical practices among Georgia coastal Negroes, who are

"Drums and Shadows"

CONSIDERABLE TIME has elapsed since its publication, but "Drums and Shadows," by the Georgia Writers' Project (University of Georgia

America in slavery days. S. I. Hayakawa

To the educated and urban Negro, who has taken over lock, stock, and barrel the dominant cultural pattern of the whites, a book such as this may perhaps be of little interest, since the Negro culture described here is something that he has broken away from. It may be like trying to tell young Japanese-Americans about Japan—they usually don't want to hear anything about it.

On the other hand, to the thoughtful observer of Negroes in America, there has always been a question: how much of African culture, if any, survives among American Negroes?

Primitive Superstitions

"DRUMS AND SHADOWS" leaves little doubt that there are a number of important African survivals in the culture of Georgia coastal Negroes. These survivals are mostly in the form of beliefs in charms, spells, "conjures," witchcraft, and assorted kinds of magic. The investigators have patiently enumerated what are held to be the magical meanings of such acts as turning one's pockets inside out, burning salt on a fire, tying an eel skin around one's neck, burying a sack under the door and marking a cross on the road. The thaumaturgical powers of "root men," of drums, of incenses and powders are described, usually in the words of the informants themselves.

In an appendix at the back of the book, quotations from numerous writers on Africa are given showing parallel and often identical beliefs among various African tribes. These citations often point to a direct connection between the superstitions of Africa and those of the Georgia coastal region.

(The fact that these childish superstitions are still very much alive elsewhere than in Georgia is revealed, in case you hadn't noticed, in this newspaper and certain white New York newspapers under "Mail Order Bargains," where you will find voodoo perfumes, magical roots, "mystic" charms with phoney oriental names, and other such junk advertised.)

Excellent Photographs

ALTOGETHER, the net effect of "Drums and Shadows" is not, as the reader may be tempted to think, unfavorable to Negroes. The aims of the study are neither to add nor to detract, but merely to understand the psychology of a rapidly-dying ancient set of folk beliefs. It is obvious that the investigators have approached their subject with sympathy and conscientiousness.

Much more remains to be done, of course, on this whole question of African survivals in American Negro tradition. This book attempts to give no final answers. But when final answers are given, the wealth of material in this book will have to be taken account of.

I was much amused by one side-issue, however, in the volume. Because of the well-known Southern taboo against using "Mr." and "Mrs." with names of Negroes, and because scientific justice demands equal treatment of all names mentioned in the book, no one, including distinguished Negro and white scientific consultants whose aid is acknowledged in the introduction, gets any title at all. A very neat solution.

BOOK

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By BEN BURNS

DEC 18 1943

Skin Trouble

"THE DOVE FLIES SOUTH" by James A. Hyland. Bruce Pub. Co., Milwaukee, $2.50.

JAMES HYLAND, a Catholic cleric, has written the Fantasia of the race question. He has toyed with a composite Dixie politician of the Rankin-Bilbo ilk, turned his lily-white skin black and then turned him loose to face all the sadist cruelty of the Jim Crow country.

It is a bright, elegant idea Hyland has in "The Dove Flies South" but unfortunately he is not skilled enough a novelist to really do a convincing job. Then again he has tacked together a makeshift conversion finale which plumps the Catholic view on the Negro problem completely out of line with the rest of the book. Basically Hyland has attempted to tell too much in too little space and with too little writing ability.

But notwithstanding its continual letdowns and awkward style at times, "The Dove Flies South" remains a jolly pastime, always good for a laugh. The author has delved into the science of skin pigment and has borrowed profusely from recent newspaper announcements of chemical discoveries which will turn skin white.

Hyland creates a delightful, tricky professor with a bent for practical joking. Turned loose in the South, he creates some queer color combinations, especially in the person of George Woodward, who is a radio spieler with a screwball plan for isolating all Negroes on reservations much after the Indian style.

When Woodward suddenly is changed overnight into a Negro, is almost lynched for murdering himself, and then faces all the humiliation that Negroes in America confront every day, he has a quick change of heart. Some of the situations he gets into lend themselves to genuine comedy and Hyland is quick to capitalize. He has written a farce in essence but did not play up this angle enough to make a really enjoyable work.

* * *

Race Rumors

"RACE AND RUMORS OF RACE" by Howard W. Odum. University of North Carolina Press. $2.

IN THE LEXICON of Axis war armament, one of the most potent weapons has always been rumors. From fantastic stories about the burning of the Reichstag to the even more imaginative yarns about the Eleanor clubs, the Axis propaganda bosses have consistently done a good job in splitting and dividing their foes.

Prof. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina has done a remarkable job in collecting and dissecting the Axis fables circulated in the Dixie theatre of rumor warfare. The South has always been a verdant field for rumor, especially in times of stress, and this war has produced a sensational crop regarding the tense racial situation. Professor Odum has been thorough in chronicling these tales ranging from the ice pick to the pro-Japanese stories.

But there would be no purpose in just a collection of this sort unless some analysis and forthright suggestions for amelioration were forthcoming. Odum labors mightily in this direction but because he is at heart both a Southerner and a too-objective scholar he labors in vain.

His approach is of the speculative "on-the-one-hand-and-on-the-other-hand" variety. He is asking questions more than answering them. While there is much merit in the interrogation attitude, it seems to this perturbed observer that the time for questions is long past. The war and onrushing time have made action imperative on the agenda of American life. The race problem is too acute, too immediate to remain any longer in the realm of random groping.

LOOKS at BOOKS
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEC 25 1943

Race Riot

According to authentic reports, 34 American citizens died, and more than 1,000 others were wounded in the streets of Detroit during the interracial flare-up the week of June 20. In addition to these human losses, there were losses in property, in national morale and in absenteeism, which, as Joseph D. Keenan, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, put it, amounted to a figure greater than that of "all the labor disputes in the entire nation in the first two months of the year."

To the end that civilized America might profit by what happened in Detroit and take steps in the direction of preventing future outbreaks anywhere, Alfred McClung Lee and Norman Daymond Humphrey, professors of sociology, Wayne university here present their book, "Race Riot" (The Dryden Press, New York, $1.50) which grew out of their study of the Detroit situation and the riot pattern in general.

Both authors were eye-witnesses of the 1943 Detroit riot. Hence, the book gives in detail a first-hand report of the events of that bloody week. It also analyzezs the causes of riots and outlines a program of prediction and prevention for race riots generally. The authors point out the fact that since race roits have symptoms (The Detroit riot was predicted 15 months before it actually occurred), the first step, then, in a prevention program is to learn to spot symptoms.

LOOKS at BOOKS
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEC 25 1943

The Race Question

In his book, "The Race Question and the Negro" (Longmans, Green and Company, $2.50), Father John LaFarge, S. J., gives a bold discussion on racial relations particularly as they concern the Negro in the United States. He presents the bare facts involved in such familiar issues as economic security and opportunity, race prejudice, sociato equality, segregation and interleaders in interracial betterment. marriage. He quotes numerous passages of scripture and utterances of Popes and theologians to illustrate Christian teaching on human unity.

Father LaFarge holds an optimistic view concerning the whole situation. He believes that something can be done about the race problem, and offers as a solution a Catholic interracial program that seeks to remove disadvantages and violations of human rights as spring from prejudice and racial discrimination; to better opportunities for the race in such matters as housing, reduction, recreation.

DEC 25 1943

LOOKS at BOOKS
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOV 6 1943

A NEW NEGRO NOVEL

One catches the beauty of a soul that has found peace. It is not an easy road; the discouragements and heartaches are not alone the author's, they are common to most Negroes. "Dark Symphony" (Sheed & Ward, New York, $2.50) is an autobiography of Elizabeth Laura Adams, whose musical career the inactivity and solitude during her youth probably proves that success is worth the struggle. It is a story of a little girl's love of marching, of her se-imagining for the musical were lessons in discipline, how she first became color-conscious! There is an amusing account of her first forts to impress schoolmates with the fine background by her grandfather, once captain of a big ship; to suffer humiliation when she learned he had only been a cabin-boy; and to reward. Again Miss Adams was punished for bringing companions home to prove to them that colored people weren't raggedy and dirty in shacks; by exhibiting her mother's silverware, china and other finery. But it is tragic too, that a child reared amidst culture and refinement must suffer humiliation because of color. It is sad when she describes how her acts of gentleness and sweetness met with rebuff in private homes when the depression forced her to this kind of work. Though ill-health ended her musical career the inactivity and the strengthened her spiritual nature. Her imagination helped too; she turned to poetry and playwriting. In turning to the Catholic faith, the author is not blind to the discrimination often practiced in that church, but believed that her racial prejudice can be overcome only by interracial study. One feels that she has been color-conscious since she was a child. Regarding the conclusions which he has reached, he says, "I have not so much tried to persuade people to walk on a certain road, as to show them the road that I am convinced they are sooner or later going to walk on. I believe that many a person whose taste and traditions now incline him to cling to a detour will be driven by logic of his own principles and by the light of his own experience to come to this road at long last."

Father LaFarge is the son of the well known painter and author John LaFarge, and is associate editor of "America." His 25 years of experience in "intimate contact with members of the Negro group, unlettered and highly educated, learned and unlearned, urban and rural, in different parts of the country," as well as his work as a missionary, have made the author unusually qualified to write on the race problem. This book was originally published in 1937 under the title of "Interracial Justice." It has now been completely revised, brought up to date, and four new chapters added. Although written primarily for Catholic students, it should also prove of interest and value to all students of sociology and

EVELYN WIGGINS SHARPE.
De Land, Fla.

DEC 25 1943

JESSIE M. COX
New York, N. Y.

56c-1943
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

About Books

By CONSTANCE H. CURTIS

BROWN AMERICANS by Edwin R. Embree. Viking Press, New York, 1943. 248 pp. $2.75.

The question of the relationship between the Negro man and his fellow white American has been discussed by many authors. Indicative of the down-to-earth facuality of Mr. Edwin R. Embree's book is the title of the volume, which points out that Negroes are not black but "brown Americans." This "new race of the New World" is a heterogenious mixture of black and white, red and yellow, with over 80 per cent of its members of mixed blood.

The book is not merely a revision of the previous volume by Mr. Embree, titled "Brown America," but is rather a complete rewriting of the earlier book with much new material.

It deals with the many changes which have taken place since publication of the other volume in 1931.

In books which have been published recently on the Negro in the United States, most of them have dealth with a personal accounting of conditions. Mr. Embree, in his book isabove all else a dispenser of facts. With an easy, clean cut style, he opens most of his chapters with a historical background, and follows this with interpretation of the material presented.

Material Covered

One of the most interesting portions of the volume deals with the opportunities enjoyed by some Negroes during slavery, especially during the period before "King Cotton" became salvation and destruction of the South. There were schools maintained by the Quakers, and such Protestant organizations as the Society for the Propogantion of the Gospel among the Heathen in Foreign Parts.

Chapters in the volume are short and the material covers a wide range of subjects. Education, among slaves, and in the mission schools of the South is discused, a well as that in public schools and colleges. The means by which the Negro makes his living and the difficulties encountered because of the color of his skin in job-hunting come in for their share of attentions.

Movements to further our share in the democratic process, and a chapter entitled "Odds Against the Nigger'" in which Mr. Embree takes up lynching, caste, prejudice and the other evils that go with the term, prove both enlightening and well done.

A listing of the materials in the volume makes one aware that in the book, as in the race of which it speaks, there is a blending of many things. One section is devoted to the progress of the race in the arts, another to portraits of people such as Mary Bethune and a nameless sharecropper, all parts of a unified whole.

Book List Included

For the reader whose interest is aroused by the material presented, the author has compiled a list of books by and about Negroes which will prove of great help to anyone. The compilation is arranged according to subject matter and can serve as a usable guide to intelligent reading on the Negro.

Any adverse criticism of Mr. Embree's book will be of necessity very brief, since the volume as a whole is well done and among the best I have read on the subject. If any one criticism is made it would be that the subject matter covered must in many instances be telescoped to fit the length of the volume. One continues to feel that Mr. Embree has omitted much illustrative material for purposes of saving space. For one who has even a small knowledge of the problems confronting the Negro this omission is not too keenly felt.

Mr. Embree has done a thorough and needed job in writing "Brown Americans," which is little more than would be expected of the author of the earlier book, "Brown America."

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

SWEDISH AUTHOR'S RACE ANALYSIS IN NEGRO DIGEST

CHICAGO—A scholarly evaluation of America's race problem written by Gunnar Myrdal, competent Swedish racial authority in which he asserts that the theory of "white supremacy" is fast dying and that whites in the Western World will either have to succumb or find ways of living with colored people, is featured in the December issue of NEGRO DIGEST, published here.

Dr. Myrdal, who headed the Carnegie Corporation Negro Study in 1938 and who is a one-time Rockefeller Fellow, declares that the popular beliefs rationalizing caste in America are no longer intelelctually respectable and thus the white man is in the process of losing confidence in the theory which gave meaning to his way of life.

"The entire caste order is extra-legal if not actually illegal and unconstitutional. . . . Whites have the political power to make caste legal but they will never do so, since they cannot afford to compromise the American creed."

Dr. Myrdal further declares that America, for its international prestige, power and future security, needs to demonstrate to the world that American Negroes can be satisfactorily integrated into its democracy.

"It seems definitely certain that it will be impossible to make and preserve a good peace without having built up the fullest trust and good will among colored peoples. They will be strong after the war and they are bound to become even stronger as time passes.

"It should be apparent that the time to come to an understanding with colored peoples of the world on the basis of equality is fast running out. The Negro problem is not only America's greatest failure, but also America's incomparably great opportunity for the future."



Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Nordic Sees Harlem

Bucklin Moon is a Southern white man without color prejudice and possessed of a deep sympathy for and understanding of the so-called Negroes and their difficulties. Like all civilized men, he is incensed over the wrongs done to them and the snide methods used to keep them "in their place." In his novel "The Darker Brother" (Doubleday Doran, $2.50), which is a tale of a colored family migrated from the swamps of Florida to the jungle slums of Harlem, he sets down the whole sordid story of the tortured African trapped in the Caucasian cage. Although a strain of bitterness runs through it, the story is done with dignity and without condescension. It is a novel bad for complacency.

When Essie Mae Johnson's husband died suddenly, she accepted the invitation of her brother, Rafe Randall, a Harlem "numbers" banker, to come up to the "city of refuge" with her two children, Ben and Josie. "The Darker Brother" deals with the experiences of this family in the big city, the contacts they made, and the troubles they had battling the color line. Rafe's idea is to educate Ben. He sends him to a private school but he has to quit because of the hostility of the white pupils. In public schools he gets in with bad companions. Rafe Randall is bumped off for doublecrossing the white gangsters who have muscled into his business. Essie Mae takes Josie and joins the Father Divine movement, to which she gives all the insurance money derived from Rafe's death. Then an excursion boat on which the disciples are about to travel to one of the "Heavens" capsizes, and mother and daughter are drowned.

Things go from bad to worse with Ben. The depression is on and he cannot get work. He just escapes prison through association with a slum rat named Slick. His sweetheart, Birdie, tries to look out for him and comfort him but they have a tough time. Then comes the war. Ben enlists in the Army and promptly runs up against jim crow in its most virulent form. Back in Harlem Birdie loses her job through a false accusation of theft, and in desperation becomes a prostitute. But in the end the two are back together again when Ben returns on furlough.

Bucklin Moon knows his Negroes and knows his Harlem—but not well enough. It is doubtful whether all the things he has happening to his chief characters could have been experienced by them. There is no difference shown between the dialect of the Southern and Northern Negroes. The characters are, in the main, automatons. All the things he has happen to them have happened to some Negroes, of course, but not to any one or two. Thus, as in the case of "Native Son," the yarn is one of almost unrelieved grief. In view of this, the enthusiasm of Ben to die for the U.S.A., is amusingly paradoxical. It makes him appear to be a sap. Moon has pictured one side of Harlem life, and one side only. There is nothing here of the 50,000 labor unionists, the powerful political organizations, the great church organizations, the 3,000 social clubs and associations, the 10,000 civil service employees, the people of education, culture and affluence. In consequence the picture is a distorted one, which will arouse sympathy but not broad standing.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER.

Lewis Browne Pictures Fascism

If you don't think much—just let your alleged mind hop about—you will feel, between roars of laughter, that "See What I Mean?" is a belly laugh in print. But when Lewis Browne wrote "See What I Mean?" (Random House, New York, $2.50) he had a very serious job to do, far afield from entertainment.

One thing is certain: you can depend on the truth of his revelations, and the dangers they foretell. He was sent by our government on a tour of camps as a civilian lecturer on orientation. He had available considerable data on subversive organizations, dictograph notes, etc., which gave him inside dope on such organizations. From them he gained inspiration to write a novel that would snap Americans alive to the inroads being made on their minds by fascist and other un-American propaganda.

His characters are people you know: the motherly woman eager to "do right"; the insignificant who will do anything for a spot in the limelight; the greedy one who lacks scruples; the organizers of every type, with a variety of reasons, yet all working on the same scheme.

You will howl, roar and snicker. Not infrequently you will gasp or blush. But—important item.—"See What I Mean?" will wake you up. You will begin to analyze what you read and see and hear, instead of accepting everything as it is dished out to you.

EDWIN STREETER DIXON.
Chicago, Ill.

The People from Heaven

With hate and prejudice as a theme, John Sanford has woven a novel about the people who fell heir to the villages discovered by Columbus and his companions on the Pinta. Taking its name from a quotation: "...And the others went running from house to house and to the neighboring villages, with loud cries of 'Come! come to see the people from heaven,'" this novel deals with the inhabitants of an isolated American village.

Into this isolated village walks America Smith, a Negro woman, who unfortunately selects this big-op, the town leader. Smith, herself, best states the plot when she says that she "is looking

The theme to climax, the reader ted that it was ter advantage.
LILLIAN C. IRBY
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Pursuit Of Democracy

DEC 25 1943

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

Dr. Odum Pleads for Understanding of South And Her Problems

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

ON Friday of last week a Statement on the Race Relations Crisis was issued by Oswald Garrison Villard and signed by 317 educational, religious and labor leaders from 37 states. The newspaper PM published the statement, which called to all America to end segregation in "all churches, all schools, all unions, all fraternal bodies and all businesses . . ." with the editorial comment that it defined a goal rather than an immediate course of action. PM suggested that many Negroes, especially in the South, would prefer that their friends concentrate on the fight for job equality and for a mixed unit in the Army.



Miss McKenzie

Ordinarily, I would have considered this an extraordinarily cautious comment from the usually militant PM, but I had just finished the last pages of Howard W. Odum's new book, "Race and Rumors of Race," and I was in an extremely cautious state of mind myself and quite receptive, for the moment, to Victor Bernstein's restrained editorializing. I remembered that Mr. Bernstein has spent a lot of time in the South in the last year or more, covering race riots and for other reasons, and no doubt he has had a lot of sobering experiences. A Negro, wishing to get a sense of the temper of the South without being subjected to the indignities of Southern travel, can stay comfortably at home and get frightened in an armchair reading Dr. Odum's book.

DEC 25 1943

LEADERS SHOULD READ ODUM'S BOOK

Howard Odum is director of the Institute for Research in Social Service at the University of North Carolina. He serves as co-chairman with Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the Department of Social Science of Fisk university, of the continuing committee appointed at the Richmond meeting of the Durham and Atlanta Conference of Negro and white Southern leaders, which is to work out procedures for interracial co-operation.

DR. Odum describes his book as the story of the racial crisis and its attendant rumors from July, 1942, to July, 1943. If it is an accurate estimate of Southern reaction by a fair-minded white man, frequently identified as a liberal, then it ought to be read by all Negro leadership, radical and conservative. Upon its hypothesis, future decisions, techniques and strategy may be determined. The entire text is "literally an affectionate appeal to all the people of the nation" for sympathy and understanding of the South and her problems. It is written with great heart, but its truth—or its premise—is clear and unmistakable.

Dr. Odum presents the essence of the Southern Credo in 21 tenets, the pivotal point of which is that "the Negro is just a Negro," inferior to the white man, and must logically be kept in an inferior place—"his place." Furthermore, as a region, the South has incorporated her folkways into her stateways in the laws on segregation. Consequently, the South could not respond, during the war crisis to the demands of the North, of militant New Dealers and of radical Negro leaders that it abandon its credo and folkways in sacrifice to democracy. For, as Dr. Odum says, "any physical scientist or cultural anthropologist or student of history would know what the powers of centuries, and then later generations of conditioning with reference to race, had wrought. Any individual who used any sort of intelligence would know that nowhere in the organic world could such a situation be changed within a day or a week or a year or a decade."

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MY response to Dr. Odum's plea for sympathy and understanding of the South is that he has won both, but the victory is pyrrhic. I understand the South, perhaps better than I did before, with perhaps less hate, and I am sorry for all who are caught up in her folkways and her stateways. But also, I relinquish her to the long days of cultural incubation through which she must pass to catch up with the folkways of democratic thinking. And I would reiterate, with Edwin Embree, to the Negro Youth of the South, who do not wish their lives to be anachronisms of their times, to "arise and depart."

I would also admonish the framers of the Statement on Race Relations Crisis to address it to the North, which is not yet lost to the ages. For, the South, bound by the vise of her heritage, can neither hear nor heed.

Some American Vignettes

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. By Walter S. Hayward and Dorothy Adams Hamilton. xiii, 307 pp. New York: Sheridan House. $3.

New York Times

By GEORGE H. E. SMITH

IN this story of the American people from 1865 to 1941 we have an excellent chance to test the effectiveness of what seems an ideal formula for a "popular" history. The Hayward-Hamilton book has everything likely to appeal to the average reader; except a sustained love story. Its simplicity eliminates all mental strain in the reading. Written in the vernacular, it talks with the easy informality of the popular lecturer, connecting the dim past with the obvious present. Fifty-two chapters permit the use of several devices for holding interest—wide variety in subject-matter, frequent change of pace in style, and ingenious story form. Dates and complex fact situations are held to a minimum, serving only as anchorage to hold the story for a moment at the high spots in the stream of history. In short, the book consists of a series of vignettes—each of which tells a part of America's story through selected personalities, types, events and movements. Profuse photographs illustrate the text.

With this formula Southern Reconstruction after the Civil War is epitomized by the homecoming of a Confederate captain, by the struggle between Andy Johnson and the Radicals, and by the night-riding antics of the Ku Klux Klan. A chapter with all the tricks of the story form recounts the junction of East and West by the railroad. Indians and cowboys color the opening of the West, the great cattle ranges and the settlement of millions of immigrants. Thumbnail sketches of Boss Tweed and General Grant serve to fix municipal corruption and the crude politics of a lawless era. Mr. Brains, Mr. Capital and Mr. Hands show the economic growth of the country to the era of billionaires and flaunted riches. Bryan and the Cross of Gold set the political and social reaction. Ford puts the nation on wheels.

DEC 19 1943

In this b[illegible] the United States goes "bargain hunting" for overseas territories in the age of imperialism at the turn of the century. Teddy Roosevelt is the "Rough Rider" whose "big stick" ushers in the Spanish-American War and the period of the white man's burden. In like fashion, the sketch of Tommy (Woodrow) Wilson, the draft and the Argonne mark World War I. As the homecoming of Captain Brent carries Civil War Reconstruction, so is the aftermath of World War I described by what takes place when "Johnny Comes Marching Home." "Shooting the Chutes" is the chapter heading covering the Great Depression. Two chapters, "The New Deal" and the "Nine Old Men," recount the record of the Roosevelt Administration to 1939, while the steppingstones to Pearl Harbor finish the book.

Is this history? Not as the professors like to "dish it up" (to show you the flavor of the book). If they do not ignore it, academic critics will probably [illegible] this book to pieces. It could be done easily. Yet moviegoers will like "The American People." By highlighting the obvious it identifies an era in American history—just as a rapid pen portrait identifies a personality by flick of hair, rakish eyebrow, hawked nose and quizzical mouth.

The Detroit Riot

Nation
New York, N. Y.

RACE RIOT. By Alfred McClung Lee and Norman Daymond Humphrey. The Dryden Press. $1.50.

DEC 25 1943

LIKE both the trivial and important happenings that provide "news" for our rapidly changing urban civilization and are soon forgotten, the Detroit riot of six months ago has become [illegible] in the history of race relations in America. But the conditions which were responsible for that tragic outbreak have not ceased to exist. This little book, written by two sociologists one of whom was assaulted by a mob when he attempted to save the life of a Negro youth, is a dramatic and at the same time a scientific account of the human passions and the social forces that make possible such racial clashes in our American cities.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part shows in a vivid manner the role of demagogues who play upon nervous tensions and prejudices in race riots, and the costs of rioting in terms of individual insecurity, the cessation of forward-looking movements, and the degradation of democracy. The six chapters of the second part contain a well-documented chronological account of the riot, a description of the manner in which it was handled, an analysis of its social and economic causes, and a comparison with the outbreaks in Los Angeles and Harlem. Unlike most studies of such happenings, this book includes in the third part an account of symptoms that presage the advent of race riots and a program of action to avoid anticipated outbreaks.

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This small volume is not only informative; its authors understand what they are talking about. It should be read not only by government officials and others who have the responsibility for maintaining order but by everyone who is interested in maintaining a democratic way of life in America.

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

56d-1943

Boys Train in Mixed Canadian Units but Want Own Girls for Play Time

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.



56d
SEP 11 1943

They Found True Democracy in Canada

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
OCT 16 1943



Survivors of Capt. Adrian Richardson's torpedoed U.S. merchant ship photographed soon after their arrival at a West Canadian port, where they were entertained without discrimination at the Allied Merchant Seamen's Club. One of them risked his life to save Skippy, the mascot.

OCT 16 1943

Ship Survivors Find Democracy in Canadian Port

Group Sees Renewal of Submarine Menace in the Atlantic

OCT 16 1943

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT.—High tribute to the courage of colored seamen who figured in a recent Atlantic battle between an Allied convoy and a Nazi submarine wolf pack was paid here by surviving seamen of the ordeal.

Many colored men were included among the weary arrivals here recently and others paid with their lives as their vessels went down in the 10-day running battle.

At the Allied Merchant Seamen's club, operated by the Navy League of Canada, no race barriers intervened and both colored and whites gathered there to rest after their ordeal.

OCT 16 1943

New Sub Menace Seen

Crews of the sunken ships, who reached this port predicted that a new phase was opening in the Battle of the Atlantic, and saw a definite end to the four-month lull in the war at sea—a lull during which no ships were sunk by Axis submarines.

Feats of personal heroism by both colored and white members of the crew of an American merchant ship were described by those who survived.

Mascot Rescued

Skippy, a thoroughbred American bulldog, trotted happily alongside a husky seaman. They're pals for life.

At great personal risk the seaman lowered the ship's moscot down over the side of his sinking vessel to a waiting lifeboat, then swung down into the pitching craft just in time to get clear of the vessel.

Survivors told of colored rescuing whites and vice versa in the confusion of the convoy attack.

Like Hollywood Movie

The survivors agreed the submarine attacks were the worst they had experienced in this war. One described the scene: "... Like a Hollywood movie of an ocean battle. Flares and rockets, gunfire and depth charges were going off all around us. It was unbelievable."

OCT 16 1943

They spoke feelingly of the hospitality shown them by the officials and people at this port.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

TORONTO, Canada. — All soldiers in Canada are trained in the same units, and there is a lack of discrimination at centers throughout the country, when play time comes, colored boys prefer the company of their own girls.

This is evident in the number of requests that swamped the Home Service Association, Toronto's only all colored social

SEP 11 43

agency, from boys in the services who asked for opportunities to meet young people of their own race during their hours off duty.

How this need has been met is told by Miss Clotild S. Ferguson executive secretary of the association.

Says Miss Ferguson:

Girls to Rescue

"Recognizing the need for entertainment of colored servicemen in the Toronto area, a group of attractive Canadian girls have organized themselves for this purpose. The girls are under the direct supervision of four senior hostesses, Mrs. Vera Marshall, whose husband, Sergeant-Major Wallace Marshall, is Canada's highest ranking colored army officer; Mrs. Francis Simpson whose son, Gordon, has recently enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force; Miss Mattie Williams, assistant director of the Home Service Association, and myself.

"The girls accept their tasks of providing entertainment with a great deal of seriousness and work conscientiously towards providing cheer for the boys. Their tasks vary. Sometimes it may be listening for an hour or so to a lonely soldier talk about home, or it may be teaching a bashful airmen the latest conga or jitterbug steps. Ping-pong, billiards, darts and cards are popular.

"Often the girls find themselves just a part of the background as boys from the various camps come together and discuss the joys and sorrows of army life. In Canada there are no colored units at camps and colored boys are stationed in the same company with boys of other races. In many instances there are only six or seven colored boys stationed in the same company.

In All Service Branches

"Among the servicemen coming to the Home Service Association for entertainment are many from the West Indies who come to Canada for enlistment in the army or air force. There is no draft law in the West Indies and the young men who enlist in the armed forces from the West Indies do so voluntarily. The Royal Canadian Navy accepts all in this branch of the service.

"The first event in the new program provided by the junior hostesses for the entertainment of servicemen was a dinner party early in the spring. This has been followed by regular weekly entertainment.

"The junior hostesses are Misses Hazel and Dorothy Pitters, Geneva Davis, Lorraine Norris, Verlee Morrison, Evelyn Turner and Mariorie Grayson.

"They are assisted by many Toronto belles. Air-force training centers are in the downtown area and the men coming to the Home Service Association are constantly changing as the boys progress in training they are transferred to other stations."

Has Community Program

The Home Service Association has been the only colored social organization here for twenty-two years. It meets a real community need for the colored population of approximately 7,000. Its center is an attractive well-equipped building and in addition to the program for young men and women in service it carries out a regular community center program throughout the year. Its staff includes Miss Ferguson, executive secretary; Miss Williams, senior activities secretary; Miss Violet Bradley, junior activities and nursery school; Miss Phyllis Hooper, office secretary; Mrs. Grace Trotman, music; Miss Eugenia Berlin, crafts; and Miss Geneva Davis, senior assistant.

Discrimination Arouses Canadian Community

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
DEC 11 1943

WINDSOR, Ont.—(ANP)—Race discrimination is being attacked by city officials here. The action is the result of public sentiment, and got under way when a Negro member of the RCAF wearing the King's uniform and bound for overseas service, was refused the service of a cup of coffee on account of his color. The case was reported to the Windsor police headquarters where it was said that nothing could be done about it.

After a complaint by the 19-year-old RCAF member to city police headquarters, the community began to busy itself to see that this sort of race prejudice is ended forever. . . . . .

Also entering the fight against race discrimination were various newspapers. The Star, on November 19, published an article which stated that the proprietor of the restaurant was summoned to appear before the Windsor Police Commission November 18, after the incident was brought up in an exchange of communications between Mayor Arthur J. Reaume and Chief of Police Claude Renaud.

The article stated these facts:

"While there is no law ruling which compels any restaurateur to serve coffee to each and every customer, the commission was unanimous in its conviction that some expression should be made in respect to the refusal to serve colored customers wearing the King's uniform.

56e-1943
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Says American Stores in Cuba Are Lily-White

JAN 30 1943

Noted Cuban Writer Says Island Needs an NAACP

By MERCER COOK

HAVANA, Cuba—"What Cuba needs is something like the NAACP," declared Gustavo E. Urrutia, noted Cuban journalist when questioned last week about the lily-white staffs in the large Havana stores. "We have the law on our side, but the Federation of Colored Clubs or some such organization should see that it is enforced," he added.



Mr. Urrutia

JAN 30 1943

Helped Frame Law

The law to which he referred is Article 74 of the new Cuban Constitution, an article which he helped to frame when the 1940 constitution was being prepared.

This law gives the Secretary of Labor authority to prevent discrimination in opportunities to work in commerce or industry.

Leads Fight for Justice

Mr. Urrutia, who has led the colored Cuban's fight for economic and political justice for almost fifteen years, is a member of the editorial staff of the Diario de la Marina, oldest and most influential of Havana dailies.

For the past two years he has continued his vigorous campaign in a small monthly paper of his own, Cuatro Paginas.

JAN 30 1943

The journalist has also written many articles on outstanding Americans, such as Marian Anderson, Walter White, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and some of these are preserved in the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library.

Negro Troops Parade In Mexico On Republic's Independence Day

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

SEP 25 1943

By J. ROBERT SMITH

(Editor's Note:—Mr. Smith, former managing editor of the Amsterdam News was one of the American correspondents invited to attend the ceremonies in Mexico.)

MEXICALI, Mexico (Special) — The spirit of Pan-American unity was demonstrated here Thursday, when United States Navy, Marine and Army troops paraded with their Mexican Allies through Mexicali and Calexico in observance of Fiestas Patrias, Mexico's Independence Day.

Foremost in the military parade was the Tenth Cavalry stationed at Camp Pickett, California. Among the New Yorkers seen by this correspondent were:

New Yorkers Named

Cpl. Cyril Chapman, 357 W. 137th St.; Cpl. Jimmie Watson, 473 W. 158th St.; Staff Sgt. Jack Duguid, 243 W. 115th St.; Master Sgt. Frank R. Steele, 136 W. 118th St.; Staff Sgt. Harold Robertson, 305 Convent Avenue; Staff Sgt. Leslie L. Walcott, 467 W. 152nd St.; Cpl. Neal Julian, 375 W. 127th St., and Sgt. Tbomas Lewis, Jr., 55 W. 110th St.

Several thousand persons, many wearing colorful Mexican costumes and carrying flags of both countries, witnessed the spectacle.

The holiday observance, by Mexicali and Calexico, began at 11 p. m. Wednesday, when Diego Peniche Morales, Secretary General of Baja California, read "El Grito" the battle cry which touched off the Mexican revolution for independence from Spain 133 years ago. Morales represented Col. Rodolfo Sanchez Taboada, governor of the northern province of Baja California.

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Hold Formal Luncheon

Following the parade was a formal luncheon at the governor's palace in Mexicali, patriotic speeches and dances. Representatives of the United Sates and Mexico, both military and civil, attended the luncheon.

The Navy was represented by more than 100 men from Holtville Auxiliary Air station. A company of Marines from El Centro Air Station drilled with snapy precision as they marched across the border.

The center of attraction and the units which drew the heartiest applause, from the Mexican side, was the Army Infantry, mechanized forces, and cavalry, all Negroes, from Camp Lockett. They led the parade. The mechanized units included small field pieces, land and amphibious jeeps, half-tracks and scout cars.

Mexico was represented mainly by well-drilled civilian defense troops led by regular army officers. All of the civilians were in full military uniform. A Mexican drum and bugle corps and the Camp Seely band supplied the cadence for the marching men.

The parade was reviewed from the balconies of the governor's palace by military and civil officials from both countries.

SEP 25 1943

Proud of Participation

As the men marched by Gen. Brig.

Panama High Court Voids Anti-Negro Law

Bee
Chicago, Ill

SEP 5 1943

PANAMA, Sept. 2—(ANP)—The Supreme Court last week put the kibosh to anti-Negro legislation sponsored by the deposed President Arnulfo Arias when it ruled that Articles 5 and 6 are "unconstitutional." Law 62 requires that every foreign resident Panamanian's descendants renew their passports at the consulate nearest their home every two years.

The law contained in Arias' constitutional reform legislation has been termed a quasi-Fascist "denationalization" act, especially directed to the offspring of West Indian parents thousands of whom live here in the Canal Zone.

Pedro N. Rhodes, crusading lawyer of Colen Province who had previously tried Rhodes pointed out that the law created a privileged class and ran counter to the point that constitutional equality signified that all citizens were equal before the law. He charged that the law cannot distinguish between citizens on a basis of privileged and under-privileged classes.

Mexico Congressman Scores Bias in Texas

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

SEP 27 1943

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26.—From the speaker's rostrum of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies the Congressmen from Michoacan, Sr. Francisco Jimenez, called upon the Governor of Texas, Coke Stevenson, who had just arrived in this city, to convoke his state Congress and have an Anti-Segregation Law passed at once which would provide heavy punishment for any racial discrimination.

The Congressman was enthusiastically applauded by all his colleagues.

The Texas governor, upon his arrival here, insisted before newspapermen that "there exists no racial discrimination against Mexicans in his state."

There is no segregation, he explained, and the Mexicans in Texas are themselves responsible for their "isolation."

They insist upon, and even petition for separate schools for their children.

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Even in their "fiestas," the governor said, the Mexicans prefer to be alone and isolated; they are not interested in living with other groups.

Governor Stevenson flatly denied that his visit had any relation to efforts on his part to get Mexican farm hands for his state.

Several weeks ago, his personal request for Mexican farm labor was refused by the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs because of discrimination and segregation of Mexican nationals in Texas.

The minister then stated quite brusquely that not even the families of Mexican consular officials were exempted from discriminatory and insulting treatment.

Congressman Jime , himself a member of the Mexican Consular Staff in Texas for some time, spoke from experience when he related to the Chamber of Deputies examples "of the absurdity of economic and social discrimination of Mexicans in Texas by American companies."

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He strongly objected against the lower wage scale for Mexicans that exists in that state. Mexicans are paid considerable less than Americans for the same kind of work, he said.

On 'Fascism' Law Was Directed Against Offsprings of West Indians In Canal Zone

BY JOSE J. SMITH

PANAMA (ANP)—The Supreme Court last week put the kibosh to anti-Negro legislation sponsored by

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

High Court Puts Kibosh

Cuban Leader Helped To Found Negro Study Center

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

By IRENE DIGGS

HAVANA—(ANP)—I have just finished interviewing Dr. Fernando Ortiz, one of his place in the history of Cuban thought and life, said: "There was the most useful Cuban of his time" and "the greatest force in Cuban cultural life since Cuba became a republic."

He has just returned from Mexico City, where he was the delegate of Cuba for the First Inter-American Institute of Afro-American studies.

DEC 4 1943

have just returned from Mexico City, where he was the delegate of Cuba for the First Inter-American Institute of Afro-American studies.

Dr. Ortiz is the director and among those on the executive committee are Melville Herskovits, Alain Locke and Arthur Ramos.

The Institute was a guiding force and on the 25th of October in Mexico City there was created in conformity with the laws of Mexico an International Institute of Afro-American studies.

Another paradox, for there are practically no Negroes in Mexico since the mixture there is essentially of the indigenous and Indian. Not Spanish and Mexico City thus became the cradle for Afro-American studies not only in America, but in the world. There are population of America. There was also opposition from Argentina in Mexico City.

In this organization Dr. Ortiz and among those on the executive committee are Melville Herskovits, Alain Locke and Arthur Ramos.

the deposed President Arnulfo Arias when it ruled that Articles 5 and 6 of Law 62 are "unconstitutional." Law 62 requires that every foreign resident Panamanian's descendants renew their passports at the consulate nearest their home every two years.

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SEP 4-1943

Defeat Of Soldier Vote Bill Dooms Colored Men To Fight For Jim Crowism

IN Ben Davis and Bob Nix we have two young men from the South; two lawyers who had before them parents who lived respectable lives and made contributions to the South.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEC 11 1943

But the boys, Davis and Nix, had to come North for their educations. They had to come North to live. Why? Because, in spite of their parents' Americanism, solvency, respectability and contributions, the States where they were born would not educate them; would not provide them with a future commensurate with either their native abilities or training. They left, like one-way migratory birds, thus conforming to the pattern of fifty years—the strongest of wing, black or white, must fly the South.

When men able and ready to make a constructive contribution to the cause of right and good move away, the communities they leave suffer a great loss. The towns and states these men left stood—and still stand—so much in need of all types of genuine professional services that such losses are exceeded only by the tragedy of the languishing millions of our people who crave—but who can neither obtain nor depart.

There we have the rottenness of the Southern system. Race prejudice superimposed on disfranchisement—a glaring farce on Democracy.

Davis and Nix, as boys, had their eyes open. They could see the issue clearly: Either leave the South or round out your days within the bleak walls of hate and reaction.

Today these two men, Davis and Nix, have been elected Councilmen in the great cities of New York and Philadelphia, respectively—the first and third largest cities in the land.

DEC 1943

Each won because the people—voting people, black and white—would not let the fact of race or the fact of political party crucify ambition, ability and integrity. These people have definitely justified the choices of the two men, both as to profession and place of residence. These are the people who have kept faith with the youthful but genuine desire to serve not just Negroes, but all the people in a Democracy.

Yet our joy over the achievement of these two men is all but blotted out by the awful thing Congress is doing to our soldiers by defeating the Lucas-Green Bill.

That Bill was the pledge of the United States that those who fight for Democracy shall have a say in Federal elections.

Congress did not ask Georgia, South Carolina or any other State if it could pass a draft law. Neither did it ask if it could induct these men. Congress knew better. History showed them that trusting such things to the States had all but cost us the Revolutionary War.

DEC 11 1943

Congress knows the record of Southern disfranchisement just as well. They are damning the Negro soldier to no vote in the poll tax States with their eyes wide open. They disarm the men who die for Democracy abroad, so that they can do nought to bring a measure of Democracy to their own natal states.

Are we to take it that Georgia and Carolina boys lay down their lives to perpetuate their own disfranchisement and a leaderless civilian existence? What a demonstration of extending Democracy! Believe us, the world is watching!

DEC 11 1943

The refusal to come to grips with the vital issue of voice in Government is more than a sorry spectacle. It is a manifestation of the same weakness that all but engulfed England; that caused the collapse of France.

The job of the supporters of Davis and Nix is by no means done. They must find out what god these twelve non-poll-tax Democrats and eighteen Republicans, who sold out the soldiers, really serve—and then do something about it..

56f-1943

ROGERS SAYS:—

Hitler's Race Policy, Like America's, Has Failed to Accomplish Its Purpose

BY J. A. ROGERS

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa

APR 9 1943

AS a student of history I have had many a chuckle at the expense of the dictators and other exploiters of humanity. They always end by giving their followers the opposite of what they promised them. Take Napoleon. He promised Frenchmen to make them supreme, and did for a time. But finally, he fled from Waterloo to Paris like a hunted animal. There, the poorer French people who were still loyal to him, crowded around his hotel, cheering him. Napoleon, coming out on the balcony, begged them not to stop. 'Frenchmen,' he said, 'I found you poor. I've made you poorer.' And that was the truth.



Mr. Rogers

Hitler, World Criminal No. 1, is running true to form. He told his people that they were 100 per cent pure Aryan and promised to make them even purer. He began by driving all the American Negro musicians from Germany and then started on the Jews, who, in the main, were as white as the "Aryans." But what is the result of his war so far? Germany has more "non-Aryans" in her borders than at any time since the invasion of the Huns in the fifth century.

FAVORITES HAVE NEGRO STRAIN

A publication of the OWI estimates the number of foreigners, prisoners and other workers in Germany at 5,000,000. First in this category are the favored foreigners, who are allied to, or are friendly, with Hitler, as the Italians, Spaniards, Hungarians, Bulgarians and Roumanians, who are all a highly mixed people, with a more or less distant Negro strain.

ILYA EHRENBURG, in an article in the Time Magazine, March 28, gives a close-up of this from letters taken from German prisoners in Russia. "Here is a letter from Frankenthal, 'You can hear every language in the world in this place. It is a regular Babylon.' From Dusseldorf, 'There are only foreigners in the factories. I sometimes think I am not in Germany.' From Leipzig, 'We have to get along with Russians, Poles, Flemish, Lithuanians and such like scum . . . '"

LAWS CANNOT CONTROL DESIRES

With so many of the German men at the front, or crippled, the German women, who, even in time of peace, have been glad to get almost any kind of man because of the chronic shortage of men, will be having children for these "non-Aryans." Furthermore, when Hitler is beaten, many of these foreigners will not only remain in Germany but others will come. Hitler's promise to his boobs of a 100 per cent pure Germanic race has already gone the way of all racial promises.

IF we turn to the United States we'll find a similar thing in the case of the Negro and over a much longer period. The American colonists tried hard to hem in the Negro so as to get his labor and preserve a "pure" white race. Severe penalties were inflicted on race-mixing but could be controlled by no law. The result is that the white women who had inspired these laws were the first victims of it. The result is that not a few illustrious white Americans have as ancestors Negro butlers and coachmen.

SOME STORIES ILLUSTRATE

The story is told of a southern aristocrat, who, seeing a mulatto, who strongly resembled him, said, "Did your mother ever work for my father's family?" "No," replied the Negro," but my father was coachman for your father."

THERE'S more truth than poetry in that. George Washington tells of a haughty Virginia aristocrat, Colonel Cocke, who came to Washington's home and saw there an aged Negro who resembled him so strongly that the abashed aristocrat left in disgust.

In short, the American colonists by trying to degrade the Negro by outlawing marriage with him, accomplished exactly the opposite of what they had promised, that is, they caused an immense amount of Negro strain to enter the 'white' race.

AS for the economic effect, the result was as disastrous. The slave holders, who had built up a rich empire, not only lost it all, but, like Napoleon, were reduced to extreme poverty.

NO PARALLEL IN ANY OTHER LAND

Since the Civil War, the enemies of the Negro, who are also the enemies of American democracy, have continued this losing battle. Each new crop of robbers and political liars feels that it will succeed where the Tillmans, Vardamans, Bleases and Heflins have failed. Today they are more rampant than ever. I maintain there is no country in the world with a minority group of 13,000,000 in which it would be possible to find not one of that number in even a third-rate government position. The Negro has one single brigadier general, who commands nothing. And nowhere, with all these big government jobs being given out, do you ever hear of one Negro among them, though many are as qualified as the whites who get them.

HAD the Jews of Germany numbered 13,000,000 Hitler would have had too much common sense to suppress them. He would have needed them in his program. But the Jews were only 600,000—one in every 120 Germans—and since they were rich, he found it more advantageous to seize their money instead.

WAR WILL END DISCRIMINATION

Today the vast Negro labor power of the United States is being barely touched in spite of the wail about labor shortage. Discrimination in labor in most fields has not abated. Take the dining cars. Green white men are being picked up off the streets, trained to be conductors by Negro waiters, and paid $200 a month, while the Negro waiters, some of them with 20 years experience, remain only waiters.

BUT if the war lasts only another year the labor shortage is going to become general. In some spots it is so. Two years ago while in Newport, R. I., I heard the Rev. H. Hollis Hooks, pastor of Mt. Zion AME church, beg his congregation to furnish 80 unskilled Negro women at $6 a day. As for the men, he said, getting them at higher wage and better jobs, seemed impossible. Yes, the government and the white employers, who started out so choosey might be glad to get even monkeys before this war is over.

Daily Newspaper Tells Of Racial Clash In London

Daily World

British Learn To Look Down On Race Troops

Atlanta, Georgia

By RICHARD ROBINSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Stories published in daily newspapers in this city confirm the recently published story which the Associated Negro Press received from abroad, citing racial hostilities and bitterness existing in the British Isles where troops object to the presence of Negro troops and show their objection through physical violence, despite whitewash stories emanating from the war department, Says the Daily News, on Wednesday last:

"London, October 6-A fee-for-all fight among American soldiers was disclosed today to have occurred in a Wiltshire village on September 26, the same day on which two military policemen were wounded during an American shooting affray in a town in Cornwall.

SOLDIERS INJURED

"A number of soldiers were injured in the Wiltshire battle, several of them seriously, when Negro and white troops fought with knives on the towns main street.

"American troops have been barred from the town by U. S. Military authorities, pending an investigation and military police are patrolling the streets.

"The Cornwall gun battle started with a fist fight between two American soldiers attending a local dance.

"The following night one group of Americans arrived at the town square, each man carrying a rifle and 60 rounds of ammunition hidden beneath his coat and ambushed another party leaving a hote. The soldiers fought for 10 minutes before order was restored.

INGNORED BY WAR DEPT.

The war department takes no cognizance of these affair, it is believed, since they have been going on ever since Negro troops were landed in England. Knowing that this condition exists and doing little if anything to prevent recurrences speaks poorly for the discipline for which the war department is reputedly noted.

For over a year now this racial strife has been permitted to disgrace Americans in the eyes of the British public. The British have been quitely taking lessons from the American cousins who feel that the Negro is not entitle to any of the privileges of democracy, but must shoulder democracy's burdens when it comes to labor.

Time and time again it has been pointed out that these serious outbusts are just as harmful to the allied cause as axis guns, for they give the axis powers plenty of propaganda information to use as ammunition against democracies.

British Parliament May Outlaw Jimcro

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

British indignation over the action of the Imperial Hotel in London, which withdrew its accommodations to Learie Constantine, West Indian cricket star, at the request of Americans who demanded the jimcro arrangement, will echo through the halls of Parliament. One member, Reverend Reginald Sorenson, is requesting Colonial Secretary Oliver Stanley to consult with Home Secretary Herbert Morrison in the interest of legislation that would make discrimination against colonial subjects illegal. This would be the equivalent of a nationwide civil rights law such as we have in several states in this country.

Constantine is the Empire's outstanding cricket player. He is contributing his bit to the British war effort by serving as Welfare Officer.

Jim-Crow Abroad



New Masses

WHAT decent American did not feel ashamed last week when he read the Associated Press dispatch from Liverpool which announced, "Britain's first community for Negroes is to be opened at Liverpool under the sponsorship of the Colonial Office which has provided $12,000 for the purchase of the premises"? Great Britain's record on the question of racial equality is nothing to boast about as any one who has traveled in India and other colonies well knows. But in the British Isles, at least, there has been relative freedom from discrimination and segregation. Until the US Army moved in with its Jim-Crow policies, American and other Negroes were free to move about and live in equality with their white brothers. Now we learn that for the first time the British government is officially adopting a segregation policy—and a "community for Negroes" can have no other meaning.

New York, N. Y.

Apologists for the hateful policy of segregation in our armed forces argue that to abolish it would alienate important elements in the South and promote disunity. Just turn the argument around and ask: "Will not the enforcement of Jim-Crow throughout the nation and throughout the world wherever the American Army and Navy appear alienate and disunite infinitely more people than would have been dis- turbed by its elimination?" Moreover, isnews from Liverpool. Once the principle not the principle of Jim-Crow directly op- of race segregation has been accepted, posed to the purposes for which the war is where will it stop? In Great Britain can it being fought? be limited to American Negroes; will it

Consider for a moment the consequences revealed by this action of the Imperial Hotel in London, which withdrew its accommodations to Learie Constantine, West Indian cricket star, at the request of Americans who demanded the jimcro arrangement, will echo through the halls of Parliament. One member, Reverend Reginald Sorenson, is requesting Colonial Secretary Oliver Stanley to consult with Home Secretary Herbert Morrison in the interest of legislation that would make discrimination against colonial subjects illegal. This would be the equivalent of a nationwide civil rights law such as we have in several states in this country.

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U. S. Army Officers Spread Anti-Negro Feeling In England

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following excerpts were taken from an address delivered by Mrs. Patricia Strauss, Englishwoman, before the annual meeting of the National Urban League in New York last month. Mrs. Strauss is a member of the British Labor Party, wife of George Russell Strauss, member of the British Parliament, and has traveled extensively in the West Indies and United States.

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier MAR 20 1943

You know, it may sound very odd to you when you know very well that Britain has a large empire in which racial discrimination is undoubtedly practiced, to hear that until the American soldiers arrived in Great Britain not more than five per cent of my fellow countrymen had ever seen a colored man or woman. The people of my country — the vast majority of them — know nothing about the British-colonial policy, and know very little about the Indian situation. . . . Most of them who do know anything about British Empire policy deplore and regret it as much as America does.

MAR 20 1943

When the American troops arrived in Great Britain they were habited in country villages, and as I said before, most of the British people had never seen a colored man or woman. Imagine their surprise when they discovered that apparently there are two Americans which have apparently two armies which are not allowed to mix. The effect on those people has not been very good for Anglo-American relationships, I assure you.

The British people welcome the American Army, gratefully, hospitably and sincerely, and they were very distressed to find that if they extended the same cordial welcome to the Negro American soldier they annoyed and displeased the white American soldier. They did not know that before. There had never been a color bar. There were no Negroes in most parts of England, but whatever the reason, I maintain there was a part of the world where there was no feeling of discrimination.



MRS. PATRICIA STRAUSS

The American troops were billeted in the nearby villages and towns. The villagers had their dances to entertain them. The village girls quite naturally danced with the Negro soldiers. Everything goes very well until some white American soldier feels it incumbent upon himself to interfere because the white girl is dancing with the Negro soldier. There have been lots of instances like that and many have their fights. The villagers take the part of the Negro soldier, and want to know why he was attacked since he was behaving himself.

MAR 20 1943

What has happened? The American military authorities have asked them to respect the American feelings on this matter. In many towns and villages the American officers have sent out a request to the townspeople that they should be less friendly to the Negro troops and that white and colored troops should not be present in the same civilian canteen, or dance, or whatever. In most instances the town people refused to obey the request and have continued to treat all American soldiers with equality — as soldiers fighting for democracy.

MAR 30 1943

The British military authorities, under the suggestion of the American military authorities, have sent word to the British camps through the officers of the British soldiers, that they must be a little more careful about this matter. While they may be polite to Negro soldiers, they must not be too friendly—polite, but curt—polite, nothing more. It has been very difficult for them to explain to the British soldier that somehow in fighting for democracy they have even lost the right to choose their own friends. They are very indignant.

DEMOCRACY IN ENGLAND

"The British can still give us lessons in democracy," reads a brief editorial in PM. "Imagine a Constantine case becoming a **cause celebre** in our poll-tax ridden House of Representatives!

"In any case, let's hope the Commons follows through, and squelches forever any idea we may have on this side that Jim Crow is an article for export."

Guardian Boston. Mass.

Who is Constantine? He is a famous West Indian cricket player. It is said that in British athletics Constantine ranks with Joe DiMaggio in American baseball. Recently he was asked to leave a London hotel on account of his color. The widespread indignation aroused by the hotel's discrimination against him may lead to an attitude of condemnation of the hotel management. British soldiers of the government concerning the hotel's action. The situation is further inflamed by reports that the management had cancelled Constantine's hotel reservations at the instigation of United States Army officers living there.

Sir Herbert Williams, conservative Member of Parliament, asks Colonial Secretary Oliver Stanley "if he proposes to take any action respecting the treatment of Mr. Constantine by a London hotel on the ground of his color."

Labor Member of Parliament, Reginald Sorensen, asks the Colonial Secretary to confer with the Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison, "with a view to legislation making racial discrimination illegal."

Reflecting the country-wide protest against the hotel's discrimination the Manchester Guardian says: "Those who want to impose racial discrimination are also known to remark that "American manners are abominable." Now is the time that an attempt should be made to live down a bad reputation.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

56f-1943
afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Pope Scores Racial Superiority Theory

JAN 2 - 1943

WASHINGTON

In a Christmas Eve message which urged men to undertake a crusade for a just social order, Pope Pius XII also scored the theory of race or class superiority.

The Pope listed among "false postulates" the "conception which claims for particular nations or races, or classes, the juridical instinct as the final imperative and the norm from which there is no appeal."

He also deplored the fact that many people have been "consigned to death or a slow decline" solely because "of their nationality or race."

JAN 2 - 1943

Clarksville Chronicle
January 25, 1943

The Negro and the Nazis

To those members of the Negro race to whom propaganda has been sent, calling on them to refuse to cooperate in the war program because their lot would be no worse if the Axis won, we call attention to the Nazi Bible written by the Nazi god, Adolf Schickelgruber, better known as Hitler.

Wrote Hitler:

"From time to time it is demonstrated to the German petty bourgeois in illustrated periodicals that for the first time here or there a Negro has become a lawyer, teacher, even clergyman, or even a leading opera tenor or something of that kind . . It does not dawn upon this depraved bourgeois world that here one has actually to do with a sin against all reason; that it is a criminal absurdity to train a born half-ape until one believes a lawyer has been made of him, while millions of members of the highst culture race have to remain in entirely unworthy positions; that it is a sin against the will of the Eternal Creator to let hundreds of thousands of His most talented beings degenerate in the proletarian swamp of today; while Hottentots and Zulu Kafirs are trained for intellectual vocations.

"For it is training exactly as that of a poodle, and not a scientific 'education.' The same trouble and care, applied to intelligent races, would fit each individual a thousand times better for the same achievements."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 19, 1943

NEGRO CENTER TO OPEN

LONDON, Oct. 18—(AP)—Britain's first community center for Negroes is to be opened at Liverpool under the sponsorship of the Colonial Office which has furnished $12,000 for the purchase of the premises. The operating costs will be provided locally.

The advance of the Negro race in America from the status of slavery to its present standing is perhaps unequalled in human history. Why should any intelligent black man imagine that a conquering Nazi machine that has crushed ancient races under its heel, would show any consideration to his race, especially when the leader called them "half-born apes?"

The American Negro has as much at stake in this war as the white man. Should the Axis win, the Negro would go back to the darkest days when his ancestors were rounded up in Africa and shipped as chattel to another land.

British Shocked at U.S. Army Importation of Jim Crow

FEB 1 2 1943

FEB 1 2 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The treatment of Negro soldiers among American forces here in Great Britain is arousing widespread discussion, ranging from amazement to anger.

The situation here is definitely hampering the war effort and influencing unfavorably the attitude of Englishmen towards the United States.

The average Briton is quite prepared to treat the Negro soldier as his equal and accept him as an American ally. It is even true that Negro soldiers have been warmly welcomed into British homes. British women have no compunction whatever in meeting and going out with American soldiers be they Negro or white.

Daily Worker

But it seems that a group of officers, Southerners most of them, have gone out of their way not only to make life difficult for the Negro troops here, but to shut off all contact between these troops and the British population.

There have been cases here where Negro troops are worked all week long without respite. Pay has been held up for Negro troops and passes refused. Regulations have been passed preventing Negro and white troops from leaving the camps on the same night.

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And most shocking of all, at least to British minds, is the fact that American officers have actually come to British homes forewarning them about the Negro troops spreading all sorts of positively nasty stuff about "rape tendencies" and "disease" among Negro troops.

The result was that when the Negro soldiers left camp, many of them were refused service by the somewhat fearful and bewildered British pub owners.

Negro troops were then so outraged that they actually held a meeting and decided to let their officers know how they felt. When the bugle blew the next morning, not a soldier left the barracks.

The commanding officer called a meeting of his staff, and then asked for a delegation of the Negro troops to speak their minds.

The soldiers spoke their minds alright, and quite bluntly. One American captain was evidently unable to conceal his prejudice and upbraided the Negro delegation for its blunt language to a superior officer.

FEB 1 2 1943

"You ought to be shot," the captain blurted out.

Whereupon all the Negro soldiers answered: "Well, why don't you shoot, and how about trying to shoot all the rest of us, too?"

HAMPERS WAR UNITY

Such incidents might be considered isclated. But the fact is that there have been several far more horrible cases here, alarming the British public, no doubt alarming the white rank-and-file, and hampering the full development of an all-out war spirit.

It is said that the American military insist that our British girls in the service be transferred out when caught talking to a Negro soldier. This stupefies the British. It angers the Negroes. And no doubt, it creates disgust among the white troops in whom the prejudices of a few white officers are not so encrusted.

FEB 1 2 1943

It is suggested here that all Negro troops be staffed by Negro officers, of whom there are a few. And many more could readily be advanced from the ranks.

It is also suggested that a truly democratic educational campaign be developed among all American troops in these parts and that Southern officers be given to understand that we are all fighting the Axis, and not each other.

In fighting the Axis there is utterly no room, so Englishmen feel, for the racial nonsense of the Jerrys themselves.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

U.S. Should Follow Russian Race Policy

JAN 30 1943

PALO ALTO, Calif.—England and the United States should follow the Russians solved the race problem not only in theory but in practise by their treatment of the hundred odd national and social minorities in the Soviet. Mr. Fisher explained that the policy is based on two general principles:

1. Within the Soviet Union there is no superior race or nation ordained to rule over its neighbors,

Before there can be any peace, peoples and areas is the old relationship of the colored and white races is passing giving the old system of superior with this war and the working and inferior peoples.

This is the belief of Dr. Harold H. Fisher, Stanford University historian and authority on Russia, who added that the day of racial superiority. The United Nations must work together to aid peoples and areas in eliminating the color bar.

Policy in Russia

out of a new relationship is one

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WORLD VIEW

43

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER

Something From Stanford

DOWN THE COLORFUL San Francisco peninsula, where this foreign affairs operative earns his daily bread, the beautiful campus of Stanford University at Palo Alto has come to be known in past years mainly as the stamping grounds of former President Herbert Hoover.

The ex-Republican chieftain wields a powerful interest over Stanford by reason of several financial strings which he holds. His pro-appeasement, pro-Munich, pro-anything-but-beat-the-Nazis propaganda has therefore put its brand on the otherwise elegant Stanford grounds.

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Somewhat surprising then is the startling document on theories of racial superiority that came from the campus this past week hot off the pen of Dr. Harold H. Fisher, a history instructor at Stanford. His contribution on Soviet treatment of minorities is so valuable, especially in the light of the fact that the university library contains one of the best Russian collections in the nation (taken out of Russia by Hoover at the time he was supposed to be alleviating the famine after the revolution), that I should like to make it the text of this column by quoting the Associated press story on the speech in its entirety:

Britons and Americans must do away with the idea of racial superiority before there can be a realistic peace, says Dr. Harold H. Fisher, Stanford University historian and authority on Russia.

30 1943

With the passing of imperialism, which he says is another prerequisite to a lasting peace, the United Nations must work out ways to give aid to a people or to an area needing rehabilitation of development without reviving the old system of superior and inferior peoples and without imposing the politics, morals or religion of those who furnish the aid on those who receive it.

JAN 30 1943

Lesson From Russia

THE RUSSIANS solved the race problem not only in theory but in practice by their treatment of the hundred-odd national and racial minorities in the Soviet Union. We might take a lesson from Russia, he says, whether we like Soviet politics or not.

"Soviet policy toward the nationalities," he explains, "is based on two general principles:

"First, within the Soviet Union there is no superior race or nation ordained to rule over its neighbors, but to all the nationalities, regardless of race, color, culture and number, have equal rights.

"Second, there is a distinction between those activities and institutions which concern the common interests of all the people of the Union and those activities and interests which chiefly concern the people of a particular nationality living in a particular area.

"The first principle not only permits but encourages national groups to preserve their languages and traditions and develop their distinctive culture, but not at the expense of other national groups.

"The second principle promotes and facilitates the co-operation of all these groups, regardless of differences in language, national traditions and size, in those economic and other enterprises such as communications which transcend the boundaries of nationality and on which the well-being of the people rests."

JAN 30 1943

No Race Problem

AS A RESULT, he says, there is no race problem in Russia itself or in Russia's dealings with the peoples of Asia, and no nationality problem such as exists in Europe.

Dr. Fisher suggests that some adaptation of the Russian federal structure in Europe might solve the nationality problem there.

People both at home and abroad are calling for something more specific and reassuring than the Atlantic Charter, he adds.

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"The peoples of Asia," he says, "are saying that the Atlantic Charter is not enough. They are asking what is going to happen to them after the Axis is licked. Do we propose to rescue the colored peoples from one set of master races in order to act like master races ourselves?

"The day of the old relationship of white and colored races is passing with this war and the working out of a new relationship is one of the most critical issues of the war and the peace."

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

Nazi Decree Underscores Negroes' Stake in the War

MAR 2 1 1943

By Ben Davis, Jr.

BY THEIR monstrous crimes against the Jewish people, the Nazis have used the most modern and terrifying weapons to inflict upon humanity the unspeakable brutality of the dark ages. Responsibility for these outrages must be placed not alone upon the Hitlerites, but upon their fascist associates in the Axis camp—the Japanese, Italian, Finnish, Vichy, Franco and Hungarian regimes. All of Hitler's diseased gang must be destroyed with him.

More than 1,500,000 Jews have been murdered since the New Order was imposed upon occupied Europe. Hitler's avowed plan is to exterminate the whole Jewish population. Hideous as this plan is, it has been accompanied by the wholesale slaughter of labor leaders, the smashing of trade unions, the persecution of religious groups, Catholics and Protestants, the machine-gunning of peoples whose only "sin" has been patriotic love of their country. Anti-Semitism is a species of cannibalism which has as its aim the devouring of all freedom-loving mankind.

An ominous shadow indeed is cast ahead for the Negro peoples should the Axis become victorious. Hitler has already described the Negro people as "half-apes," and this is the common attitude of all the Axis satellites including the Japanese Aryans. No time has been lost by the Nazis in putting that attitude into effect, side by side with the intensified persecution of Jews. On Feb. 2, according to a report in the New York Times of that date:

MAR 2 1 1943

"Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, has issued an order for the registration of all Negroes in Reich territory. . .

"The decree states that local authorities must register all Negroes, mulattoes and quadroons and report the results immediately to the Office of the Chief of Reich Security. . . . The decrees is addressed to all police authorities. There can be no doubt what will happen after their registration, as Negroes are treated as are all inferior races. The office mentioned in the decree is the same one that handles Jewish deportation and property confiscation."

MAR 2 1 1943

ONE can easily recall what happened to Jesse Owens, the Negro star of the American Olympic team, when the great sporting traditions of our country were perverted by sending over a team to the Olympic games in Berlin. Hitler left the stadium to avoid the "terrible shame" of having to salute the Negro boy who humbled the Aryan super-man. With equal vividness, one can recall the countless Negro musicians and artists who were driven from Germany after Hitler came to power. Negroes are being hounded and registered in Germany not by outlaws and not to be annointed as heroes but by official decree of the government, notwithstanding the fact that the government is a motley aggregation of murderers, liars, assassins, and degenerates.

We, the Negro people, have in common with the Jewish people and all other freedom-loving men and women, the responsibility of seeing that no such government of cut-throats as this rules the world. This can be prevented only through the coalition of the United Nations, with every man or woman a soldier to destroy Hitler. There is no halfway stand, no room for neutrality, either one of which positions is Hitler's unrationed meat. Even the narrowest interest of self-preservation demands the victory of the United Nations.

MAR 2 1 1943

THE fascists in our own country, the pro-fascist newspapers like the Daily News, the Chicago Tribune, the World-Telegram and others, systematically try to inject the poison of anti-Semitism into the blood stream of America. Scratch an anti-Semite, and you find a Negro hater and vice versa. Martin Dies, Congressional head of the anti-Negro pack, stabbed at the Jewish people with increased arrogance in his recent tirade in the House, proving once more that hatred of one minority group is hatred of all.

MAR 2 1 1943

While the Jewish people along with all other white anti-fascist Americans are taking the lead in the fight against jim-crow, so must the Negro people, in their own interests, beat down the serpent of anti-Semitism every time it rears its head in their midst. The fascists in America are constantly trying to turn the justifiable dissatisfaction of the Negro people against the Jewish people, in order to divide the national front against the profiteers, the poll taxers, and the lynchers, and the slum owners who are the real bleeders of the Negro communities. No minority group in America has a more glorious record of struggle for Negro equality than the Jewish people, from the early history of the country, through Scottsboro and in the great labor movement today. The cause of freedom brings together today in closer bonds all peoples who have tasted the bitter fruits of persecution, in the common effort for the destruction of Hitlerism.

MAR 2 1 1943

Today we look for that thread of love for justice and equality that binds progressive humanity together. The job is too big for anyone nation or anyone people. It is only through building the combined strength of all peoples into an indivisable solidarity that victory can be won abroad and at home, and that we shall have sufficient strength to carry through the offensive—the Second Front—that will end Nazi cannibalism forever.

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Dixon Writes On Country Without A Race Problem

FEB 13 1943

By RANDY DIXON
Courier War Correspondent

LONDON, Feb. 11 (Censored) — "Now that long smouldering speculation concerning possible Allied overtures to Portugal has finally broken into the open here, it is timely to observe that this strategically located country has been without a race problem for centuries. Informed but unofficial London circles are "a buzz" with conjecture since the public announcement Thursday that the German radio quoted in "reports from Madrid" that Lisbon was discussing the possibility of Prime Minister Churchill visiting there.

SPOTLIGHT ON PORTUGAL

With prospects of the diplomatic spotlight shifting its focus to Portugal, many pertinent observations gleaned by this correspondent during a recent visit become cloaked with immediacy. One of these concerns the absence of a race problem. It was back in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, during Portugal's heroic era of maritime supremacy and colonial expansion, that the dire need for manpower, abetted by Papal pressure in the guise of "All Men Are Equal" first stimulated uninterrupted and widespread amalgamation with African subjects and obliterated any semblance of caste erected on racial foundations.

As a result, present Portuguese are a mixed race, with more than half, particularly in the southern section, including the capital and main city, Lisbon, being Mestizas, and containing a considerable admixture of African elements. Jewish, Arabic and African blood predominates in the central section and Iberian or Basque, with a strong Celtic strain derived presumably from Gallic invaders, evident in the north. It is the northern segment, many of them blondes, which scorns intermarriage.

FEB 13 1943

Portugal, as a national entity, does not appear on the historical horizon until the 11th century. Until then, it formed part of Hispania, without any political differentiation of its own. The name has neither racial or ethical significance, being derived from "Portus-Cale," a seaport, now a suburb of the Portuguese city, "Oporto."

RELIGIOUS STAMP ON COUNTRY

Portugal first became independent in the 11th century. Its origin, developed from the Crusaders, left a religious stamp discernible. In the 13th century, the country was largely occupied in wars with the Moors. In 1263 its independence was officially recognized. In 1383, the legitimate branch of the ruling Burgudian house became extinct and John, first illegitimate offspring, forced recognition as Portugal's monarch. His reign was eventful and became associated with those important geographical discoveries and commercial enterprises which brought Portugal its maritime supremacy of the era. John's son, Henry the navigator, carried on until 1460, organizing several voyages of discovery, but it was his successor, Emanuel the Fortunate who directed Portuguese captains to reaching Brazil and exploring the East and West African coasts, establishing contacts with Liberia, Abyssinia and with the regions now called Mozambique, Portuguese Guiana and Angolia.

OVERSEAS EMPIRE ESTABLISHED

It was in the wake of these exploits that Portugal established her overseas empire in Africa and it was at this time the slave trade began. Portuguese captains began to bring back captive Africans to cultivate large baronial estates of Southern princes.

John the Second came along and by 1485 had warred against and broken the power of feudal lords. A succession of disastrous outside wars followed and the country, faced with their excessive toll, plus human losses from extensive explorations plus the rush of European nations to appropriate her colonies and divide them among themselves, found her manpower eviscerated. The priesthood seized the occasion to exert a powerful influence on the nation's destinies by preying on the Portuguese temperament, which had always been susceptible to religious fervor.

PORTUGAL'S DECLINE WAS ABRUPT

FEB 13 1943

As sudden as Portugal's prominority had been, her decline was almost as abrupt. Enterprise was warped and the contest of authority between state and clergy brought confusion. Faced with national anemia and with manpower almost exhausted, intermarriage with slaves was encouraged with divine blessing and with the ascending power of the church in the following centuries, finally developed into an accepted practice.

In the period between 1541 and 1724 the pioneers resumed overseas expansion but had, then, as their primary aim, the expansion of the faith. Between 1541 and 1724, about 2000 Jesuit missionaries sailed from Lisbon and by 1640 had converted and baptized two million souls. By the beginning of the 18th century, the church influenced or controlled every function of national life.

CHURCH CONTROL BROKEN

Just as John the Second broke the power of feudal lords, a dictator arose to break the control of the church over national affairs. He was the Marquese De Pombal and when he usurped office in a bloodless coup, he also ended rulership by royalty.

It was Pombal who made the most binding of several alliances with England, all of which have been of vital assistance in the past and which war observers hold, would be of equal importance in the present and future of the current global conflict. Unmentioned unofficially to date as a possible enemy invasion point; presenting the same value as Spain as a direct overland route to Gibraltar with the resultant aim of bottling up the main route of Allied supplies to North Africa, Portugal has basked in neutrality.

Its metropolis, Lisbon, vibrates with gayety and luxury but also with many lesser things. The influx of aristocracy, adventurers, monied people and sinister agents has stamped Lisbon with super cosmopolitan ink, making it the European cuisine of diplomacy and treachery.

LISBON IS FASCINATING

FEB 13 1943

Lisbon fascinates an observer. Aside from its already mentioned aspects, few among those who have approached it by sea or air, are unmoved by the beauty of the scene. Under a cloudless sky, the brown hills of the Portuguese coast stretch to the central range in the distance. Your carrier skirts a chain of sandy beaches edged with foam and broken here and there by rocky promonotories or old sun baked forts. Then the coast divides and the journey continues up the Tagus estuary; hills on either hand are interspersed with villas and gardens, the Belem Tower on the left and the Jeronimos Convent on the right.

At last, beyond Belem, Lisbon comes into sight, crowning seven steep hills, sloping to the river which here widens into an immense bay.

IT IS A ROMANTIC PANORAMA

FEB 13 1943

Houses seem to rise one atop the other bathed in sunshine, their outline softened only by a vague soft haze from the sea and at a distance sparkling like mother of pearl. It is a romantic panorama which most forcibly conjured up the past and makes one forget momentarily the cesspool of iniquity Lisbon is today, and then, a stay at the Palacie Estoril, finest and most modern hotel in Europe; a visit to the Casino, ultra appointed lavishly architectured palace of chance, the international police stalking you about the streets, openly recording notes of your conversation and the Nazis, Japanese, Italians, Americans, English and French rubbing elbows, supplies a spectacle one will never forget.

Superficially Portugal's neutrality impresses, but underneath it, is a base of intense alien activity and center of information. Pro-Allied expressions emanate freely from the general populace who add in the same breath their beliefs that among their high officials and militarists are to be found many of pronounced Nazi leanings.

FEB 13 1943

The general populace is unaware, perhaps, of the existence of the various alliances, now assuming mounting significance by talk surrounding Churchill's Axis reported visit. It may seem naive to speak of fidelity in these times but fidelity has always been a distinguished Portuguese characteristic. Should one accord to this commodity of fidelity any stature whatsoever, the answer is found to several questions involving United Nations strategy.

One of these deals with the visible absence of efforts by the Allies to line up Portugal as a buffer against a possible Hitler deal with Franco in Spain and as a guarantee to make Gibraltar secure. The other answer deals with failure of the United States, to date, to take the Azore Islands as a vital and decisive anti-sub-marine base.

Negroes Bait For Gestapo

FEB 13 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Gestapo chief, has issued an order for the registration of all Negroes in Reich territory, the authoritative Swedish daily Trots Allt revealed in an article reported to the Office of War Information this week.

FEB 13 1943

"The decree states that local authorities must register all Negroes, Negresses, mulattos and quadroons and report the results immediately to the Office of the Chief of Reich Security," Trots Allt said.

"The decree is addressed to all police authorities. There can be no doubt what will happen after their registration, as Negroes are treated as all 'inferior races.'

"The office mentioned in the decree is the same one that handles Jewish deportation and property confiscation. Apparently, there no longer are many Jews or gypsies left in Germany and the Germans are now forced to find new objects of their racial policy."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Race Prejudice Not in France, Says Giraud

MAR 1 1943

Allied Headquarters, North Africa.—Gen. Henri Giraud has issued an order prohibiting any discrimination in employment or in the Armed Forces based upon race.

MAR 1 1943

"France has no racial prejudices," he said in his decree, issued last Saturday, when reports had come to him that some people were not being hired because of their race.

MAR 1 1943

"This is a situation which is inadmissible at a time when the Army has need for the help of all. The commander-in-chief gives the order that any woman or girl capable of serving and wishing to serve be engaged within the limits of the necessary needs and the positions available without any question of race or religion.

"France has no racial prejudices."

MAR 1 3 1943

Ask Negro Soldiers Thrown Out; Boots Whites Out Instead

The Pittsburgh Courier N.Y.

MAR 13 1943

LONDON—According to a letter received by PV this week from Cab Quaye, young English musician now playing with Harry Parry's band, the "Dixie Idea" American southern white soldiers have been bringing to England isn't appreciated by the English people as a whole.

Quaye writes: "As you already know, there are quite a lot of southerners over here who try to keep up their idea of the old bar, but here is a true instance which shows how the English people take it.

"When the manager came, they asked him to have the colored soldiers removed from the building, but the manager, a Mr. Crooks, exception to the idea. I went to white, just phoned for the police. the Paramount Dance Hall in Tot-terham where I used to work. The white soldiers thrown out! This There were about half a dozen Negro soldiers around, and I was talking to them when some white southern soldiers came in. They were intoxicated, and tried to start an argument.

MAR 1 3 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

'Even Paul Robeson Would Have To Sing To Jim Crow Audience,' Author States

"PITTSBURG COURIER"

MAR 1 1943 MAY 1 1943

By GEORGE PADMORE

LONDON, April 29 (Censored)—When Sybil Thorndike, the distinguished British actress, was in South Africa she had to secure special permission for a few Negro intellectuals—doctors, preachers, teachers and Europeanized natives, to see her perform in Bernard Shaw's play "St. Joan in Johannesburg." It was a concession. Negroes are normally debarred from seeing in theatres the European artists who visit South Africa. Even Paul Robeson would find only a white audience in a theatre. If he wanted to sing a colored folks he would have to visit the native ghettos called locations to entertain his own race.

CIRCUS WOULD BE DIFFERENT

But were he to appear in a circus, Europeans and Africans, while segregated could see the same show. Negroes, too, are admitted to race courses as backers, as owners, and as jockeys and only slight distinctions are made. Blacks and whites can use practically the same shops, with an unwritten law that whites must be served first when the colored natives of New Zealand, known as "Maoris," were included in the rugby football team visiting South Africa, the white people of South Africa raised such a protest that the New Zealand government was asked not to bring Maoris, who are now fighting in Tunisia against the Axis.

However, when white South Africans visited New Zealand, they played against Maoris without losing caste.

SENSATIONAL BOOK

These facts are related in a sensational book released in London today called "The Black Man's Burden." It is written by a white British liberal, John Burden. In it he analyses with careful documentation the great race problem facing white folk in South Africa.

The author says that "color prejudice" and "color bar" are bound up with South Africa's poverty as a country, the Dominion's semi-colonial dependence upon British financial interests, its economic struggles and rivalries, and crisscross of historical and racial difficulties. MAR 1 1943

Concluding he asserts, that if the white man does not grant a New Deal to the black men who already outnumber Europeans by eight to one, they are certain in time to overwhelm the British and Boers and some day set up an African state. MAR 1 1943

A Japanese invasion of Africa might be a signal for the natives to rid themselves of white domination. On the other hand, Mr. Burden thinks the race problem can best be solved by the creation of a strong, educated socialist movement uniting the black and white workers.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York. N. Y.

JIM CROWISM ABROAD BARED BY M.P.'S WIFE

U. S. Army Officers Urge British To Bar Negroes, She Asserts

By ADELE GLASGOW

The wife of a British Pariament member stunned a mixed audience of prominent Americans with the assertion that American military authorities are attempting to educate English people in the American way of "keeping Negro soldiers in their places."

At the 32nd annual meeting of the National Urban League, held last Thursday at Russell Sage Foundation, Mrs. Patricia Strauss charged American army officers with approaching people throughout Britain, asking them not to invite Negro soldiers into their homes—not to drink or dance with them in public—and not to be too friendly with them.

Welcomed Gladly

"They were welcomed by the English," she said. "Then the English people learned for the first time that there are two Americas — one for whites and one for the Negroes.

"I am in agreement with the Ameriean people who say that India is a United Nations problem and should be discussed now," she continued, "but when Americans bring the Negro problem into England, it, too becomes a United Nations problem."

In conclusion, Mrs. Strauss quoted from a letter from a British soldier:

"Why should comrades not be treated wholly as comrades? Can there be any question of segregation on the battlefield? Can the rule of the cocktail bar apply to the second front?

Baldwin Presides

Presided over by William H. Baldwin, chairman of the executive board, the meeting was addressed by Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, who spoke of the League as a national coordinating agency, rendering advice and assistance to public and voluntary agencies.

"Memoranda prepared on the basis of investigations," Mr. Granger reported, "have been instrumental in bringing about changes and adjustments in the policies of those agencies as they apply to Negro citizens. . . . Thus at Washington, and in a hundred key cities throughout the country the influence of the National Urban League has been used in behalf of interracial democracy."

Calling attention to the fact that the League's job for 1943 is even more demanding than the responsibilities shouldered in 1942 the executive secretary pointed out that social reaction must be guarded against almost as vigilantly as military invasion.

John J. Corson, Director Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, was the guest speaker. Dr. Edward C. Lindeman of the N. Y. School of Social Work, commented on the statements of speakers and led the discussion in which the audience participated.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk. Virginia

Reich Orders All Negroes To Register

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Gestapo chief, has issued an order for the registration of all Negroes in Reich territory, the authoritative Swedish daily Trots Allt revealed in an article reported to the Office of War Information last week.

"The decree states that local authorities must register all Negroes, mulattoes and quadroons and report the results immediately to the office of the chief of Reich security," Trots Allt said.

"The decree is addressed to all police authorities. There can be no doubt what will happen after their registration, as Negroes are treated as all 'inferior races.'

"The office mentioned in the decree is the same one that handles Jewish deportation and property confiscation. Apparently there are no longer many Jews or gypsies left in Germany and the Germans are now forced to find new objects of their racial policy."

Singing Of Negro Spirituals Called Treason By Nazis

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK.—Because she teaches her students Negro spirituals and leads them in singing songs of that "Jewish gentleman," Felix Mendelssohn, a woman teacher in The Hague, occupied Netherlands, has been accused of "Anglo-Saxon sabotage." FEB 27 1943

The teacher has the "temerity" to introduce the singing of Mendelssohn's works by telling her children, "This song is by Mr. Mendelssohn, who was a Jewish gentleman. He may not be performed, so we shall sing him," according to the Dutch Nazi paper Nationale Dagblad, dated January 22.

She also teaches such Negro spirituals as "I Got a Robe," and "Peter, Go Ring Those Bells."

"The school is famous for this sort of songs but its fame won't last," warned the Nationale Dagblad.

Nazis To Grab All Property, Set Up Blacklist For Race

Chicago Defender 1943 FEB 27 1943

Chicago, Illinois—

WASHINGTON—An order for the compulsory registration of all Negroes in German territory in Europe has been issued by Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, the Swedish weekly, Trots Allt, revealed this week. FEB 27 1943

In an article reported to the Office of War Information, the paper said that the Negroes would be treated similarly to Jews. All their property will be confiscated and they will be put in the same "inferior race" classification as Jews.

The new decree will apply to all Negroes in occupied lands such as France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Denmark, where there are considerable numbers of colored peoples.

The Swedish paper reported: "The decree states that local authorities must register all Negroes, mulattoes and quadroons and report the results immediately to the office of the Chief of Reich Security.

"The decree is addressed to all police authorities. There can be no doubt what will happen after their registration as Negroes are treated as are all 'inferior races.' FEB 27 1943

"The office mentioned in the decree is the same one that handles Jewish deportation and property confiscation. Apparently there are no longer many Jews or gypsies left in Germany and the Germans are now faced to find new objects of their racial policy."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

British Colonials Protest Beating Of Roland Hayes

(Chicago Defender London Bureau)

LONDON. — (Censored) — The news that Roland Hayes, internationally famous American Negro singer, was brutally beaten up and thrown into jail along with his wife at Calhoun, Ga., has aroused great indignation among colored colonials in different parts of the British Empire. FEB 27 1943

Hayes, like Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson, is considered the three most outstanding artistic personalities in the colored world and such an incident as the assault upon Hayes naturally aroused much

imous sentiments of the colored British community. The chairman of the committee was Dr. C. Belfield Clarke, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, a native of Barbados, West Indies.

The letter was signed by the leading Negro physicians and surgeons, lawyers, journalists, actors and singers broadcasting with the B.B.C.

When the news reached London feeling throughout the colonies. delayed by censorship — leading colored professional men and women of this country, many of whom attended Roland Hayes' concerts here before the War, protested to Ambassador John Winant.

At a protest meeting held in the British capital, it was agreed to send a letter of sympathy to the famous singer, conveying the unan-

56f-1943

Soldiers of All Races Fighting for Netherlands

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Spurred on by Queen Wilhelmina's declaration that the new political unity of the Netherlands Kingdom after the war will "leave no room for discrimination according to race or nationality," Netherlands soldiers of many racial groups are preparing for the growing offensive against the Japanese in the Far East, the Netherlands Information Bureau announced last week.

United in the Royal Netherlands Army and anxious to fight for the liberation of the occupied territories, Indonesians, Japanese, Negro West Indians from Surinam and other native troops are undergoing intensive training at flying schools and bases in the United States and Canada.

RESIST JAPS

At the same time, the Netherlands Information Bureau reports, natives of the Netherlands East Indies are offering continued resistance to the Japanese "New Order in East Asia." Evidence of such resistance was seen in the recent confiscation of all radio receivers in Celebes and the sponsoring of an "anti-spy week" by the Japanese military administration. Daily Dutch and Malay broadcasts from America and Australia and the dissemination of forbidden messages by the Indonesian underground were apparently having too much effect.

The Netherlands Kingdom's post-war plan for the East and West Indies was announced in December, 1942, by Queen Wilhelmina. Under this plan the component parts of the kingdom—the Netherlands, the East Indies and the Netherlands Caribbean possessions—will have not only equal status under the crown, but also "complete self reliance and freedom of conduct for each part regarding its internal affairs, but with the readiness to render mutual assistance—on the solid foundation of complete partnership."

In discussing this proposed new political unity, and the banning of racial or nationality discrimination, Queen Wilhelmina declared: "Only the ability of the individual citizens and the needs of the various groups of the population will determine the policy of the government."

Aryan 'Supremacy' Even Behind Bars:

Peoples Voice
New York. N. Y.

Negro Prisoners of Axis Not Farmed Like Whites

Negroes of American and other nationalities are among the prisoners incarcerated in Germany and Japan. There were approximately 6,000 American prisoners alone in Germany in June. It is estimated that thousands of colonial Negroes captured in North Africa and France are behind barbed-wires there.

Negroes are housed indiscriminately with other prisoners in Germany, it was learned from Dr. Tracy Strong, world director of War Prisoners Aid, YMCA, one of the participating services included in the over-all National War Fund, which begins its nation-wide drive for funds in October.

NOT FARMED OUT

There is at least one method of treatment accorded Negro and Jewish prisoners in Germany that differs from that of white prisoners it was learned: that is: they are not farmed out for agricultural work, as are white infantry prisoners: but are housed in the prison camps at all times.

This is done apparently to keep them from mixing with the Aryan population, which Hitler holds out as the master race. Prisoners who work on farms are frequently housed on the farms where they work.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, is a member of the board of directors of the War Prisoners Aid, YMCA. This agency is one of the participating services in the National War Fund. It conducts recreational, educational and religious activities for the men behind the barbed wire.

The War Prisoners Aid cooperates with the Red Cross, which supplies material relief, information to families and works for the improvement of prison camp life. The service is extended to prisoners without regard to color or race.

News Briefs

Des Moines, Iowa
From Far and Near
Bystander

NEGROES FEEL KINSHIP TO RUSSIA, SAYS GRANGER IN ENDORSING DRIVE

SEP 9 1943

"Negroes in this country feel a special kinship with the brave Russian people, not only because the Russians' record of physical and emotional suffering during the centuries matches that of the American Negroes, but also because the Soviet Union has succeeded in stamping out racial prejudices from its national life."

Thus spoke Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, this week when he endorsed the National War Fund's coming drive as it relates to the Russian War Relief, Inc.

SEP 9 1943

The Russian War Relief, with 15 other war service and relief agencies, will share in the funds collected during the National War Fund campaign to be launched on a national scale in conjunction with united community campaigns in October and November.

PM
New York N Y

Color Bar Protest Goes to Parliament

By Frederick Kuh
(Copyright, 1943, by Chicago Sun and Field Publications)

LONDON, Sept. 21. — With the House of Commons about to reconvene, the government have already put questions to the government concerning a London hotel's discrimination against famous West Indian cricketer, Learie Constantine. Colonial Secretary Oliver Stanley, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin and Home Secretary Herbert Morrison will be called to answer questions on the floor of the House.

The indignation which the color bar incident has aroused is country-wide and is expected to produce governmental condemnation of the hotel management's behavior. The situation is complicated by reports that the management had asked Constantine to leave the hotel at the instigation of U. S. Army officers living there.

In British athletics Constantine holds a position resembling that of Joe DiMaggio in American baseball. He is now engaged in war work as a labor officer, under the Labor Minister, looking after West Indian factory workers in the town of Nelson, Lancashire.

Parliament To Get Demand To End Color Bar After Incidents

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

LONDON, (A N P)—That government action to eliminate the color bar biases of London establishments will be demanded when parliament reconvenes was indicated last week following the forced removal of Learie Constantine a West Indian cricket player and employee of the ministry of [illegible] from a popular hostelry. The hotel manager asked Constantine to vacate his rooms because white guests might object to his presence.

Dr. H. Moodyy, president of the League of Colored People, has given details of the case to the colonial office and Constantine is said to have consulted lawyers for possible legal action. The league is seeking to promote legislation to end discriminations against British subjects of color.

"The government should make it illegal for any hotel to discriminate against the colored people," declared Dr. Moody.

Constantine whose position with the labor office requires that he protect the welfare of hundreds of West Indians working at the Merseyside docks, recently [illegible] to participate in a cricket tournament between England and empire teams His account of the incident was that:

"I booked rooms for four days at a London hotel for my wife, daughter, two friends, and their secretary. After taking over the rooms I was called to the manager's office and told we could stay for one night only.

"When I threatened to hold the management to the four nights' contract, I was asked to accept alternative accommodations at a manager is reported to have discussed "another nation and its racial problems." It is believed the United States was the unnamed country.

A spokesman for the colonial office declared that "any discourtesy shown to our colonial fellows citizens should not be allowed."

During the conversations the situation and de- [illegible] the atmosphere [illegible] there were some guests in the hotel [illegible] saw my feeling and [illegible] said there were alternative accommodations [illegible]

The Rev. Reginald Sorensen, Labor Member of Parliament, is requesting Secretary Stanley to consult Herbert Morrison with a view to legislation making racial discrimination against colonial subjects illegal.

The *Manchester Guardian* wrote: "Those who want to impose their exclusive and intolerant prejudices on our society degrade it to the level of Nazis whose doctrines they practice."

ANP Gets First Hand Report On Army Conditions

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Confidential Message To People "Back Home" Reveals Trouble—Provoking Methods Are Used On Negro Soldiers

New York, Sept. 2—(ANP)—From confidential sources which the Associated Negro Press has every reason to believe competent and reliable, and which the Associated Negro Press will not reveal, the following account of the American Negro soldiers in England has been secretely received:

"The conditions over here are getting like those in the States. White officials are doing a fair job in convincing some British people about the race problem. Most Negro troops are gradually being moved out of and away from the cities to isolated camps. White MP's are usually placed in these vicinities and intimidate Negro soldiers as well as the girls who are seen with them.

"Last week, there were at least two riots over here. Another one on July 1 and the last of May. During the last of May, two Negroes were reported killed, more wounded and a white officer wounded. Had an awful time throughout the night. One Negro officer practically took charge of the camp. He collected about 600 rifles in two days. Started when [illegible] shot a Negro soldier.

"Last week, one started when fights broke out between Negro and white soldiers in a small city in northern England when white soldiers are reported to have resented British girls being with Negro soldiers. In a southern England city, there were a number of fights which started when a white lieutenant made remarks about some 'Nigger soldiers and merchant men who were passing. The soldiers resented it. A riot was prevented by some of the few Negro MP's who came up and rescued the officer. Then the MP sergeant (white) at the same time insulted a Negro officer who had tried to quiet the soldiers. At MP headquarters, the Negro officers said that he was insulted by the provost officer (white) in front of the other MP's, who were enlisted men, and arrested as being drunk. The coolness of the four Negro lieutenants, the colored MP's and the colored American Red Cross personnel prevented a probable riot during the night.

"Riots are much more frequent than the press can publish. The troops break into the gun rooms and get their rifles and ammunition to protect themselves often. If something is not done by the U. S. Army soon, I would not be surprised to see a major battle between Negro and white American soldiers. It seems that some top people want southern U. S. A. transferred over here. Even Mr. Bondy from the American Red Cross is over here trying to find reasons for moving the colored clubs (clubs staffed by Negroes) out of certain cities, because it is said that certain people must be satisfied. One of them is Mr. Gibson, the American Red Cross commissioner in Great Britain. One of his excuses is that he understood that the Negro personnel were too highly skilled in their jobs.

"White officers are behind most of the trouble. They have even canvassed communities, telling the residents and business people not to serve or associate with the Negroes (whom they command and get their promotions off.) There are some fair minded officers, but they are not permitted to do much because they are not promoted and are shifted in many instances from place to place.

"Have seen a couple of colonels who were very good, but their executive officers are rotten and slip many things over. The Negro soldier is doing a job. All he wants is to be treated like a soldier. Negro soldiers want Negro officers. Their conduct on a whole is excellent.

"If you can convince the white officer that each Negro soldier wants to get home to his colored wife or friend, you can do a good job. These boys are not excited by the white girls even though they are sought out by the girls in many cases. And the whole thing seems to hinge on the friendship of the Negro and the white girl. Many soldiers are in a very low frame of mind and if they were not real soldiers, I am convinced that the enemy would be trying to work on them. However, it is possible that the enemy is helping these riots to break out since the tension is so great.

"The American Negro soldier is often fined his entire salary or more for the smallest infraction. Ofttimes they must travel 20 miles to another town to have a little fun. The Negro Red Cross worker is being resented because the soldiers look up to them for leadership. Also the American Red Cross workers are not wearing bandanas handkerchiefs. The U. S. Army is to blame for most of the trouble, not the fifth column. The officers won't give the fifth column a chance."

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negroes Share In War Relief

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—The thousands of Negroes in England who were bombed out of their homes, maimed for life, and nerve-shattered by the terrific blitzkrieg of 1941, are being rehabilitated by the British War Relief society. Many of these colored Britishers, with their wives and families lived in the slum areas of London that were hardest hit by the air raids. Under British policy, relief is administered according to need, without regard to race or color and persons are in no way separated into racial groups or institutions, it was pointed out by officials of the British War Relief society.

The British War Relief society, with 15 other war service and relief agencies, will share in the funds collected during the National War Fund drive, to be launched on a national scale in conjunction with local united community campaigns in October and November.

Defender
Chicago, Ill

Parliament

Granger Raps Spread of Race Hate Abroad

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE—The spread of racial hatred and discrimination abroad by the armed forces, Red Cross and governmental officials was condemned by Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, in an address Saturday before the Middle Atlantic International Relations Club Conference at John Hopkins University.

Mr. Granger reminded the student group that the war had sharply focused world attention on the color question and said that all colored peoples are now viewing the white man's treatment of colored Americans with suspicion.

He declared that it was the inalienable right of colored citizens to contest for absolute equality in every phase of American life.

Urge Pressure Groups

During the round-table discussion on minority groups the students were urged to form pressure groups in their colleges to combat all aspects of racial discrimination.

The conference refrained from passing any resolutions or making formal recommendations, but a majority of the participants deplored all forms of racial bias and expressed a willingness to actively campaign against them.

A frequent target of attack from the students was the biracial school system in which the money expended per capita for colored is indefinitely less than that spent for white.

Assail Poll Tax

The students, in their discussions, also assailed the poll tax. They were urged by some of the delegates to immediately write their Congressmen and strongly advocate enactment of anti-poll tax legislation.

The only colored delegate to the conference was Miss Edith Bornn, a West Indian, representing Barnard College, Columbia University, where she is a junior. Miss Bornn told the AFRO she was housed in one of the Hopkins dormitories and was treated courteously.

May Get Jim Crow Dispute

By DAVID H. ORRO
(Defender Washington Bureau)

LONDON. — (Censored)— Parliamentary action to outlaw race discrimination may be sought when that body reassembles, it was disclosed here last week following the barring of a West Indies cricket player, Learie Constantine, from a local hotel.

Constantine, it is said, was asked to find lodging elsewhere by the hotel manager who expressed a fear that other guests, particularly Americans, might object to his presence.

Dr. H. Moody president of the League of Colored People, and colonial office officials were in conference within a few hours after the incident, with the former announcing intentions to seek legal redress for the insult of Constantine.

Dr. Moody stated further that the league will waste no time in putting into motion machinery for the presentation of legislation which will abolish the color bar permanently. He said, "The government should make it illegal for any hotel to discriminate against the colored people, and it is my intention to demand parliamentary action toward this end."

Constantine is employed by the ministry of labor, looking after the welfare of hundreds of West Indians working at Merseyside docks. He stated that he came to London recently and booked rooms at the hotel for four days, for the accommodation of himself, his wife, daughter, two friends and their secretary.

After he had taken the rooms, he was called to the office of the manager and advised that he would be able to remain only one night "as some guests in the hotel thought the atmosphere not congenial."

He reported the incident to the ministry of labor and, upon advice from there, accepted the alternative accommodations offered by the hotel.

During the course of the conversations, the hotel manager is declared to have made reference to "another nation and its racial problems," it being clear that he was referring to the United States.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

All Races Equal in Russia—Ickes

NEW YORK.—The Soviet Union of Russia was lauded for its policy of providing equality of opportunity to all persons within her borders, regardless of race, color and creed, Monday night, by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Ickes was speaking at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden here, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of American-Soviet relationships. The program was aired over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Ickes pointed out that one-third of the population of the U.S.S.R. is composed of minority groups.

He said that our patriots in the South do not like to have it said that our treatment of colored people is better than the Nazis, but that we can't boast about that."

Dixie Displeased

This is not our concern, he said. "We have no right to dictate their form of government. Russia has a communistic form of government; we have a capitalistic one. We do not like communism. They do not like capitalism; we do not like their form of government. Russia is an important thing in the world today and we can get on good terms with her and friend, Russia has a right to her own form of government."

Criticism Improper

56f-1943

British Warned To Treat Negroes Fairly In English War Pamphlet

AUG 21 1943

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE PADMORE, Courier Correspondent

LONDON, Aug. 19—(Censored)—A special word of warning to British people in addressing Negro troops is sounded in "Meet the United States Army," British Government pamphlet being widely circulated here by the Ministry of Information and the British Office of War Information to Government offices, citizens generally, restaurants, shops, transport workers whose daily duties bring them into contact with American soldiers and school children.

The purpose of the pamphlet is to teach natives of the British Isles certain fundamental differences—because of their respective backgrounds—between white and colored American doughboys, with a view toward promoting better understanding and racial feeling. The pamphlet discourages the use of certain words which, racially, are regarded as an insult by Negro people, and it sounded the need for treating Negro soldiers on a basis of equality with other soldiers.

AUG 2 1943

COLORED TROOPS IMPRESS BRITISH

"There are many Negro soldiers in this country," the bulletin reads in part, "and those Britons who have met them have been very favorably impressed with their pleasant manners and their readiness to be pleased. These Negro troops are not, in principle, separately brigaded, the United States War Department having rightly declined to differentiate them from other American citizens."

EDITOR'S NOTE—The British information [illegible] is not quite accurate.

AUG 25 1943

The statement continued:

"It must be remembered, however, that while the Negroes form a very large section (one in 12) of the American Nation, they are in the unique position of being descended from slaves. This memory of slavery still being fresh, remains a psychological hold both on the Negroes themselves and on many of their white fellow citizens, especially those from the old slave States—the South. From this, they will only gradually break free.

"Any American who comes to Britain must be treated by us on a basis of absolute equality. And, remember, never to call a Negro out of his proper racial designation," the report said in a concluding statement.

Negro At Dance

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON. — (Censored)—Following the Jim Crow insult to the West Indian sportsman, Learie Constantine, I am now in a position to state that certain members of Parliament have given notice to Home Secretary of State Herbert Morrison that at the next sitting of the House of Commons, they will demand legislation to punish those people who are trying to introduce Nazi racial doctrines against colored soldiers and civilians in Britain.

Leading the attack against the upholders of the doctrines of "racial superiority," Sir Herbert Williams, member of Parliament for South Croydon, declared, "I have never met Mr. Constantine, nor even seen him play cricket, although I have heard of him. But it is a dreadful and disgraceful thing that a man who is on a job of work in the war, and who is also a British subject, should meet with such a cold reception. It is not good enough.

"The British Empire cannot be run on that kind of discrimination."

Raps Soldiers

Warning Canadian and American white soldiers that they must respect the rights of colored soldiers in England otherwise they will be sent to jail, Sir Gervais Rontoul London judge, this week referred to the growing menace of color prejudice in the country.

The judge was addressing three white soldiers—two Americans and the other a Canadian charged with using offensive language to two colored soldiers in a Hammersmith Hotel which caused a fight.

Judge Rentoul said, "You had no right to behave in this way at all. These colored people are British subjects and they are serving and doing their bit. You have no right to vent your prejudice or interfere with them in any way. Whether these men are colored or not, they all have their rights and must be treated properly and decently. It is the whole basis on which our civilization and our Empire rest."

The men in question were Harry Keith and Leonard Riley, both Americans, and Eugene Johnson of Montreal, all privates in the Canadian Army corps.

The colored men they insulted were William David Brandon and Abraham Douglas, natives of British Honduras.

The prosecution said that when the two colored soldiers entered the hotel accompanied by an English woman friend one of the white soldiers said:

"That sort of thing (meaning colored men going about with white women) is not allowed in the country I came from."

One of the colored soldiers replied that where the white soldier came from was uncivilized and that blacks were "as good as whites." That started a fight.

Family Barred

The storm over the color bar which has been brewing for a long time broke out when the manager of the Imperial hotel in Russell Square. one of the large London hotels, ordered the famous West Indian cricketer, Constantine, his wife and daughter, to leave the hotel in order not to offend the presence of certain foreign white soldiers, who objected to colored people enjoyinig the rights of social equality.

The incident occurred when Constantine arrived in London from Liverpool to take part in a special game of cricket between teams representing the British Empire and an All-English eleven to raise funds for the British Red Cross.

After he arrived at the hotel with his family, two English friends and their private secretary, Constantine was called to the room of Harold Walduck, the manager who told him that individuals belonging to another nation where Negroes were treated as inferiors had objected to the presence of the Constatine family.

Constantine replied that he was not concerned with this other nation. They were now in England which is supposed to be a democracy fighting to uphold the democratic way of life. The manager said that he could only allow them to remain one night.

Constantine explained that he had contracted for four nights, and was prepared to hold to his contract. The manager insisted that the colored party must leave. But Constantine stood firm, declaring that he would only do so by force.

Colonial Office Acts

While the dispute was going on, Constantine's boss, the regional officer of the Ministry of Labor in Liverpool where Constantine is now employed as a welfare officer for West Indian technicians in war factories, came to the hotel to see the Constantines. Learning what had happened he advised Constantine to leave the hotel in the interests of "peace and dignity" and seek alternative accommodations in a smaller hotel.

Constantine and family packed up and left the Imperial. Legal action has been instituted by Constantine.

When the facts were brought to the attention of a high-ranking official of the British Colonial office at Downing street, he declared: "I cannot discuss any particular incident, but you can take it that any discourtesy shown to our Colonial fellow citizens is very strongly condemned—as it should be.

"A lot of these men are in our armed forces, and others are doing very valuable war work. We should see that they are made welcome. and we feel that this view will be widely endorsed by public opinion generally."

Manager Defends Insult

The hotel manager on the other hand defended his stand.

He claims that "ninety-nine white people out of a hundred share the race prejudice against staying in a hotel with colored people. Our hotels," he added, (Walduck is the manager of ten London hotels) "are built and opened to meet the demands of our patrons. If they want roast beef we give them roast beef. If they don't like Chinese, Indians and Africans, well, we should not take these people in. We open to do the best we can for our own patrons."

All sections of the British press are demanding the government to take strong measures against people—British or foreigners, especially from a certaini country, who practice jim-crowism against colored people in the British Isles. (Padmore obviously refers to the U. S. but mention of America would not be passed by the censor.)

"If Britain is to remain a great nation, if we are to call on colored peoples to fight with us as they have done so generously, we must enforce the principles of citizenship (and incidentally also the principles of good manners) in the capital city of London," asserts the London Evening Standard.

"The word 'Imperial' adds injury to insult" adds the paper, "and the hotel should change its name."

Taking up the attack upon the color bar, the leading liberal newspaper, the Manchester Guardian, writes editorially: "The incident caused widespread indignation. Mr. Constantine is known to thousands of Englishmen as a particularly graceful and attractive cricketer . . . and it is perhaps fortunate that the victim of this discourtesy is a well-known man, for it attracts notice to a scandal that demands serious attention. We are proud of our Empire. We rule over a vast number of men and women of all colors. We justify our rule by our enlightened ideas . . .

Yet we allow men and women of color to be insulted when they come here and treated as untouchables in our hotels. London should be a great imperial city like ancient Rome. But in Rome there was no color bar. The French Empire puts us to shame by her freedom from this racial intolerance. A colored man from West Africa does not lose his human rights when he finds himself in Paris. The men and women who want to impose their exclusive and intolerant prejudices on our society degrade us to the level of the Nazis whose doctrines they practice."

On Radio Hook-up

In order to let white folks know how it hurts to be insulted on the basis of one's race and color. the directors of the Briitsh Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) invited Constantine to tell the British and Americans in England some of his experiences of racial segregation in a nation-wide broadcast.

Constantine told his radio audience in one of the most successful talks ever put over in this country on the subject of color discrimination, that when he and his wife went to live in the town of Nelson, lodgings were not easy to find. And it was made plain by the landlady that nobody else would take them in.

"At the end of the second year we started to feel at home in the company of certain people," Constantine said. "On the whole they could not treat me better than in my native island of Trinidad, in the West Indies. Some people even say, 'He's going to be the mayor of Nelson before he's finished.'"

Refused Lodgings in Brighton

Constantine described how he and his wife were refused lodgings in hotels at Brighton, the fashionable holiday resort in 1938.

"The humiliations hurt and make you bitter if you are not careful. Although I think some of the colored people are stupidly bitter, I pens to us every day. But racial prejudice is not what it was a few years ago. Our people are working in the various parts of the country where has opened a new special needs of the colored are catered for. Constanwas a professional cricketer until the war, has been appointed by the British Ministry of Labour headed by Ernet Bevin, to bring the welfare activities of the war factories workers are colored workers.

"Not long ago I was dancing pretty well in the war factories workers have been brought to England to work in warsupervise the after, work one evening at a hotel on a footing of equality with the tine, who was Someone (he was not English, ob-British workers." served Constantine). though he was Thousands of West Indians and in uniform, came up to me and said: African skilled workers have been 'Get out. You're not allowed in industries. They are allowed to these colored here.'

"I did not get out but after an incident like that I go home and cannot eat or sleep.

I "It is the sort of thing that hap-

CRICKET STAR ON BBC RADIO BLASTS HOTEL

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Judge Raps U.S. Soldiers For Insults To

British Book On Doughboys Asks Full Negro Equality

Defender Chicago, Ill.

(Defender London Bureau)

LONDON.—A new 24-page booklet entitled "Meet the U. S. Army," distributed by His Majesty's Stationary Office was put on sale here this week, arousing some discussion over its passages concerning the American Negro.

Written by Louis MacNeice and selling for eight cents, the pamphlet is an attempt to tell Britishers something about the background of the American soldiers they have met here. Passages concerning the Negro include:

"Nor should it be kept from any Briton who is likely to meet Americans from the South that the South today is the poorest part of the country and includes two classes of citizens—'poor white' and 'Negroes'—both of whom present problems still unsolved.

"The American Negro requires special comment. There are many Negro soldiers now in this country, and those Britons who have met them have been very favorably impressed by their pleasant manners and readiness to be pleased. These Negro troops are not, on principle, separately brigaded, the United States War Department having rightly declined to differentiate them from other American citizens.

"It must be remembered, however, that while the Negroes form a very large section (one in twelve) of the American nation, they are in the unique position of being descended from slaves; this memory of slavery, still being fresh, retains a psychological hold both on the Negroes themselves and on many of their white fellow-citizens (especially those in the old slave states, i. e., 'the South'). From this they will only gradually break free. Any Negro American who comes to Britain must be treated by us on a basis of absolute equality."

Others Expect to Bring Australian Brides Back Home

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in S.W. Pacific

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SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA—(By Mail, Censored)—Do not let that letter from your son fool you into believing that Australia is a backward country. It is not. This correspondent's opinion of Australia—and I've seen far more than the average enlisted man—is simply that Australia has not seen the necessity of advancing to the exalted heights of "creature comforts" as has America.

Conditions Changing

"Necessity is the mother of invention," some [illegible] said, and Australia is a shining example of the veracity of the statement. She is seeing the necessity now and she's "coming on like Gang Busters."

With slightly more than seven million inhabitants of a continent as large as the United States, certain elaborate things like a radio in every home, a frigidaire every kitchen and an auto in every garage have not been necessary—and you and I know that even in our great U.S.A. these things do not obtain.

Nevertheless, the Yanks, both the tan ones and the white ones, have told Aussies that all of us have three luxury items.

Aussies Proud People

The Aussies are a proud people. They are proud of their Sydney, their Melbourne, their Brisbane—and justly so, for they are nice cities.

We are getting to know the Aussie better, and—thanks to our farsighted American officers—the Aussie is getting to know us better.

The Anzac is fast coming to realize that our boasting is a form of patriotism; that we "sound off" because we WANT that America will be that utopian democracy that we contend it is.

Travel Leisurely

Australian trains do not run as fast as American ones. To cover a distance as far as from Baltimore to New York it might take two days over here—but it's because these people live a leisurely life, not that they aren't as good as we are.

Get this: On an express run from one large city to another (some 500 miles) the train stops twice for meals. When it's said the train stops, that is what is meant. Every passenger alights and goes into the station for tea and sandwiches.

Imagine that on the run from Washington to New York. Just imagine, if you can, stopping at Wilmington or Chester.

No Need for Rushing

But the Aussie loves his tea just as we like our highballs at 6 p.m. on the way home from work. He has not seen the necessity of "rushing" as New Yorkers do—so he takes his time and has his tea.

Politically, Australia is as intriguing as are its people. The system is what the political scientist would call a [illegible] economic setup.

Labor Parties Dominate

Labor parties dominate the scene; strikes are common and someone is invariably taking issue with the country's Prime Minister for almost any statement he makes regarding national policy.

On the race issue, the country has (in some ways) been almost democratic. Persons of color are extremely few and are usually of the genus we would call half-caste. The Australian aboriginal (censored) has almost become extinct.

Intermarriage Accepted

Half, or quarter-caste Australians have intermarried (censored) quite white and are readily accepted in all circles.

One of the most amusing things that has happened to our boys over here has been the readiness with which a girl whose complexion is as white as the driven snows will speak up, without provocation and say, "I'm colored y'know."

Where some of the boys have bothered to investigate, it has usually been found that—true to prediction—either the mother or the father is of dark skin. A newspaper contributor writes:

"When people realize how much they depend on their fellowmen and will co-operate with him instead of trying to get the better of him, then we start on our journey along the road to universal happiness."

Some Will Stay Here

It is quite [illegible] that Australia should have [illegible] attitude, for some of our boys are "considering" helping populate this country after this war.

Others of them are planning to do a bit toward depopulating the country by bringing back to America their Australian brides.

Yank Down Under, official Army magazine, reports recently that more than a hundred Australian brides of United States service men have already gone to America since last December.

Not Limited by Quota

"Australian brides of American servicemen are relieved, except in unusual cases, from United States immigration quotas for Australia, which is only 100 a year. They may go to America at any time, even during the war, if they wish," writes Yank.

Repeatedly, the fellows have told this correspondent how they are itching to get back to the "girl I left behind me."

Some Face Difficulty

The trouble that the few who have taken aboriginal wives will encounter when the war is finished is either getting their wives to America or getting back over here.

The former will be tough because abo's, from which strain the half-castes come, are not citizens of this country.

Thus it is quite obvious that one who is an American citizen of a country can hardly expect to immigrate to another country when the first country has a quota immigration system.

Boy Meets Girl, Fall In Love, Trouble Starts

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

'White Only' Law Forms Barrier In Australia

By "SCOOP" JONES

(Associated Negro Press War Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA—(ANP)—Even in the midst of thundering war on foreign soil we hear the chimes of wedding bells ringing from Australia where troops from here are spending their furloughs and where also other of our troops are stationed. Middle aisler on the path to holy matrimony for subject of discussion is the doughboy who meets an olive-skin beauty of feminine charm and finds himself sinking into the depths of inevitable love.

These native beauties of this description may be found in certain sectors of yonder Australia, however not in great quantities, but are Aussie citizens. Generally they are a mixture of Australian Aboriginal and Mayayan descent. Some of them are gorgeous looking fems with coal black hair, a creole texture in complexion, personality plus, Aussie accent and intelligent. Education doesn't run high in our system of grading, but they do read lots and are retentive. Sometimes know more about our country than we do.

LAW IS BARRIER

Problem of a soldier who cares to venture into marriage with these girls are the existing naturalization laws of our country. Military authorities who approve applications for marriage have just recently cited a phase that is causing second thoughts in the lovesick lad's martial trended mind.

To quote: The exclusion provisions of immigration laws of the United States provide for exclusion of 'aliens ineligible for citizenship.' Existing laws providing for the naturalization of aliens as citizens of the United States apply 'to aliens being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent.' (R. S. 2169, as amended by act of February 19, 1875). A person in order to be eligible to citizenship must have a preponderance of either white or African blood or both. A person having as much as one-half other than white or African blood or both is considered to be a person ineligible to citizenship."

TEST CASE CITED

Under these provisions the boy-meets-girl situation of marriage faces considerable hardships, because there's a possibility that the wife will not be permitted to enter the U. S. nor will any children of a previous non-American marriage.

Latest test case is the story of a soldier who has filed application to marry. The family tree of the young lady involved is being traced from limb to root. The soldier claims that she is of French Martinique Negroid and white Australian blood. The case, however, is still pending as authorities are pondering over its validity.

British-U.S. Plot On Color Bar Lashed In Parliament

By G. [illegible]

(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON. — (Censored) — A bitter charge that "the British government had connived with American authorities in exercising the color bar among troops in Britain" was made in Parliament this week by Tom Driberg, Laborite MP.

The attack on government officials came after Parliament was told that officers in the Territorial Service training in Scotland have warned girls that if they are seen in the company of colored soldiers they will be disciplined.

Laborite MP Ben Riley made the allegation in a question put to War Minister Sir James Grigg.

When questioned, a senior officer in the training camp said: "I am afraid I cannot speak about this. I have sent my observations to the war office."

Another officer of the Scottish command said: "I have just heard about this and I am making inquiries. I fail to see however what military charge could be brought against a girl who wants to choose her own company."

A nationwide campaign against racial discrimination, journal, reported following amusing incident: Two Negro sergeants entered a Chinese restaurant and were told by the manager, "No colored people will be served here," to which the sergeant replied: "But I cannot understand," "You cannot eat here," repeated the manager." The Negro then asked "Where are restaurants in you having your meals?"

Fortunately enlightened leaders of the Chinese community condemn this exclusion policy and demand service for Negroes despite the displeasure of certain foreign whites.

Race Mixing in Australia Goes On; No Friction

Baltimore, Md. Afro-American

Extremely Fair Girls Speak Up to Soldiers, Saying, "I'm Colored"

SOME WILL REMAIN WHEN WAR IS OVER

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

56f-1943

Georgia Is Not Georgia In Soviet Union; It's Free

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

(This is the first of a series of articles on the Soviet Union)

NOV 20 1943

By BEN RICHARDSON

IT IS A PITY that the Negro who so earnestly longs for freedom, knows so little about the one land on earth where all men are free. The anti-Russian, red-baiting propagandists in this country glory in this ignorance on the Negroes' part. They fear and fear rightly what he will do and demand when he learns the truth about a government and people that respect men on the basis of character, not color.

When Hitler's half-crazed armies thundered into the Caucasus region in southwestern Russia they were reeled back by the heroic Red Army. Negroes were in the ranks of the Red Army. They were not just itinerant soldiers of fortune who had come to the Soviet for adventure. They were men who had been born there and had lived on the land as long as Negroes have been in America.

IN RUSS[illegible] YEARS

They were men fighting for their homes, their families, their freedom . . . a real freedom. And they were fighting for these things in an Army that finds its strength in the unity of all the races that make it up.

Negroes were brought to the Georgia section of the Caucasus about 300 years ago. This territory was then under the rule of Turkey. As in America, and at approximately the same time, Negroes were imported there to work on plantations as slaves. The Turks carried them to the Caucasus to till the tobacco fields.

NO RACE BIAS

Tsar Alexander I, drove the Turks from Russia around 1812, the same year America fought its second war of liberation. But the fate of the peasants, who were still slaves, was even worse than it had been under Turkish rule. The toilers were mercilessly exploited, brutalized and oppressed. Like their brothers in bondage in America, the slaves revolted many times. They sacrificed and died in protest.

By [illegible] life under the Tsars was the cause of many Negroes taking flight into other parts of Russia to join the insurgent hordes who were to eventually win freedom for them all. Freedom came when in 1922 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics became a reality.

MEASURES BY WORTH

All races are considered equal in the Soviet. There are no Jimcrow laws. Every right and privilege of labor, society, business and government is the heritage of all men, Negroes, Jews and the 170 other nationalities that make up the Soviet Union. Black men live, work, marry, raise their families, educate them and enjoy life as free m[illegible] They are measured by their worth. They [illegible] vote and be voted for. This is true for them in all of the Soviet . . . North, South, East and West. That's why Hitler met black men in the ranks of the Red Army.

The head of the Red Army, Joseph Stalin, said in his Order of the Day on its 24th anniversary what every Negro in America and the British army would like to have their Commanders-in-Chief say . . . Stalin said: "The Red Army is free of racial hatred. It is free of such a degrading feeling because it has brought up a spirit of racial equality and respect for the rights of other peoples. Besides, one should not forget that in our country any manifestations of racial hatred is punished by law." Black men in Soviet Rus[illegible]e men.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

A Negro Examines Soviet Russia

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

NOV 20



56 f



NOV 20



THESE PICTURES TELL THEIR own story of democracy in the Soviet Union. When elections are held (picture to the left) all people over the franchise is every man's heritage. Here a Negro exercises his right to the ballot. The picture above shows happy Soviet children who have a bright future and certain security. They live in a community with sixty other nationalities. In labor, too (picture below), all men are treated as equal. This is a group congratulating a fellow worker, a Negro, Robert Robinson, on his recent election to the Moscow City Soviet.

56f-1943

Jim-Crow of West Indian Athlete Stirs London

Kansas City Call Kansas City.

House of Commons Will Discuss Discrimination of Cricket Player

LONDON.—(ANP) — A London hotel's discriminatory practices against the famous West Indian cricketeer, Learie Constantine will become the subject of much debate in the house of commons which is about to reconvene. Nine members have already put questions to the government while Colonial Sec. Oliver Stanley, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin and Home Sec. Herbert Morrison will be called to answer more questions on the floor of the house.

The incident has taken on country-wide criticism and is expected to produce governmental condemnation of the hotel management's behavior. The fact that the management had asked Constantine to leave the hotel at the instigation of U. S. Army officers living there has caused even greater gossip and complications.

Constantine, who holds a position in British athletics similar to that of Joe DiMaggio in American baseball, is now engaged in war work as welfare officer under the labor minister, looking after workers in the town of Nelson, Lancashire. When he arrived at the Imperial hotel in London he was accompanied by his wife, his daughter, two friends and a secretary. They were given rooms for four days.

When the hotel director, Harold Walduck, called Constantine and began speaking of "another nation" and its color problems, the cricketeer answered [illegible] are now in England.

When Constantine had cleverly outsmarted the manager in all his remarks, the party was permitted to remain one night.

Sir Herbert Williams, the ltra-conservative member of Parliament is asking the colonial secretary in commons "if he proposes to take any action respecting the treatment of Mr. Constantine by a London hotel on the ground of his color."

The Rev. Reginald Sorensen, Labor member of parliament, is requesting Sec. Stanley to consult Herbert Morrison with a view to legislation making racial discrimination against colonial subjects illegal.

Wrote the Manchester Guardian: "[illegible] who want to impose their exclusive and intolerant prejudices on our society degrade it to the level of Nazis whose doctrines they practice."

Racism And Discrimination Denounced By H. G. Wells

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE PADMORE (Courier's London Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 9 (Censored)—Asserting that unless President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and other United Nations' leaders issue a declaration guaranteeing the "Universal Rights of Man" and equality between all races, H. G. Wells, the foremost British intellectual leader believes that there will be another world war after the defeat of the Axis.

"The old way of living in this world is giving place to new way of living and there is no escape from the change. Scientific discoveries have altered life from top to bottom and unless we accommodate ourselves to these new circumstances, it seems probable that gigantic and possible fatal disaster lies before us all," writes the world famous historian and novelist, in a declaration made public in London.

"There can be no end to all this slaughter, privation and misery which goes on from bad to worse, but a wide agreement among human beings all around and about the earth, to end it. The mere victory of one power over another will end nothing if the black tradition that came down to us from the past are not also defeated."

RACIAL DOMINATION MUST END

Appealing to all progressive humanity to unite against the forces of reaction, Wells says: "What has to end, in one word, is competition for advantage over one's fellow-men, not competition for the honor and pleasure of serving mankind but competition to dominate. Competition in business, competition between states and nations, competition between communities which imagine themselves to be particularly privileged and superior communities.

"This military struggle is only one result of the immense disaster that competition or advantage, under the new world conditions, may inflict upon mankind. Business competition, equipped with these new powers, has culminated in world monopolies that strangle all free initiative. The threat of a combination of political and economic tyranny over our race has never been so plain."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

56f-1943

US Prejudice Abroad

Baltimore, Md. Afro-Ameri

Soldiers' Big Worry

Merchant Seaman, Back from 25,000 Mile Trip, Praises English

BALTIMORE. — The biggest worry of colored service men abroad, in the opinion of Bernard Spriggs, merchant seaman who arrived here last week after completing a voyage of approximately 25,000 miles, is the fact that white officers and enlisted men try to transplant American prejudice overseas.

Mr. Sprigg's trip almost encompassed the globe and carried him to such places as Fiji, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, New Guinea and Solomon Islands, and Australia, Panama Canal and England.

Keep Colored in Their Place

"Australians and English treat American colored soldiers swell," he declared, "but they are constantly being told by white officers and enlisted men that colored soldiers should be kept in their place, like they are in this country.

"It just breaks white soldiers hearts to see colored soldiers dating English girls."

While in an English port, he said he noted white MP's ordering colored soldiers to return to their posts three and four hours before time for their furloughs to expire.

Shakes MacArthur's Hand

When his vessel was anchored at an Australian port, Spriggs said that Gen. Douglass MacArthur was invited aboard and shook hands with the entire crew.

He also told of having seen colored quartermaster and engineer units in action and praised the work of the natives of the South Pacific islands who, he said, are contributing heavily to the Allied cause.

Americans Blessed

Asked how he thought Americans at home were taking the war he said:

"Americans are blessed, but don't know it. We can still go to a grocery store, despite rationing, and buy food. That is more than people in many other countries can do. In England, for example, you have only one egg a week—if you can get it."

He deplored, too, the fact that American whites are still too selfish about democracy. "Take the average white man," he said. "When he speaks of democracy he means it for himself."

9 Days in Lifeboat

Earlier in the war, Spriggs was sailing with a ship that was torpedoed off the Hawaiian Islands about 65 miles out of port and spent nine days adrift with fifty shipmates in two lifeboats before

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

London Hotel Asks Colored Guest Out

LONDON (ANP)—That government action to eliminate the color bar of London establishments will be demanded when Parliament reconvenes was indicated last week following the forced removal of a cricket player and employee of the ministry of labor, a West Indian, from a popular hostelry.

The hotel manager asked Learie Constantine to vacate his rooms because white guests might object to his presence.

Dr. H. Moody, president of the League of Colored People, has given details of the case to the colonial office, and Constantino is said to have consulted lawyers for possible legal action. The league is seeking to promote legislation to end discrimination against Britishes of color.

Plan Jobs For Native Soldiers

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier

By GEORGE PADMORE
Our London Correspondent

LONDON—(Censored) — Aug. 12—With victory for the United Nations assured, the British Government has let it be known that plans are being considered to provide jobs for demobilized native soldiers now serving with the West African Frontier force.

The governor of Nigeria, the largest British territory on the West African coast, has already appointed a committee to consider the problem of finding employment for African soldiers recruited from among the different tribes of the colony.

There are at present many thousands of Nigerians serving with the British forces in different theatres of war, many of them are skilled technicians and the government is afraid that the dumping of thousands of these soldiers, representing some 50 trades, on to the labor market (not able) to absorb them would cause widespread discontent among men who helped to achieve victory for the Allies' cause.

Discrimination To Have No Place In New Order

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Citizens, Ability And Needs To Set Government Policy

WASHINGTON—(S N S)—Spurred on by Queen Wilhelmina's declaration that the post-war political unity of the Netherlands Kingdom after the war will "leave no room for discrimination according to race or nationality," Netherlands soldiers of many racial groups are preparing for the growing drive against the Japanese in the Far Pacific, the Netherlands Information Bureau announced this week.

United in the Royal Netherlands army and anxious to fight for the liberation of the occupied territories, Indonesians, Javanese, Negro West Indians from Surinam and other native troops are undergoing intensive training at flying schools and bases in the United States and Canada.

At the same time, the Netherlands Information Bureau, reports natives of the Netherlands East Indies are offering continued resistance to the Japanese "New Order in East Asia."

The Netherlands Kingdom's post-war plan for the East and West Indies was announced in December, 1942, by Queen Wilhelmina. Under this plan the component parts of the kingdom—the Netherlands, the East Indies and the Netherlands Caribbean possessions—will have not only equal status under the crown, but also "complete self-reliance and freedom of conduct for each part regarding its internal affairs, but with the readiness to render mutual assistance—on the solid foundation of complete partnership."

In discussing this proposed new political unity, and the banning of racial or nationality discrimination, Queen Wilhelmina declared: "Only the ability of the individual citizens and the needs of the various groups of the poulation will determine the policy of the government."

In actuality, the Netherlands Information Bureau states, there has been "no colonial empire of the Netherlands" since the constitutional reforms of 1922. Even before Pearl Harbor the Dutch were laying plans for increased autonomy in internal affairs in the East Indies and in Surinam and Curacao, the Information Bureau declared. The Japanese invasion interrupted these plans.

Excellent relations between the Dutch and Indonesians in the pre-invasion period have been cited by the Bureau as one reason why Japanese "co-prosperity" plans have not been successful in the occupied areas.

Under the Dutch regime, native ownership of land was guaranteed; Europeans could only lease it from Indonesians. All Indonesian civil law was based on "adat," or native custom; criminal cases only were settled according to Dutch law.

Economic class differences were narrowed by an income tax up to 75 per cent on the highest income, a corporation profit tax of 85 per cent and minimum wage regulations. These regulations have since been scrapped by the Japanese. The Japanese invasion also interrupted an educational program which called for the building of 800 additional schools a year.

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our Boys Show Generosity To Air Raid Victims In England

By GEORGE PADMORE

LONDON, Aug. 26 — Colored American soldiers are not only the most popular foreign troops stationed throughout the British Isles, but the boys from Dixie are endearing themselves to the colored folk over here by their interest in the welfare of Negro children made orphans by the air-blitz on London and other towns.

Wherever Afro-American units are stationed, the boys have made an effort to find out the existence of colored children in need and have offered to assist in their upkeep and education.

This gesture of real Christian behaviour and concrete humanitarianism, has brought a genuine feeling of racial solidarity and community-feeling between the Negro soldiers and Africans, West Indians and other colored colonials and native-born half-castes.

RED CROSS COLORED WORKERS HELPING

The Red Cross colored personnel, many of whom were YMCA, YWCA, Urban league and other types of social workers in America, are giving some of their off time in helping to promote the Orphan Fund campaign.

Whenever Red Cross workers visit army camps they make appeals for contributions to help the good cause. The response is always enthusiastically given. Thousands of dollars have been contributed and more and more money is coming every army pay-day.

Colored Army chaplains are also backing the drive for more and more funds. Over $1,000 was collected at one camp recently by Miss Martha Stafford, Red Cross worker and former YWCA executive from Indianapolis, Ind.

CHARMING GROUP

The boys seem unable to resist the charm and appeal of these Red Cross women, who are doing a fine job in promoting international and interracial goodwill between Americans and Britishers.

An engineer battalion, headed by four non-coms — Walter Kennard of St. Louis; Huett Wilson of Louisville, Ky.; Alexander Jordan of St. Paul, Minn., and Taylor Ramsey from Chicago, has assumed the responsibility to pay for the upbringing of four little Negro orphans aged 8, 10, 4 and 3 respectively.

The battalion's contributions are handled by Chaplain William M. Perkins, from Philadelphia.

A delegation of another engineer unit, stationed "somewhere" in the British Isles, raised about $2,000 for the War Orphan fund. Individual donations to the good cause came from: Privates Lester V. Hunt and Harry C. Devine from New York; Joseph Woodard from Los Angeles, and Corporal Edmund C. Greene, a New Yorker.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

BAR NEGRO CRICKET ACE FROM HOTEL IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 9—More evidence that American jim crow is seeping into the English system came when Leary Constantine, popular Negro cricket star, was turned out of a London hotel where a manager sought to respect the wishes of visitors from the United States.

Constantine is contemplating legal action with a view to having legislation passed that would guarantee that such a thing would not happen here again. The Colonial office is believed to have adopted a sympathetic attitude.

GOVERNMENT EMBARRASSED

Constantine's position places the government in an embarrassing position. He is a West Indian and on a visit here several years ago with a cricket team made so favorable an impression that the English professional leagues persuaded him to remain.

He can be compared to a successful major league pitcher in the United States.

The incident occurred July 31 when Constantine arrived in London to play in a featued match at Lord's between teams representing England and the Empire. He registered at the Imperial hotel in Russell Square with his wife, daughter, two friends and a secretary, according to a news letter of the League of Colored Peoples, reported by the British Press association.

Later he was informed by the manager that he could keep the rooms for one night only, though they had been reserved for four.

That Democracy May Live

Swedish Law Makes It A Crime To Abuse Negroes

DEC 18 1943

By RANDY DIXON, Courier War Correspondent

LONDON—(Via Wireless)—Democracy was given a world premiere last week in the tiny freedom-loving country of Sweden. The reason was the passage of legislation the bill having been previously drafted by the Swedish Minister of Justice, by the Parliament of Sweden, making it a crime in that country to abuse Negroes, Jews and Catholics in public or in writing so that more than two persons could hear or read it; or to raise hatred or contempt against groups of human beings because of their race or religion.

DEC 18 1943

From informed but non-governmental Swedish sources in London, this correspondent learned that the government of Sweden originally instructed its Minister of Justice to prepare the bill as a measure against anti-Semitism, but he went further and made it all inclusive.

SMALL COLORED POPULATION

DEC 18 1943

An interesting feature of this "One World" policy, is the fact that there are not more than 200 colored people among Sweden's population of 7,000,000.,

Further information obtained from the same sources reveals that to the best of their knowledge only two incidents of unfavorable action against Negroes ever occurred in Sweden. The first followed a visit to that country by a ship of a foreign power. The second was the result of ill-treatment accorded a colored member of a visiting athletic team, who was participating in an international track meet. In both instances the people of Sweden became thoroughly aroused and insistent in their demands for fairness, adjustment and equity along democratic lines.

FIRST WORLD POWER TO SO ACT

DEC 18 1943

Sweden deserves the plaudits of a freedom-loving world. In the drama of international politics, she is the first sovereign power to so designate it a crime to abuse the world's most oppressed and persecuted minorities, and to prosecute by this statute those who would defame the rights of human beings because of their race or religion.

DEC 18 1943

Sweden's premiere stands out in bold relief during this period of turmoil, and the incandescent glare of the world's spotlight must be focused on the small but stalwart "David" among the "Goliaths," who by such action becomes the first among those who cherish freedom. to offer a true preamble for world peace.

RACIAL BARRIER AT HOTEL STIRS LONDON UPROAR

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Action in Parliament Looms on Matter.

BY E. R. NODERER.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Government action to deal with the color discrimination problem may be demanded when pariament reassembles, it was indicated tonight, following the disclosure that a manager of a London hotel recently had asked Learie Constantine, a West Indies cricket player, to leace the premises because other guests might object.

Details of the case already have been reported to the colonial office by Dr. H. Moody, president of the League of Colored People, and Constantine was reported to have consulted lawyers about possible action. Dr. Moody said the league was seeking to promote legislation to abolish the color bar, adding "The government should make it illegal for any hoted to discriminate against the colored people."

SEP 4 1943

Moves After Protest.

Constantine, now employed by the ministry of labor in looking after the welfare of hundreds of West Indians working at Meyerside docks, came to London recently to play in a cricket match between England and empire teams.

"I booked rooms for four days at a London hotel for my wife, daughter, two friends, and their secretary," he said. "After taking over the rooms I was called to the manager's office and told we could stay for one night only.

"When I threatened to hold the management to the four nights' contract, I was asked to accept alternative accommodations at a nearby hotel. We [illegible] on the advice of a ministry of labor official in the interests of peace and dignity."

Hotel Manager Explains.

"There were some guests in the hotel who thought the atmosphere not congenial," the hotel manager explained. "Constantine saw my feelings and after I had said there were alternative accommodations, he left."

The manager was reported to have discussed "another nation and its racial problems" in the interview with Constantine.

A colonial office spokesman condemned "any discourtesy shown to our colonial [illegible] citizens."

Race Bias Nixed Out In USSR

New York, N. Y.
People's Voice

DEC 4 1943

William S. Gailmor, author, lecturer and radio commentator, sponsored by the Defense recreation department of Harlem YWCA, in its series on "The War and Our Allies," last Wednesday night addressed a Harlem audience on "The Soviet Union—A Family of Nations." Doris M. DuBissette is director of the series.

In the audience were several Negro women who have traveled in Russia and who participated in a lively discussion period that followed the lecture. Most interest was shown in the way in which Russia handles her race relations.

DEC 4 1943

RACE-BAITING A CRIME

Gailmor said there was no "melting pot" of races in the Soviet Union, that although it compared with America in its composition of many race groups, there is no dominant controlling race—there is a soviet union.

The languages, customs and ethnic contributions of every group is preserved and encouraged. To preserve this equality and democracy the government makes it a crime to speak of a race group in a derogatory manner, he explained.

DEC 4 1943

Mrs. John Hope, who has traveled in the Soviet Union, said other countries might well observe Russia's treatment of race groups in considering the peace of the future.

56f-1943

Yanks and Tommies Bed Together in Italy

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
OCT 16 1943

Lost British Bunk with Americans; Lull Makes Men Grateful for Life

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in North Africa

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ADVANCED ALLIED AIR BASE — (By Cable, Censored) — This war is composed of many things, many moods. One day you shudder from the sound and fury of mass destruction and sacrifice of human life—next day the tide of battle ebbs and you remain miles behind the lines, with a heart full of gratitude, and wonder that you still live.

Your eyes awaken as never before to the fact that you can be terribly happy with nothing but a few friends around you.

In such a mood you draw up a gas can, lean against a tree and spray your soul with the perfume of bright daydreams and much contentment.

Friendships Deep

On Monday I sat thus and watched a Quartermaster Company line up for noonday chow. In the line were fifteen British soldiers waving assorted cups and mess kits and exchanging jokes with the mess sergeant with the complete abandon of men who know they are among friends.

After eating they found places in another line marching past a tent where rations of cigarettes, soap, candy, shaving cream and writing paper were being issued, and each British lad was given the same allowance as Americans.

During the afternoon the English boys helped load and unload trucks, and that night they spread their blankets in various tents throughout the company area.

Lost Britishers Adopted

Being curious, I asked the Commanding Officer about their presence, and this is his reply: "These British boys lost their units and have been arriving one or two at a time for almost a week. We take them all in until they locate their outfits, but while they are here they are treated as though a part of the company and have a hell of a good time with our boys."

For some reason this pleased me immensely; perhaps because on many occasions I have crashed British chow lines, ridden on British vehicles and sent up many ... during air raids because British ack-ack lads have kept jerries out of my hair.

At Home in Hospitals

Recently I visited a wounded American officer in a British hospital. Except for injuries he was perfectly happy because of the attention and courtesies of the staff and other patients.

He was particularly pleased that British cigarettes were issued every day, even though he did not smoke. He distributed them, and those we brought, to his friends in nearby beds.

I recall also with pleasure a poker game by flashlight in which British soldier soon to leave for home won all the money, and to show there was still goodwill, Americans loaded his bag with cigarettes as a bonus.

These trivial incidents stand out in my mind, now that the noise of battle has left me temporarily behind. I recount them because there is no war news for me now. Yet I would rather remember them than any battle I have tried to write about.

If Roosevelt and Churchill can meet in Casablanca and dream, then Yank and Tommy must fight and share a fag together to make that dream come true.

OCT 16 1943

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Army 'Scottsboro' Case In Australia Revealed

By HARRY McALPIN

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The case of two soldiers in the South Pacific, convicted of rape of an alleged French prostitute in the presence of a white officer who asked the woman to have relations with the boys, has been brought to the attention of War Department officials by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (American Labor Party) of New York with a request that the case be reviewed and the boys released.

They have been sentenced to life imprisonment after a verdict of guilty by court-martial.

The soldiers are Privates Frank Fisher, Jr., of Little Rock, Ark., and Edward R. Loury of Michigan. Pvt. Fisher is 19 years old and Pvt. Loury, 20.

According to Rep. Marcantonio, the boys wrote him early in October asking him to take their case and to help them get released "so that they could get back in the Army and do their part as soldiers to help win the war." He says he has made a thorough examination of the records in the cases and is convinced that the two soldiers are not guilty of the crime charged.

"Their conviction was a gross miscarriage of justice, influenced by the race of the accused," he declared. "This is a Scottsboro case in the Army. I intend to do everything possible to win complete exoneration of these two innocent Negro boys."

The congressman says a review of their cases has been made by the Branch Office of the Judge Advocate General's office at Melbourne, Australia, and the sentence has been approved by that office and by the commanding officer in that theatre of war. He is appealing the case to the Adjutant General acting under the direction of the Undersecretary of War.

According to Rep. Marcantonio, the first investigating officer who looked into the case recommended that the charges against the boys be dropped. But higher officials insisted on a general court martial which resulted in the dishonorable discharge of the soldiers from the Army and their sentence to life imprisonment.

BAR NEGRO CRICKET ACE FROM HOTEL IN LONDON

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LONDON, Sept. 9—More evidence that American jim crow is seeping into the English system came when Leary Constantine, popular Negro cricket star, was turned out of a London hotel where a manager sought to respect the wishes of visitors from the United States.

Constantine is contemplating legal action with a view to having legislation passed that would guarantee that such a thing would not happen here again. The Colonial office is believed to have adopted a sympathetic attitude.

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Constantine's position places the government in an embarrassing position. He is a West Indian and on a visit here several years ago with a cricket team left so favorable an impression that the English professional leagues persuaded him to remain.

He can be compared to a successful major league pitcher in the United States.

The incident occurred July 31 when Constantine arrived in London to play in a featued match at Lord's between teams representing England and the Empire. He registered at the Imperial hotel in Russell Square with his wife, daughter, two friends and a secretary, according to News letter of the League of Colored Peoples, reported by the British Press association.

Later he was informed by the manager that he could keep the rooms for one night only, though they had been reserved for four.

His rooms at London's Imperial Hotel. Reason: **The manager said he wanted to respect the wishes of visitors from America.** Leary, who is very popular with British cricket fans, had come to London to play in an all-star game between England and the Empire.

The item interested me for several reasons. First of all, it aroused a reminiscent mood. The first time I spent in London I stayed at the Imperial Hotel. That was in 1937, and the Imperial then was a popular place for Americans of the "tourist cabin" type.



DR. DAVIS

And, second, this incident is but one of many of a similar nature now being reported, concerning the spread of American prejudice abroad. I also have first-hand knowledge of this good old American custom. It is our best known export. The Negro abroad who escapes contact with it is indeed lucky, for nine out of every ten Americans make themselves individual committees to spread the poison of race hatred.

Beginning their work on the ships going over, they never cease until they are back in "God's Country" (as they inevitably call it). I have seen a delegation of mid-Western Sunday school teachers, enroute to the Holy Land, act most un-christianly when they discovered that the intelligent swarthy man in the dining salon was not a Hindu but an American Negro. And I have heard a half-drunk Southerner bore and embarrass the cocktail lounge of the QUEEN MARY with an unsolicited lecture on how to handle the Negro, how to tell the mulatto from a white man, and so forth ad nauseam.

Why do they do it? Frankly, I do not know, but my observation is that American whites feel just a bit ashamed that Negroes too are Americans abroad. Somehow it seems to hurt their pride. Added to this feeling of shame is also one of guilt. Deep down they realize, or perhaps "sense" is the word—they sense that there is something wrong with our great democratic experiment, and that trouble, they know, is the Afroamerican. American whites are there-

Nailing the Hate Rumors

As part of the war on hate-mongers, this publishing day by day the street rumors and fallacies which multiply race hatreds, and will answer each catch phrase with the available facts. Today's is:

¶ Soviet Russia is ruled by Jews.

The answer:

¶ The supreme directing body in Russia, the Politsburo (Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party), consists of nine full members and two alternates, only one being of Jewish origin. Of the roughly 200 People's Commissars and their Deputies, only 10 are of Jewish origin. There are no Jews in the Supreme Soviet Court nor in the Judicial Collegium. Stalin is definitely not Jewish.

With A Grain of Salt

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

ACCORDING to a recent issue of TIME, Leary Constantine, top-notch cricketer from the West Indies, was asked to give up

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fore sensitive on the issue and immediately become "defensive" when foreigners, as they invariably question the Americans about their "problem." The latter, because they are on the defensive, naturally justify their treatment of the Negro by damning him.

One must also bear in mind that white Americans generally feel inferior in the presence of Englishmen and Western Europeans. Because of this, there is a tendency on their part to counteract this feeling by some sort of self-assertion. Much of the crudeness of American tourists may be attributed to their sense of inferiority. Their Negro-phobia comes from the same source. Since the Negro is the national scapegoat, the Balm in Gilead that makes all whites superior, it is only natural for an American "nobody" to feel important when he can walk into an English or European hotel and arrogantly question the management's policy on Negroes, though it be small, it is still "his moment."

But sometimes it falls flat. I am told that last winter two American white officers immediately arose and left the dining car when two Negro Red Cross workers were placed at their table. Before they could get out of the car, two British officers of much higher rank took the seats and had a pleasant meal with the Negroes. Such experiences, however, never teach some Americans. Blind fanatics on the race issue, they remain zealously loyal to their mission of world-indoctrination.

Many Negroes, thinking of South Africa and of the Colonies, accuse the English of excessive race prejudice. The British are certainly not blameless in the matter, but the English in England are immeasurably fairer than Americans in their treatment of Negroes. As a matter of fact they tend to lean over backwards in their relations with American Negroes, primarily, it seems to me, because they do not always like the American white. Knowing the latter's attitude towards the darker citizen, they are often sympathetic. I am glad, therefore to see that the almost general dislike of the British on the part of American Negroes is breaking down in the face of reports and letters from our boys there.

The ousting of Leary Constantine from the Imperial chalks up one more victory for American prejudice and at the same time on more defeat. For every humiliation attributed, whether justly or not, to American race hatred, we gain a host of new friends at the Court of Decency.

British MP's Flay Color Ban In Parliament Debate

Defender
Chicago, Ill

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — (Censored) — Challenging the right of British hotel keepers to refuse accommodation to people of color simply in order not to offend white Americans, Leary Constantine, distinguished West Indian cricketer, has brought action in the London courts against the manager of the Imperial hotel, Russell Square.

This fact was revealed in the House of Commons this week when Herbert Morrison, home secretary, was asked to tell Parliament what action the government intends to take to protect the rights of colored colonials against jim-crowism fostered by American soldiers now stationed in the British Isles.

Morrison stated that as the case is now the subject of legal proceedings, it would not be right for him to express any opinion on the legal aspect taken by the management of the hotel in question.

He added, however, that he was advised that hotels which provided accommodation for travellers were under a common law obligation not to refuse a traveller for whom accommodation was available except on some reasonable ground such as that he was not in a fit state to be received.

Condemned by Public Opinion

Dealing with the broader issues involved, Morrison said that there is a responbility on all members of the community, including not only those who manage hotels and places of public resort but also their clients and guests, to avoid any discrimination against a fellow British subject on grounds of race or color.

"If in this case there has been a failure to accord to a British subject in this country the full equality of status and treatment to which he is entitled, I would assure him that any such failure is deeply deplored and strongly condemned by responsible public opinion throughout the United Kingdom."

When the manager of the hotel, Harold Walduck, was interviewed and asked whether he was going to make an apology, he declared: "This hotel caters for white people, and at the present time they are mostly Americans. For myself, I don't care whether they are black or white or green or yellow. I only carry on the hotel to meet the requirements of the patrons. I have travelled extensively in America, Jamaica and Trinidad, where Mr. Constantine comes from and I never saw a colored man in hotels for white people."

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — (Censored) — Warning the British government that the colored people of the Empire are no longer prepared to support the war against Nazi racial ideologies while at the same time discriminated against by the democracies, progressive members of parliament have taken the fight against color-bar practices onto the floor of the House of Commons.

Calling attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the fact that a colored girl—Miss Amelia King, whose father and brother are serving in the Merchant Navy and Royal Navy was rejected by officials for service with the Women's Land Army because of her color, Walter Edwards, Laborite M.P., demanded to know what action the government intended taking to put a stop to such forms of jim-crowism.

Replying for the government, Mr. Hudson, head of the famous soap monopoly combine and Minister of Agriculture, said that inquiries had been made into the possibility of finding employment for Miss King on the land, but in view of the extreme difficulties of getting her into the Women's Land Army, she was advised to volunteer for other war work where her services could be completely utilized.

As this answer did not satisfy the members who are out to get all forms of racial discriminatory practices wiped out in the British Isles, Edwards asked the minister whether in view of the insult to this colored girl and to her father and brother the authorities intended doing something with the farmers responsible.

Mr. Hudson replied, "I do not recruit people from the Women's land army."

Then a Liberal member, Sir Percy Harris took the floor and said:

"Will the minister make it clear that he does not endorse the color bar?"

Mr. Hudson replied, "I have said perfectly clearly that I do not endorse the color bar."

Continuing the attack upon Hudson, Emmanuel Shinwell, racical Laborite, wanted to know if Italian war prisoners captured in North Africa and brought to England were good enough to work on the land, why a colored girl couldn't be employed.

Hudson said, "I do not force Italian laborers on farmers."

Then the minister went on to say: "For the moment recruiting for the Women's Land Army has been completely suspended."

Watched By World

Angry because he was beating around the bush, Mr. Lawson, a miner's M.P. got up and asked Hudson: "Why can't ministers be more explicit? Is he not aware that the whole world is listening to matters of this kind which concern hundreds of millions of colored peoples the world over and affects the integrity of the British people?"

To this Mr. Hudson made no reply and the matter was allowed to drop.

When Miss King was interviewed at her parent's flat in Stepney district of London, she told her story with tears in her eyes.

Her father was home on leave. He has been 38 years a fireman in the British Merchant Navy and has seen service in two wars. Her young brother, aged 21, joined the Royal Navy a year ago and is now in service with the fleet in the Mediterranean.

Amelia, who is 26, is during peacetime a fancy box maker, and when she was called up to serve last March she decided to join the Women's Land Army. She explained to me the Land Army officers did their best to dissuade her from joining this branch of the service. However, she filled in a routine form and was fitted with a uniform.

A few weeks later she was called and told that farmers had objected to her color.

Shortly afterwards she was told that she was rejected and that she would have to go into a munitions factory.

"I said to them, if I'm not good enough to work on the land, then I am not good enough to make munitions. No one has ever suggested that my father and brother were not good enough to fight for the freedom of England."

An official of the Women's Land Army explained the situation as follows: "We have absolutely no color bar in the Land Army but we cannot take recruits whom we have no possibility of placing, and we have no power to force the farmers to employ colored people."

Walter Edwards, the M.P. who raised the case in Parliament, commenting upon this statement of the Women's Land Army official, said:

"This case has brought out the power possessed by the farmers with regard to the National Service Acts.

"It is distressing that compulsion cannot be brought to bear on the farmers to oblige them, as in all other war industries, to accept anyone recommended by the government-controlled services. In this case it is quite obvious that it is a case of color bar, and the Minister of Agriculture did not say that he would take any steps to alter the situation."

56g-1943

Passing Parade

Daily World

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS FOR ANP

Atlanta, Georgia

Unite To Change Our Textbooks

-- WITH THE EYES of the world focused upon America's internal black-white problem; with state and city race amith groups being appointed as a result of the Detroit riots, with the CIO in particular undertaking an educational program to curb colored prejudice, today looms as the strategic time to unite and strike hard against one of the first foes of democracy and tolerance: the public text books.

No person is born with race prejudice. The seeds are planted, nourished and grown to full maturity before a boy or girl finishes high school. These are the formative years when life attitudes are channelized. If there is nothing in the young white's expanding experiences to a fair impression of the Negro's contribution to American and world civilization, it is but natural for him to think of his colored brother as inferior.



DAVIS

It is in the schools that our young are taught about this nation and its peoples. But the instruction is about white people. When our youth first learn of and thrill to the history of our country, they thrill only to the deeds of white persons. The history book used in most high schools at best mentions the Negro only as a slave coming here in 1619, as a cause of the Civil war, and perhaps speaks patronizingly and sparingly of a few "advances" since then, with a reference to Booker T. Washington. Still other books pointedly charge "inferiority" and accent supposed racial "differences."

STORY NOT TOLD

Ask the next white youth of high school age that you meet how many Negroes came here with Columbus or Cortez. Ask him who was Crispus Attucks, or Peter Salem or Benjamin Banneker or Jan Matzeliger or Harriet Tubman or Sojourner Truth or Needham Roberts or any one of dozens of other names in history, science and literature and you'll get blank looks. As a matter of fact, that will go for plenty of Negro youths.

See what I mean? Is it any wonder then that the white American finishes high school believing that the Negro has been nothing but a slave and a drain on white civilization? Some schools go so far as to teach European history under some title as "American Beginnings in Europe" but have nothing at all to say of the background of the Aframerican. The myth grows up that the native Africans were savage aborigines with no culture or social organization of their own, with no history. Whites point proudly to the deeds of their ancestors in Europe while the belief is fostered that the whites did the Negro a favor by bringing him here from Africa where he was little more than a wild animal.

It is time that such cockeyed conceptions were eliminated. The day has arrived when Americans must be taught the truth about each other if democracy is ever to become a face instead of a name. They must be taught this in the same schools where they learn their reading and their writing and obtain all other knowledge relative to this great nation of ours.

NEEDED IN TEXTBOOKS

I do not necessarily advocate special courses in Negro history as the solution, but I do say that the true story of the Negro, of his contributions to America, should be a part of our regular textbooks. In our history books, mention prominent Negroes along with whites of the same period; in science, speak of our outstanding scientists; in literature, tell about our writers. No leaning over either way, just facts. The student will be inclined to accept the truth about our contributions on an equal plane with those of whites since he learned them simultaneously. Then, if anybody desires to study this subject more extensively, let there be selective courses on Negro history where more detail can be given.

This change from one-sided textbooks to fair and honest textbooks can be taken in any community where the Negro has a vote, the will to use it, aggressive leaders and strong and progressive labor unions.

CHANGE IS NEEDED

Next time a candidate for alderman or mayor in your city asks for your support, exact from him a promise that in return for your vote he will fight unceasingly for the introduction of fair and honest textbooks in the schools of your city. Agitate for this change through your clubs, your churches, your leaders. If your city has a race amity committee, draw its members into this fight. If you belong to a labor union—particularly an interracial organization such as the CIO which is already seeking to educate the public—get this union back of you. Remember, the ballot is a powerful weapon when used intelligently.

There is no sound reason why enfranchised Negroes with their white friends can't change this textbook situation, and if there was a time when this condition needed changing, it is now with the war on against fascism, both foreign and domestic, and with many individuals actively interested in the Negro's fight who before were merely passive bystanders.

STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION

I do not say that a change in our anti-Negro textbooks will kill prejudice, but I am convinced it is a major step in that direction. The white youth grows to maturity learning the truth will not be disposed to impart the old myths to his offspring, nor will he be fertile field for white supremacy propaganda which sprouts now only because of the ignorance of those it seeks to impress.

It is significant that there is less strife in those areas where whites and Negroes attend school together and less prejudice among those whites who have actually rubbed shoulders and exchanged ideas with colored youths in the same classrooms. If these whites had been able to learn in their textbooks the truth about their Negro fellow-students, there would be today even less friction.

How about you starting today to unite in your own community to change our textbooks?

56h-1943

HEADLINES Footlights

By JOE BOSTIC

The Hollywood Menace—Its Cause and Cure

IN THE light of present day trends and the dramatic, determined effort of the American Negro—as well as all others of the darker races and minorities—to achieve full and equal stature in the world community, it is impossible to accurately evaluate the worth of such important opinion influencing vehicle as the motion picture without considering its relation to that all-important struggle.



KEN SPENCER

Considering the worth of the fleeting flickers, using the above premise as a basis, would seem to yield but one conclusion, viz.: that Hollywood is doing a tremendous job of entertaining the nation while simultaneously — intentionally or otherwise — projecting in job lot quantities the most distressing anti-Negro propaganda of any of the major dissemination media.

I realize that there are those who steadfastly subscribe to the belief that the job of the theatre, movies, or any other entertainment medium is to entertain and having adequately done that has filled its assignment. On this basis, if it were correct and complete, the verdict on Hollywood would be that it IS doing a satisfactory job. However, I contend that since Hollywood has been guilty of constantly holding the Negro up to ridicule, by means of the characters that he has been made to project, it cannot be truthfully said that the films are only entertaining. They are preaching anti-Negro propaganda although subtly and indirectly.

The practice of the motion picture writers and directors in presenting Negroes only as superstitious, cringing, singing, dancing, carefree characters, whose eyes loll in almost constant fright or joyous abandon, is both distasteful and disgusting. Using this powerful medium, that reaches untold millions daily, to constantly project this viciously untrue picture of the Negro makes the present Hollywood policy a disturbing menace to the progress and well-being of the contemporary Negro.

This is a serious situation because the concept of many people is molded by these ridiculous and volatile characters projected on the screen, which are accepted more often than not as being representative of the general Negro. Public opinion being the important factor that it is in shaping human affairs, it can be quickly seen how these, whose opinions are influenced by what they see on the screen, would be unlikely to take seriously the petition of the Negro for full and unlimited participation in the social and economic community according to his merit and talents. The normal reaction to the petition might easily be "there is only one niche that these ignorant, indolent, laughing, singing, prancing buffoons can fill—that of the present-day equivalent of the court jester."

The artist has little choice in these matters of roles until such time as they achieve financial security and can accept or reject roles without the prospect of feeling the pangs of hunger. Since the artist has to eat, he must play the available roles if he is to appear in the movies at all. Maybe it would be better if he didn't appear, but that's another story.

What can be done about it? The Negro populace and liberals of other groups can raise such a thunderous storm of voluble, indignant protest that the eardrums of the Hollywood executives would be virtually shattered.

The lead must be taken by the theatrical writers of the Negro press. We have a solemn obligation to the performer and the reader alike and unless we editorially with all our might object to the sort of thing that's being generally done to the Negro in Hollywood, we are recreant to that trust. We have no right to editorially applaud films that present us to the world in an unsavory light such as the scene in *Cabin in the Sky* in which Bubbles sings the insidious lyrics of the song *Shine*.

It isn't necessary to do the Negro performer any special favors—just make them normal people with normal emotions, ambitions and desires. Let's see them as workers at union meetings, as voters at the polls, as civil service workers and elected officials.

MGM has taken a real step forward in filming Kenneth Spencer as an heroic soldier in the picture *Bataan*.

Can this be done? We need look no further than the successful campaign against this sort of insidious propaganda by another minority group—the Jews. They soon realized what harm was being done in the use of the derby hat and the long whiskers as comedy props as well as the dialect. Determined campaigns and effective boycotts brought all concerned to their senses. Today your Sylvia Sidneys, your John Garfields and other great Jewish performers are dignified men and women on the screen. Not Jewish men and women but human beings with stature and dignity.

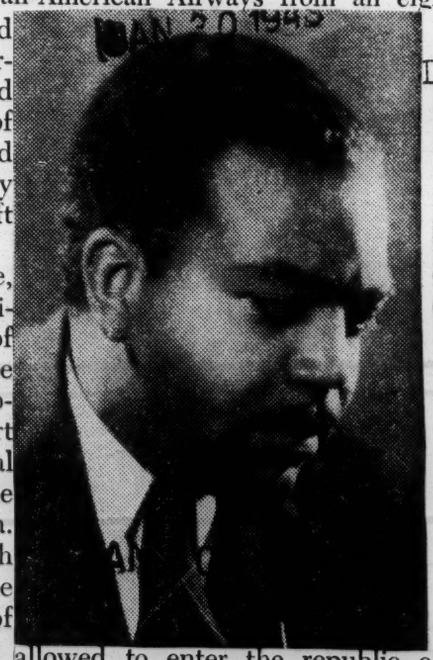
Why not the same for our Paul Robesons, Ethel Waters, Lena Hornes, Abbie Mitchells, Juano Hernandezes and others?

We can win if we but show our displeasure at the present pattern, by ceaseless protest accompanied by appropriate ACTION. We'll stop applauding for the films that ridicule us. The Negro press will stop praising this sort of thing.

No Jimcro in Rhumba Country, Reveals Concert Star Pankey

"There isn't any such thing as discrimination in South America. You hear absolutely no allusions to race. The people are nationalistic, but they're certainly not race conscious," was the first comment baritone Aubrey Pankey made in PV's office, Monday afternoon.

He had just returned via Pan-American Airways from an eight months good-will tour that included Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Panama. He cancelled a number of concerts in Mexico, Jamaica and Cuba in order to keep a Monday evening engagement with his Draft Board.



The tour, a highly successful one, brought him praise from such diverse sources as the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Peru, the President of the Republic of Bolivia, Col. Owen Summers of Fort Read, Trinidad, and Rear Admiral Clifford E. Van Hook, head of the 15th Naval District, in Panama. He is the first Negro to make such a tour, and it was made with the blessing of the USDepartment of State.

His trip was highlighted in Panama by one of the few unpleasant incidents which he encountered.

"You see," he explained. "Negroes of non-Spanish origin are not allowed to enter the republic of Panama without posting a $500 bond. This law exists to discourage the migration of American and West Indian Negroes to that section. The Council at Lima, Peru gave me a visa without question. The Panamanian authorities were greatly surprised when they saw me. They said the council had no right to issue me a visa."

GOT BOND POSTED

After general embarassment, the immigration authorities told him he had to go into quarantine. He didn't object. Because he was an artist and the resulting publicity involved might be unpleasant, his bond was finally posted by the son of the very man who is responsible for the law requiring the $500 bond.

According to Pankey, there is no shortage of food in South America. Trinidad, however, is suffering from an acute food shortage. He feels that Mexico is becoming more prosperous because of the war because it is being forced to manufacture its own goods. The same thing is true of many South American countries which formerly sent raw material to other countries for manufacture and then purchased the finished product.

He's glad to be back in NY, "And if I don't go in the Army, why I'll keep right on doing cultural work. As far as my tour is concerned I don't think the average American could ever visualise the enthusiasm South Americans show when they see an American Negro," he said at the end of the interview.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

MOVIE CARTOON POKES FUN AT NEGRO SOLDIERS

New York, N. Y.—The withdrawal from movie screens of an animated cartoon called "Coal Black and the Sebben Dwarfs" was sought this week by the NAACP in formal protest to Warner Brothers, distributors of the picture.

The cartoon is a Merrie Melody produced by Leon Schlessinger. In it the seven dwarfs represent seven misiature Negro soldiers who are held up for derision by theatre-going audiences.

Ironically the American flag floats over the camp in which the soldiers are quartered. Every established stereotype ever concocted to depict the Negro has been used in this picture.

Unthinking Majority of Bad Actors Are Always in the Focus of Publicity

"Cabin In The Sky," as

THE RIFF RAFF

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

GOOD Evening Riff Raff," says Ethel Waters, in the movie,

she flashes into a glittering, colored cabaret and hot spot. Miss Waters, dazzling in her tinselled finery, is playing the role of Petunia in that rancid movie, "Cabin In The Sky," and her greetings to the assembled actors in the scene will give an indication of what to expect when the picture, by Metro-Goldwlyn-Mayer, is seen, that ne request his Board of Motion Picture Censors to put the picture on the blacklist.

—it is about the riff raff of the colored American people. In that disgusting cinema, rollicking and reeling before the camera, will be seen the very characters, who in every day life, are hanging like millstones around the necks of the neglected group of thirteen million dark people.



Mr. Bibb

There is "Little Joe" depicted by "Rochester." He cannot read and write, he's too lazy to work, he is supported by his wash-tub wife, Ethel Waters, he is a tin-horn gambler, libertine and irresponsible. There is "Domino Johnson," strutting, swaggering, amorous killer, and "Mose Henry," vice lord, gambler, cafe owner and evil spirit of the sordid community. Of course there is sweet "Georgia Brown," the inevitable mulatto with wistful eyes, pearly teeth and easy virtue. Then there is the psalm-singing, loud-praying, love-bitten Petunia, the Devil and the respective cohorts of these well known and easily identified characters — they constitute the riff raff of the colored race and they and their counter-parts are to be ever found and are over-conspicuous wherever colored Americans are compelled to live.

WHEN "Cabin In The Sky" is seen, the deplorable conduct of an overwhelmingly large segment of colored America is revealed. The behavior patterns prevalent within the race are disclosed, and the low horizons of many lowly Americans can be determined. It is regrettable that the producers of this picture could not calculate how its presentation would tend to prejudice the cause of the colored people.

LESSON IN CONDUCT

Unlike the folk of "Tobacco Road"—where some of the depths and degradation of the poor white South were explored—there is no production now on the screen depicting the intelligent colored man and exhibiting his terrific struggle to advance himself, improve his status and destroy the impediments in his path.

"CABIN IN THE SKY" presents to the movie millions, the very side of dark American life which is already too well known—the side of viciousness, uncouthness, illiteracy, fanaticism, ribaldry, immortality, sin, superstitution and laziness. It runs the entire gamut of colored America's emotional weaknesses. If there is any surviving good that it does, outside of putting a few shekels into the pockets of the players and many thousand into the money bags of the producers, it is a lesson in conduct. It is a vivid, graphic description of the follies of colored people. The camera lens tell a true story of the foolish wiles and antics of the riff raff in colored America.

USED AS EXCUSE TO BAR DECENT FOLKS

Just as the eyes of the camera caught and retained the disgraceful activities of the Riff Raff, over and above everything else for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, just so do the jaundiced eyes of the American public fix themselves on these same bad actors. They are always on the public stage, they are contitnually performing their roles. They, the Riff Raff, represent and typify that persistent element of colored Americans that is shiftless, lazy, illiterate, boisterous, ignorant and vicious. They are among the prime causes for many of the lines of demarcation.

THE owner of a nationally known chain of restaurants gave as his excuse for barring decent colored people, the claim that if he permitted decent colored people into his places Riff Raff would soon follow. The same line of reasoning is used by many property owners. They say to refined colored people, "You, personally, are not objectionable, but if we let you in, you know that the Riff Raff of your race will be bound to follow." Thus it seems that the Riff Raff are playing their part in aiding the Fascist-minded whites in our own home land.

TOO MUCH IN EVIDENCE

The Riff Raff will not be converted overnight. As long as they are applauded and laughed at, they will continue to monopolize the limelight, but when they are scorned and reviled, when they are shown the error of their ways, when they are educated and converted into the codes of good conduct, then we can present a more solid front against our enemies.

THE Riff Raff in the colored race is now grinning and leering on the screen, they are parading on the thoroughfares and they are playing a stellar role on the American stage of life. They are too much in evidence in the sordid schemes of our lives. "Good Evening, Riff Raff!"

A prevue of the movie was shown the citizens' group Sunday morning. The group agreed after seeing it that the movie was too "derogatory" to be exhibited.

Protests Block 'Birth of a Nation'

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE—As a result of community protests, the ill-famed movie, "Birth of a Nation," will not be shown at the Roslyn Theatre, 850 N. Howard Street, it was learned Monday.

Management of the theatre voluntarily agreed to cancel the movie after civic and labor groups protested that its release would do much to aggravate an already tense racial situation in the city.

Governor Interviewed

Meanwhile, a citizen's group, headed by J. Harvey Kerns, executive secretary of the Urban League, met Monday afternoon with Governor D'Conor and asked

561-1943

Time
Chicago, Illinois

GUADELOUPE

Valentino's Illusion

The most unhappy people on Guadeloupe are the Negroes and their leaders. They hate the obstinate Vichyite Admiral Georges Robert, who abolished the island's General Council and had its full-blooded Negro President Valentino interned on Devil's Island in French Guiana.

When French Guiana revolted against Robert and joined both the Fighting French and Giraud, Valentino was freed. He made his way back to Guadeloupe. Last week he was reported to have led an ill-starred uprising against Robert early this month. Expecting support from the crew of the *Jeanne d'Arc*, lightly armed training ship moored off Pointe-à-Pitre the rebels took possession of the island's radio station. They got no further. Governor Sorin called on the *Jeanne d'Arc's* crew for assistance and got it. A salvo from the ship was enough to spread disillusion among the rebels. They scattered and fled. Valentino went into hiding. No one was hurt.

U. S. Prejudice Horrifying To New Zealand

Philadelphia Tribune

WELLINGTON, N. Z. — (ANP)—Officers and men of the United States Army have horrified inhabitants of this locality by a display of color prejudice, according to remarks of the New Zealanders.

Since most New Zealanders have seen few American Negroes some do recall pleasant contacts made during tours of a university debating team which came here some years ago. There is absolutely no display of race prejudice among inhabitants to colored Americans and they have shown they are quite prepared to treat the Negro as a human being.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The equal treatment accord the aborigines confirm their principles of fair play and honest dealing with members of the darker races. No trades or professions are barred to the New Zealand aborigines as they attend the same schools as the whites, with the exception of a few who prefer to send their children to Marri College. The aborigines elect their own representatives who sit with the "pakes" or white man in common parliament.

Wanted To Be King; Bad Native Hanged

Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia Tribune

By FLETCHER MARTIN
Tribune War Correspondent

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NEW GUINEA--(Via Air Mail) -- The natives here are remarkable people. It pays to treat them friendly-like. We stood off a distance and watched one native guide knock a bottle off a limb with a rifle at 75 yards. Using a M-1 rifle like a revolver. He then changed the rifle over to his left hand and repeated the phenomenal shooting. Yes, it pays to treat them friendly-like.

Not only are they remarkable at shooting, but they are the best scouts in the business. And they can build a house in a few hours and eat bully beef out of the can. And anyone who can do the latter is not only a character to be reckoned with, but a man to be admired. Not casting reflections at the tasty bully beef, but without onions and other seasoning it too is something to be reckoned with.

We were told by an intelligence officer recently that months ago the enemy made a landing on one of the islands in the Solomon group. They lasted exactly 22 minutes. The deadly head hunters made a quick job of it. And they play no favorites. They would do the same for any group of foreign soldiers. The officer added that they have a gluttonous lust for heads.

Further north in this island a group of natives approached an Australian camp for food. The officer in charge criticized their daily work, saying that of late they had been laying down on the job. Food was promised if they would show more interest. The natives left. Soon they returned with 18 Jap heads. Those Australians who sat at the dinner table immediately exited.

When the annals of this war are written, they should include much about the black, fuzzy-headed man here who has done so much for the cause. He is a fearless, muscled soldier whom the enemy fears, perhaps more than the Allied forces with their weapons of destruction. The natives use knives.

Only seldom is a bad one met. On this island they are most friendly, many whom we have encountered. But not such a man was Embogi, the native who wanted to be king. Embogi, who is almost a legend here, was ambitious and thus caused the using of the past tense in this sentence. He was not unlike the power - crazed men in this present war who will get it in the end, and I do mean end. Embogi had ambition.

The story goes that with 42 followers, Embogi set out to conquer all the natives in this section of the island. This started on the early June. He managed to get an Australian revolver and several rifles. Others of his band were armed with knives and some even with bow and arrows. Marching into one village, and then into another Embogi let it be known that he was 'king' by assembling the villagers and declaring himself to be the supreme ruler. Who was there to deny him? No one dared, did not the ambitious one have his band who were armed with live ammunition? This announcement was always followed by a riotous party, Embogi being host.

The villagers didn't mind very much having him king. Embogi was big and powerful, and quick with the words. He would select several village beauties, regardless of their maritial status, and entertain them. This party lasted from dusk unil dawn. Outside the 'king' posted his guard to keep back those who might interfere.

In one particular case Embogi snatched two girls and took them to the next village. One married the 'king' lieutenant. She escaped after 2 weeks and made it back to her village. She told much about the practice of the gang. Embogi was accused of many crimes, even including murder.

Like many of those who lust for power, Embogi was finally apprehended by governmental authorities. The others of his gang were also caught and arrested. Embogi's men talked during the trial. Also two of Embogi's wives testified against him. The 'king' was sentenced to death with several of his followers. Several of his followers. Several received long term sentences.

A scaffold was constructed. As the noose was placed around Embogi's thick neck he looked out on the 650 natives who had gathered to see the end of the 'king.' He hung his head and solemnly said (as was interpreted):

'I have committed many crimes, and I am about to be hanged for them. I know I have done wrong. Let it be a warning to all of you. The Lord is good, the Lord is right. Today you see me, tomorrow I am gone."

Thus life ended for Embogi the man who wanted to be king.

Segregation in Honolulu Is Worse than in Ga.--Worker

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

In Pearl Harbor 2 Years, He Says White Troops Have Poisoned Minds of the Island Natives

PHILADELPHIA

As far as segregation is concerned, Honolulu is worst than Georgia, a worker employed at Pearl Harbor the past two years said, "Jim Crow is worse than ever. The only organization that does not discriminate is the Army. The way they look down on Coloredgiven the important duty of cutting sugar cane, he said, and colAmericans, too. Why, you can't even get a haircut in a Filipino barbershop."

This was attributed to the propaganda brought to the islands by white troops. The natives have been told that all colored men have social diseases and tails, the

Colored Troops Lonely

Colored troops stationed there are lonely because of this and get a very little entertainment, he asserted. However, colored officers stand up for their men whenever one gets into trouble. Colored Seabees, navy's construction battalion, are generally considered the area's highest paid workers. Many of them are said to be earning as much as $1,000 a month.

One of the men who is doing much in the fight to better conditions of colored troops and civilian workers in that area, he declared, is Chaplain Robert B. Doakes of Montclair, N.J.

"I'm telling you," he concluded, "that place is worse than Georgia. The only organization that does not discriminate is the Salvation Army. The way they swished Bishop Gregg (John A.) through there was a shame. He never got a chance really to see conditions."

Joe Louis "Not Colored"

Anyone who has achieved anything is always white or of any other race than colored, the worker continued. and Joe Louis is

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

Racial Mixtures Found Widespread In Australia

Defender

Chicago, Ill.—

By ENOC P. WATERS JR.
(Defender War Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA — I am satisfying a curiosity and simultaneously enjoying a brief respite from the primitive existence I have been living for several months in New Guinea.

My visit to Sydney, the commonwealth's largest city—population 1,500,000—is about two months ahead of schedule. I had planned to remain in New Guinea until December. However, finding myself in Australia after the visit of Mrs. Roosevelt, I decided to use the opportunity to visit Sydney.

I was surprised at how readily I was able to readjust myself to all the comforts and luxuries of modern society after getting along—and with no ill effects—with the barest essentials to living. In fact, so completely did I take to civilization that I found myself complaining to the gas company because some defect in the hot water heater prevented the water from warming up as soon as I turned on the faucet. In a reflective moment I had to laugh at myself, for a few weeks ago I was bathing in unheated water and not complaining.

Like U. S. City

But I suppose when a man finds himself in an environment of modern conveniences, he expects the maximum performance of all the gadgets provided for his comfort.

True to reports, Sydney is more like an American city than any I have visited since leaving the states. It is ideal for an American soldier on furlough.

In some parts of the city I felt quite at home, for some of its streets were greatly reminiscent of Chicago. Martin place for example, might well be LaSalle street.

I lived in a fashionable apartment section known as Pott's Point which was quite like Chicago's Hyde Park or even the Gold Coast. Indeed I have seen no apartments in any American city of my acquaintance which surpass for beauty the Wyldefel Gardens in which I lived. Built on the sloping banks of Elizabeth Bay, each set of apartments is on a different level. The surrounding gardens are terraced and beautifully landscaped. The architectural style is modernistic, employing the generous use of full length corner windows.

No Residential Restrictions

It is a cosmopolitan city with people of all races and creeds more integrated than in our cities where different racial groups tend to live in ghettos. As far as I was able to learn there are no residential restrictions. Here one finds no Yamaraw, no Harlem, no Chinatown or Little Italy.

More than I was led to expect and to a greater degree than I have observed in the states, the various peoples here have intermarried. In more instances than I think I might encounter in Chicago, New York or New Orleans, I found myself doubtful of whether the persons I was speaking to were white or colored. But inasmuch as ordinarily no distinction is made between peoples of different colors, you gradually develop an indifference to the racial identity of the people about you.

At the Booker T. Washington club, at Paddington Town hall and at Maccabean hall where I attended social functions given for Negro troops, there were more white than colored girls. White Australian soldiers and sailors wandered in and joined in the fun. The demeanor of the women, and the behavior of the men were of high order.

Vanishing Race

Of the colored people I met, only a small percentage of them were even part aboriginal. The aborignals—the black people who originally inhabited this country—like the American Indian seem to be a vanishing race, and again like the American Indian they have left an imperishable impression upon the Australian which survives in the names of streets, and suburbs.

Full blooded aboriginals are not at all common. In fact people with less than 50 per cent white blood in the whole of Australia do not comprise more than 10 per cent of the total population. Persons with more than 50 per cent white blood are regarded as white, though if they are distinguishable they are called half castes, a term used loosely in referring to any person of mixed blood.

I was surprised to find quite a few young ladies—and it must be pointed out that there are very few young men around because of the war—who boasted of American Negro blood.

One, a very striking woman who recently married a Negro soldier, told me her mother was a member of the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers who toured Australia some years ago.

Two other highly intelligent and attractive young women, both of whom are employed at the Booker T. Washington club, are daughters of an American Negro dancer who while performing in Australia married an English woman and settled down.

They are all brown skin, personable and well formed. They have about them a polish which I think is lacking in American girls. They are, in addition, great sports lovers indulging in golf, tennis, horseback riding, swimming and other strenuous sports to a greater degree than American girls. However, they are successful in retaining their feminine allure and attractiveness.

They seem also to have about them an air of natural sophistication which is more than superficial, but which is heightened, no less, by their accent and their typical English hyphenated names like Gunton-Sparks and Martin-Smith, created by the use of the mother's maiden name and the father's surname. They have no racial inhibitions as do many of the American Negroes.

Racial Mixtures

Moving about in the same social circle with these girls are whites—Jewish refugees from Germany, Russians, Canadians, Irish, Scots, English, and of course Australians. Among their colored friends are Malayans, Chinese, Polynesians, Tasmanians, Filipinos and an Ethiopian.

Few, if any, of the latter are pure-blooded. One could not sit down and consciously plan a mixture of bloods which would produce more beauty than is found in most of these girls.

But the hospitality awaiting a soldier here extends further than that of the young people. Their parents, and others of the same general age group have been generous in opening their homes to servicemen for dinners, parties and just plain homey evenings.

Welcome Servicemen

I found one of the best examples of Sydney hospitality in the home of a middle age couple who live in a large eight room bungalow on a hill overlooking Randwick race track. The wife told me, "I met many of the boys. They were so young, intelligent looking and clean cut that I knew they came from nice homes in America. I knew they were lonesome as I might be were I in the states. I began inviting them to dinner. They were grateful. Today hundreds of them all over the southwest Pacific know my address. Even sailors and merchant seamen know that a welcome awaits them here."

The night I was there a party was in progress. It was sponsored by the Red Cross. The boys and girls sang and danced with unrestrained enthusiasm. Several soldiers, unable to find nice accommodations elsewhere, were lodging at the house.

While perhaps not to the same all out degree, such hospitality has been duplicated in the homes of hundreds of Sydney residents. What I had heard in Brisbane was repeated here by several women who expressed a preference for entertaining Negro soldiers. They seemed agreed that the Negro soldiers are more appreciative of a kindness are friendlier and more courteous

Plenty of Sport

Neither is commercial entertainment lacking. For the sports lover there are boxing matches, tennis, horseback riding, golf, and opportunities to pursue other vigorous pursuits. Though the city is full of movie theatres, as any American city of similar size would be, the pictures are a little old to American soldiers here from New Guinea, for most of the films are exhibited for the troops before they are released to the public. However, it is not unusual for a soldier to sit through a picture he has already seen to enjoy the company of a young lady companion.

The pubs, where beer is the most popular beverage, are visited daily by the soldiers. Not ornately furnished with chrome fittings and leather cushioned booths like the taverns in the states, they nevertheless serve the purpose. The bar stools to be found in some of the drink emporiums at home are not present here and the sexes are segregated, the men quaffing their suds in the main bar and the women in a "ladies parlour" in the rear.

Exorbitant prices have tended to keep attendance at the cabarets to a minimum.

Because the Booker T. Washington club is undergoing a complete renovation, a full day program of directed activities is temporarily suspended. However, James F. Tyson, of Washington, D. C., director of the club, along with his staff are making plans for an elaborate opening of the establishment by Christmas.

Reminder of Home

It is estimated that there are many Negro servicemen in the city at the time. Their visits average about seven to 10 days.

But even without these features, a furlough in Sydney is a tonic for a soldier who has been living under some of the most rigorous conditions.

One of the soldiers told me, "It's good just to get back to civilization again. I don't care if no one speaks to me. I'm just content to walk up and down the streets and imagine myself at home. A few days of this and you begin to remember what you're fighting for, and when you go back you work a little harder and with a little less grumbling."

I had the same nostalgic feeling. The large stores, the small shops, the flow of traffic—though to the left—the congestion at the corners, the bustle and excitement peculiar to crowds all carried me back to Chicago—to State and Madison, to Forty-seventh and South Parkway.

I know what that soldier meant and I think every soldier and sailor visiting here knows. It is fortunate there is a Sydney for these men of jaded spirits. It is good there are hospitable people for the homesick and it is good there are pretty girls for the lonesome, for all of these bring back memories of home and the life awaiting them when the war is over.

561-1943

Filipinos Favor Americans

Majority Resist Jap Propaganda

Here is the first of two articles about life in the Philippines under Japanese rule. The writer, 19-year-old, Manila-born son of the Red Cross manager there, was editing his high school paper when the war began. He served as a stretcher bearer until the islands fell. World-Telegram

By CLIFTON FORSTER,
Written for NEA Service.

The majority of the Filipinos are with us at heart I know because I saw Manila under full-scale Japanese occupation. New York, N. Y.

Months after the Rising Sun replaced the Stars and Stripes on every flagpole and bayonets backed up press radio and Quisling speakers' promises of heaven-now to all those loyal to the dogma of "Asia for the Asiatics," the people of Manila still showed pro-American feeling.

How long will they stay on our side if we do not counter Japanese psychological warfare more effectively? I could not help asking when I saw the Japs operating with a free hand—fanatically, viciously, often impressively.

Twice during 21 months' internment I got out of concentration camps—once to visit my sick father and, again, when I was ill. I managed to mingle with the Filipinos, and what I saw was good for my morale.

* * *

Filipino farmers many times gave us foreigners the V-salute, under the eyes of Japanese guards. Both arms were raised in a V, and if the Japs noticed the gesture could be converted into a yawning stretch. Others would come up, eye me sympathetically and put two fingers, forming a V, against an ear. If a Jap got nosey about it the Filipino would be merely scratching his head.

They sometimes punctuated their sentiments. Now, passing Americans under guard, would look straight ahead while humming a few bars of "God Bless America." It nonplussed the Japs, who didn't know the tune but realized something was up. I even heard Filipinos whistle a measure of "The Star Spangled Banner" within earshot of Jap soldiers.

* * *

Quisling politicos constantly harped on self-rule. Within a month after arriving, the Japs set up a complete Philippine puppet administration, and, of course, nothing ever was heard of President Quezon's and Washington's work toward orderly completion of the establishment of Philippine independence by 1946.

Filipino newsboys sometimes hawked Jap-controlled papers by calling (in Tagalog): "Extra! Read the news in reverse!" That happened when you needed a magnifying glass to find news of Jap defeats such as Kiska and when the Jap army, as at Buna, "made a strategic advance to the rear."

There was no telling who was who. It would be foolish to infer that the Filipinos whom I ran across typify all of them. Since long before the war Jap racial propaganda had been going full tilt and had found some targets.

* * *

One afternoon when I was sick I got up, sneaked out and hailed a carromata. I just had to satisfy my curiosity about life there then. The driver was stone silent till the horsedrawn rickshaw was well down the street. Then he said, "You are an American, no?" I said yes briefly, not wanting too much conversation too fast. "How long were you in Santo Tomas concentration camp?" he persisted, and again, "When will the Americans come back?" That had me guessing, but I finally asked, "Do you want them back?"

"You are still brothers to us. We have not forgotten the schools, the sanitation, the liberty," he said, looking me straight in the eye. We were approaching a bridge with a Jap sentry. The driver signaled me to keep very quiet. He bowed, as required, but as he straightened he said quietly: "They have the guns now. But our time will come."

Colored Races Not Wanted In Aussies' Postwar Plan

Amsterdam News New Y

Former 'White Man's Country' Outlines Program to Rebuild Stronghold for 'Whites'

CANBERRA, Australia.—Although fighting with her back against a wall of Japanese armed might, and floating like a white speck in an ocean of brown, yellow and black peoples, Australia, in her post war immigration policies, has affirmed an absolute "white man's" national program.

In spite of the fact that today there are thousands of American Negro troops at battle stations in Australia and adjacent outposts in defense of so-called white civilization in the Pacific, and that yellow China's heroic struggle against the Japanese has saved Australia from being conquered and ruled by the Japs, it has been reported that:

"There is no disposition in any political party to abandon the ideal of a white Australia. There is a deeper determination to make the commonwealth a stronghold of white civilization in the South Pacific though it is realized this implies an obligation to assist the peoples of Asia to solve their population problems by helping them develop their natural resources, affording them opportunities for trade and giving them reasonable access to raw materials."

Faces Depletion

Meantime, Australia is faced by an alarming depletion of manpower in her war against Japanese aggression. It is said that her post war program of national development will face serious handicaps if her population problem fails of adequate solution. The great sub-continent of only 7,000,000 souls and a falling birth rate which has struck a low of 20 per cent in the last five years has been like a ripe apple to the hungry nations which have suffered from population pressure without hope of approaching a solution.

The Prime Minister John Curtin said recently that his country could find room for 20,000,000 people for its security and that Australia's natural increase, without the aid of immigration, would only step up the populatoin to 11,000,000 in sixty years.

But discrimination against the Chinese, Indian and African settler continues regardless of the sacrifices now being made by those same races and peoples to save Australia from becoming a colonial possession of the Mikado.

New Zealand Today

New Zealand, by Walter Nash. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 335 pages. $3.50. New York, N. Y. New Republic

If this book and any justification it could be found in the efforts delegated to Appendix I. In this war New Zealand casualties have mounted—in Greece, Crete, North Africa, Italy, the Pacific Islands and the air over Germany—to almost 26,000. A similar rate would by now have brought United States casualties to about 2,200,000. New Zealand has earned the right to a voice in the conduct of the war and the negotiation of the peace. Moreover, as Mr. Nash points out, "small nations . . . may often have something to say that is worth listening to, worth paying attention to, even, perhaps, worth acting on."

Mr. Nash is by now well and favorably known in this country. He has doubled (or alternated) the posts of Minister of Finance, in Wellington, and Minister resident at Washington. Newspapermen and the public in general seem to have appreciated his forthright and frank discussion of war and peace issues. Aligning himself with the idealists in Washington, he rapidly became a recognized leader of United Nations policy. But the other side of his work is perhaps more important. He is a cool and determined realist with a strong political grip on his home base and remarkable administrative gifts. New Zealand is therefore fortunate in her spokesman.

The book in which he has tried to set forth the viewpoint of the dominion covers a lot of ground. A preface by Mr. Nash pays tribute to the teamwork of the Labor Cabinet and of the two Prime Ministers under whom he has served. An introduction by Eric Estorick deals at some length with the general and accomplishments. This biographical sketch, though laudatory, is useful and interesting. (One may wonder why Mr. Nash should be compared with Herbert Morrison.) There may note the emphasis on "workers" the discussion of the financial crisis of 1938-39 as somewhat sketchy. Others may in Mr. Nash's apologia, "We have been the government of the country for approximately four and three-quarters years and the workers have not had a bad time during that period." The time has not yet come to analyze the economic validity of the policies framed by the Labor government and will carry conviction only to those already convinced of the desirability of "selective import control," planned industrial development and income redistribution by way of comprehensive social security.

It remains true, however, that these policies gave the government a head start in organizing the war effort. A cynic might doubt whether Mr. Nash has been wise in his repeated emphasis on the way in which regulatory policies proved useful as a basis for a planned war economy. But

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The British And The Darker Peoples

DEC 11 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, P

DEC 11 1943

"AND the look upon their faces makes us think that Christ was black." This is but one of the striking lines in the poem, "The Fuzzy-Wuzzy Angels," written by an Australian soldier as a tribute to the Fuzzy-Wuzzys a tribe of aborigines of the South Pacific, who are aiding the Allied Armies by serving as stretcher-bearers for the wounded and as guides. The poem was first published in Brisbane, Australia, and later reproduced by many dailies in this country. The poem in full appears with this article.

The wide publicity given to this poem serves to re-emphasize the Darker Races' status in the Anglo-Saxon world. The English and American whites are ever ready to praise the brown, yellow or black peoples who administer to them as servants or lackies, or aid them in times of great danger; but stubbornly refuse to accord to their benefactors a fair chance to elevate themselves or to grant them equality.

These same Fuzzy-Wuzzys, Rudyard Kipling, in his famous poem by this name, said years ago, were the bravest soldiers of all, for they were the only warriors able to break the British square. Yet they have been left in the same semi-barbaric state in which the British found them—nothing has been done to improve them, or to even make them warriors for England. And neither the Fuzzy-Wuzzys or any other person of a non-white race can even become a citizen of Australia, whose countrymen they are serving.

Throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire—which touches every continent, there is one standard for whites and another for non-whites. Nowhere in their vast domain are the yellow, brown or black peoples treated as an equal. Nowhere has the British Government made a real effort to improve or elevate them.

The English are developing the resources of Africa, but are doing little or nothing to improve the Africans. The British are developing the raw materials of India, but are leaving the Indians ignorant, bleeding, and starving. They give to their white colonies a dominion status, and loot their black colonies by a Crown colony government. Nowhere has their rule been beneficial to the Darker Races they govern. The fixed status of non-whites everywhere in the British Empire is that of servants, "Quislings," or underlings.

The Americans are more humane and liberal than their English cousins, but share their point of view on the Darker Peoples. It is true that they treat some of the darker people better than they treat American Negroes. Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese are accepted in public places, but, nevertheless, are looked upon as inferiors. All these darker races—along with the Negroes—are largely confined to the servant and unskilled labor classes. There is an immigration exclusion act against nearly all the non-white peoples, and England and America were among the leaders in forcing upon China extra territorial rights.

The Indian would not accept an inferior place and was exterminated. Negroes saved themselves by accepting slavery. It is undeniable that the submissive and unintelligent Negroes, or all who are willing to accept a subordinate place have no difficulties with American white people. The hat-in-hand and "me too, boss" types are no problem because they accept the position in the American scheme which is allotted to Negroes.

It is the intelligent, aggressive, ambitious and manful Negroes who are a problem. Negroes who demanded positions of skill for which they are qualified; Negroes who want the right to vote and demand the removal of poll taxes; Negroes who want jim-crowism and segregation abolished; Negroes who want every right, privilege and opportunity accorded other citizens; Negroes who want to be full-fledged American citizens; these are the Negroes who are considered problems and are dangerous because they will not willingly accept the status which the American and Anglo-Saxon world has assigned them. Even in our Army, every effort is made to adhere to this peacetime pattern by assigning few Negroes to combat duty. The vast majority must be laborers with deceptive titles. We regret that the Australian soldier was not expressing the sentiment of whites of England, Australia and America toward the darker peoples who have helped to make them great when he wrote: "May the mothers in Australia, when they offer up a prayer, mention these impromptu angels with fuzzy-wuzzy hair."

The Fuzzy-Wuzzy Angels

Many a mother in America,
When the busy day is done,
Sends a prayer to the Almighty
For the keeping of her son,
Asking that an angel guide him,
And bring him safely back—
Now we see those prayers are
Answered on the Owen Stanley track.

With the fuzzy-wuzzy hair.

When a picture artist's yet to paint,
That an earlier's of America,
That's a picture worth treasuring,
As they treat him like a saint,
It's a picture worth treasuring,
That an artist's yet to paint,
When the fuzzy-wuzzy hair.

Using leaves to keep the rain
Though they haven't any palms,
Only holes slashed through
their ears,
And their faces marked with
tattoos
And with scratch pins in
their hair;
Bringing back the badly
wounded,
Just as steady as a hearse,
Not a move to hurt the wounded,
And as gentle as a nurse.
Slow and careful in bad places,
On the awful mountain track
And the look upon their faces
Makes you think that Christ
was black.
Mentioned in dispatches
And a decoration
angels
With the fuzzy-wuzzy hair.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE DEEL 8/1

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DEC 11 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, P.

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The Fuzzy-Wuzzy Angels

With the fuzzy-wuzzy hair.

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That an artist's yet to paint,
It's a picture worth recounting,
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56j-1943

Declares Brazil Testing Ground Of Democracy

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Complete Lack Of Racial Problems In U. S. Nation

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The most "important or most "significant" aspect of life in Brazil is the "complete absence of racial problems," declared Vianna Moong, Brazilian author and journalist, last week, in discussing the South American country.

This is true because Brazilians, as a people, "oppose racial prejudice, not only because we deny the validity of racial purity, but also because we reject the concept of racial superiority, which we consider a one-sided explanation of the differences between civilians," stated Moong.

"To convince me we are wrong it would first be necessary to prove there is a single western nation which can establish the racial purity of its population," said the journalist. "Is Germany, the arrogant defender of racial prejudice the self-elected nation? But can one speak of a 'pure race' in a Germany which constituted a roadway for waves of invaders from the Orient into the Occident — a tempestuous melting pot for Celts, Huns, Russians, Slavs, Tartars and Mongels?

"And what of Italy, that nest of Umbrians, Arabs, North Africans, Turks and Jews? To speak of a 'pure' race in either of these countries would be farcical were it not that the comic overtones have become a world tragedy."

Moong traced the career of the German colonists in Brazil, Peru and other countries and their failures, and posed them a longside of the successful civilizations of the Portugese, the Mayas, the Aztecs, and Marajoaras, and American Indian. He said that a study of these people would discourage "the most exalted followers of Nazi Aryanism."

Axis agents and fifth columnists within Brazil's borders have in recent times frequently attempted to stir up anti-semetic and anti-negroid feelings, informed Moong, particularly in the southern states of Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul where a large German population is centered. They have failed, he went on, because Brazilians regard racial probelms as "definitely and permanently solved. Furthermore, the attitude and point of view of Brazil and Brazilians in this respect are unwavering and clear.

"Since we Brazilians do not accept or recognize any inferiority in the native Indian, in the Negro, in the Cobocló, who, incidentally, makes possible the utilization of great deserts in Brazil's interior where the white man has systematically failed, there is no reason for us to recognize any superiority in the dilfchoephalic, blue-eyed Aryans," continued Moong.

"And because we resolutely think so, we now constitute an original civilization, and the first effective experiment in the Christian possibility of fraternal co-existence and the harmonious mingling of races."

SEP 25 1943

TRUE DEMOCRACY PREVAILS IN BRAZIL, WHERE THE PEOPLE WORK AND PLAY TOGETHER

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.





Shown above are fruit vendors in a street of colorful Bahia. Brazil has long been in the forefront of nations unconcerned with color or race prejudice. —Charles P. Weimar Photo from Three Lions.

In the beautiful land of Brazil, the largest country in South America, race prejudice is practically non-existant. Here Negroes, mestizos and "baixadientes" (mixtures of Indian and Negro blood) and whites all work for the common good—and to win the war.

Left: This is a real cross-section of the population on a coffee plantation near Sao Paulo. Center: Construction workers are hard at work building a large airport for U. S. bombers at Ceara (Fortaleza). Right:

AUG 14 1943

Blood Mixture Eliminates Racial Strife

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIO DE JANIERO, Aug. 12—There is no Negro "question" or "problem" in Brazil today, as Negroes do not exist tehre as a separate race. All Brazilians by no means have Negro blood, but neither are there many pure Negroes, and the great "in between" masses known as "Mesticos," with their mixture of many bloods, Portugese, Indian, of races and color. The government is doing everything possible to improve their lot, building and equipping schools everywhere, and Mohammedan and African sayings, make up the backbone of a great nation. There is no strife between races. Skins may vary from black through all shades to pure white, but all live, work and play together as one nationality—Brazilians.

AUG 14 1943

The early Portugese settlers differed from the Anglo-Saxons in North America in that they were not colonizers as we know the word. They seldom brought their women with them, and consequently crossed with the Indians found in the new world, producing many of them light-skinned, cultured and educated Sudanese. These slaves found themselves in a tropical country not too different from the homes they left. They also found large numbers of Portugese-Indians and little race discrimination. The slaves crossed with the white, producing "Mulattoes," slaves, Indians, Mamelukes and Mestico.

AUG 14 1943

LIBERAL ATTITUDE

No Indian blood was added after the days of the early settlers, and little pure Negro blood after the early 1800s, consequently each succeeding generation is lighter in color. Also, the Portugese attitude toward the Mestico was more liberal than that of other European mother countries. Many Mesticos were educated in Portugal, another step in their advancement. They were, however, unrecognized until the wars with the Dutch in 1664 at which time they fought valiantly as defenders of Brazil.

AUG 14 1943

EQUAL

Regiments of Black-Indian-Whites were formed and these men attained equal rank with the whites, making it possible to recognize them socially. Further importation of slaves was prohibited in 1850, and in 1889, Brazil passed a law forbidding any distinction between races, even in the census. Today some Mesticos hold high political positions, and they do excel as professors, doctors, lawyers, and in all types of business.

There is still great poverty among the lower classes of Mesticos, and much scope for education. But the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

BRAZIL LABORATORY OF DEMOCRACY, WRITER SAYS

Bee (Magazine Section)—Chicago, Ill.

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Class, But No Race Bias In Latin America

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

LOUISVILLE, Ky.— (ANP)— In an address last week on the Latin American workshop program conducted the past month at the University of Louisville, Dr. Robert Redfield, author and professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago, declared that the United States is the only country of the Americas given to racial prejudices.

He explained that the essential social structure in Latin America includes the aristocratic upper and the hard-working lower classes ;there are no middle classes in any South American countries.

LATIN AMERICA

"A Latin American gentleman must not work with his hands and he looks down on the menial worker, treats him with contempt and even cruelty, and a wide gulf separates them," said Dr. Redfield.

"This attitude is distasteful to our democratic ideals. It so happens that in Latin America most of the working classes are composed of Indians but the Indian who is educated and cultured enjoys all the rights, privileges and social advantages in the community as those of different blood.

"The prejudice is not against a racial stigma but against the class. In this country the prejudice is against the uneducated Negro often is made to suffer thru discrimination."

In speaking of the origin of racial prejudice in this country Dr. Redfield said that such developed with the slave trade in the 16th and 17th centuries and that investigation indicates that prejudices that existed in ancient times were not racial but class prejudice upon which the present class prejudice in Latin America is based.

"I believe that segregation and discrimination against races should be eliminated in this country," he said, "but even though justice and equity are on the side of those wishing to abolish segregation and discrimination, sometimes the price to be paid in reactions to the arbitrary setting aside of [illegible] more than they are worth. More harm than good could result in many instances., It is a problem that must be approached thoughtfully. And a method that would be applicable in one area wouldn't work in another. Each phase of this racial problem must be considered individually."

Drafts Bill To Restrict Immigration

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Proponent Argues Nation Never Countenanced Negro Immigration

WASHIINGTON, (Special to the Amsterdam)—Immigration of Negroes into Brazil will be banned on Jan. 1, 1944, as and when a bill drafted by a special commission appointed by President Getulio Vargas receives the approval of the Brazilian president in January, it was announced in Rio De Janeiro this week. The proposed immigration act would admit some Chinese as a polite gesture but would bar Japanese immigration into the republic forever. The Japanese, it was said, are "unassimilable and might prove dangerous some day to the security of the Americas."

In proposing the ban of Negro immigration, the report of the Commission declared that "Negro immigration never had been countenanced in Brazil and that the Negroes already here had come as slaves."

Bombshell to Liberals

The proposed legislation against the Negro hurled a veritable bombshell in the ranks of liberals of both races and high government officials in the nation's capital. They declared that because of the unpopularity of the Vargas regime in Brazil, many observers have questioned the government's policy of making large loans of American money to President Vargas, who has long been said to be a fascist and definitely anti-democratic.

The proposed ban on Negro immigration came as a surprise even in Brazil, it was said, because Negroes constitute more than 50 per cent of the population and have held the highest positions in the gift of the people and several national and local administrations. In the United States, even one drop of African blood makes a man or woman a Negro, hence so many white Negroes within the race in this country. Presidents, cabinet officers, admirals, generals, hikh officers in the armed forces, leading professional men, business leaders, farmers and industrialists of African blood have served Brazil with distinction and honor.

Follows a Pattern

This bold attempt now being made to legislate against the Negro of the world follows the pattern of other Latin-American nations and Australia. The United States of America is being blamed for this new move. It is charged in liberal and even high official circles in Washington and New York that certain U. S. officials have resented the authority of colored officials in the government of Brazil. As in the case of American influence in Cuba, England and even North Africa, so in Brazil and other South and Central American countries, American money is loaned, American influence is extended and the Negro weeded out of positions of authority and his presence resented and barred.

In some circles, it is felt that the proposed legislation is aimed at the American Negro, whose race consciousness and resentment against discrimination, segregation and race prejudice are making it extremely warm for the fascists in our midst. It has even been hinted that an immigration rush may come after the war and that Brazil would be the most likely home for large numbers of educated and specifically trained Negroes who would be needed for the large-scale reconstruction being planned for post-war Brazil.

Plan to Invoke Charter

Meantime, a studied attempt is likely to be made against the ban on Negro immigration to Brazil. Influential citizens of both races are planning to invoke the Atlantic Charter and the other specific declarations in support of a democratic world after the war with a view to killing the bill. It is said that Washington can wield power to block this anti-Negro, anti-democratic move by Brazil at a time when all races, nationalities, creeds and colors are making equal sacrifices and giving their all for the cause of freedom, liberty, democracy and human dignity.

Brazilian Army Example.

Bee (Magazine Section)

THE Brazilian Ambassador, Moniz de Aragao, recently disclosed, in a broadcast, that Brazil had an ever-increasing and fully equipped army of 300,000 men. This expeditionary force composed of all races side for the triumph of true democracy is training and poised to fight and die side by in refreshing contrast to our own military papers more applicable to her than to us. morale and set-up. The ancient Latin had a useful aphorism

The Ambassador stressed the importance of Brazil in the Allied War set-up. He declared that Natal had become one of the most important air bases in the world from which an endless stream of aircraft and supplies were being flown to African and European fronts. Chicago, Ill

These air bases are supervised by all qualified airmen alike regardless of race in Brazil. Theirs is a humane conception—those who sacrifice alike should accordingly live and share alike. It would be well for America to desist from her gross stupefaction of continuing a bi-racial army and navy. It is too expensive in monetary as well as potential physical casualities.

Brazil by her simple practice of equality of opportunity and justice regardless of race, make our noble utterances and state to seem."

56j-1943

Report No Race, Color Distinctions in Brazil

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

APR 9 1943

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—The healthy attitude of the country of Brazil in regard to race was described at Hampton Institute last week by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard university and d'Eca of George Washington university, who gave addresses in Ogden hall during the closing days of the Inter-American Affairs program at Hampton.

Senor d'Eca, a native of Portugal, lived in Brazil for a number of years. Dr. Frazier recently completed a sociological study in the South American republic.

Both scholars stated that color distinctions are not made in Brazil because of the extensive intermarriage which has gone for generations between the white and Negro races there. "White" and "colored" siblings frequently appear in the same family, and class distinctions are based on economic and cultural status rather than racial make-up.

APR 9 1943

The color situation is like that in a Negro community, where there is some subtle distinction because of color," said Dr. Frazier., "but in general Brazil has the most healthy attitude in regard to race that I have ever seen.

"Because of economic conditions, social mobility is slow, and in southern Brazil there seems to be some differentiation as to race, but even this discrimination appears to be directed against the Indian admixture rather than the Negro."

APR 9 1943

Senor de Eca also declared that there is social and economic discrimination to some extent against the Indians in southern Brazil, but reiterated Dr. Frazier's statement that the color line is not drawn against the Negro in Brazil. He cited some of the outstanding achievemnts of Negro Brazilians, one of whom was president of the republic for a time.

APR 9 1943

It would be impossible to uphold distinctions on account of of color," he asserted, "because of the great degree of intermarriage. It is not even possible to give accurate figures on the proportionate number of Negro and whites in the country, because the mixture has been so complete."

APR 9 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

No Race Hate in Brazil

CHICAGO — (ANP) — "In my country (Brazil) where there is no race problem, white and colored citizens have the same feeling toward their country, the same aspirations and ideals."

This statement was made last week by Dr. Oswaldo R. Cabral, president of the Red Cross of the State of Catarina, Brazil, and district vice president of the Brazil United States Institute for Cultural Relations, who was visiting here.

Religious Differences

"This is the case despite the fact that there are religious and other differences between the races in Brazil that don't exist here," Dr. Cabral added.

"In North Brazil, for example, the colored people are Mohammedan. Their forefathers came from the Mohammedan part of Africa.

"But in southern Brazil there is no such distinction. The colored people are Catholic or Baptist or whatever the white people of the community happen to be."

Brazilians Reject Super Race Theory

Afro-American

NEW YORK (ANP) — The most "important or most significant" aspect of life in Brazil is the "complete absence of racial problems," declared Vianna Moong, Brazilian author and journalist, last week in discussing the South American country.

Baltimore, Md.

Since we Brazilians do not accept or recognize any inferiority in the native Indian, in the colored person, or in the Coboclo, who, incidentally, makes possible the utilization of great deserts in Brazil's interior where the white man has systematically failed, there is no reason for us to recognize any superiority in the dilichocephalic, blue-eyed Aryans." he said.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Army Men Fight Puerto Rican J.C.

SAN JUAN, P.R.—Charging violation of Puerto Rico's anti-discrimination law, two U.S. Army officers filed suit in a local court last week against a night club proprietor who, they allege, excluded them from the club because of color.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Question Is Discussed In South American Paper

SEP 5 1943

RIO DE JANIERO—(SNN)—Reflecting the growing concern of the people of Latin America for the treament of peoples of the darker races in this hemisphere a recent issue of a Rio de Janerio pubilcation, "A Manha," devoted an entire supplement to the status of the Negro on both American continents.

Included in the group of articles are such topics as Education of the Negro in the United States by Charles Thompson, a biographical sketch of James Weldon Johnson, the Role of Africa in the Americas by Meville Herskovitz, some poems by Langston Hughes and an article by Franklin Frazier.

In addition the issue contains several articles and poems by South American writers concerning the Negro problem in Cuba and Haiti.

SEP 7 1943

The lead article, titled "A Presentation of a Continental Theme" asserts that "the story of the Negro is to be great extent the story of all of our countries.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

South Am. Paper

Embassy Doubts Brazilian Ban on Colored Migration

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

DEC 4 1943

Counselor in Washington Says No Color Bar Bill Meets Approval of People

WASHINGTON

The Brazilian Embassy here, disavowed all knowledge Tuesday of the proposal to bar the immigration of colored people to Brazil. Ambassador Carlos Martims is at present in Brazil, and is not expected to return for several weeks.

Fernando Lobo, minister's counselor, declared that the first knowledge he had of any such move came through inquiries of the colored press, and comments by radio commentators.

No official report of the bill reputed to have been introduced in the council by the Vargas administration, has reached the capital, he declared. The council, he says, has no legislative authority and is purely advisory.

He is confident, he said, that no measure based on color alone will meet with general approval in Brazil.

Asked whether he had noticed any trend under the new alleged Fascist regime to over-emphasize color, he declared that race had never played any part in the national life of Brazil.

Treats U. S. Negro

SEP 4 1943

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SEP 4 1943

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South American Paper Devotes Supplement To Negro Question

New York, N. Y.

Age

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

"Negroes in Uruguay"

It is curious how little authentic information there is in the United States about color problems in the other Americas. This arises partly because it is bad form in so many Latin American countries to mention race and color; also it is because the news gatherers of the United States neglect to notice such facts when brought to light. For instance the Uruguayan author, Ildefonso Pereda Valeds, has written several books on Negroes in his land. But very little of his work has been translated. In the current number of Phylon, the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture, Miss [illegible] Diggs has Englished a most interesting article [illegible]

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEC 4 1943

BRAZIL

Editor's Note: This is the [illegible] made painstaking research in Latin America. Mr. Preece first of a series of articles [illegible] in this question and will present it in both factual and Harold Preece, author of "Lightning Up Liberia" and newsworthy style. noted authority on the Negro.

By HAROLD PREECE

Brazilian, who had the blood of all three races, as we talked in a Harlem cafe just off Lenox Avenue. It may not be history in the strict sense—but it goes a long way toward explaining that country where the color of a man's skin counts for less than the gifts of a man's mind.

More than forty million people live in Brazil which is bigger than the United States plus another Texas. Forty per cent of those 40,000,000—16,000,000 in round numbers—are estimated to have varying proportions of Negro blood. Some authorities say that the percentage is much higher and that the majority of Brazil's citizens would be classed as Negroes in Mississippi or Georgia.

The haughty Spanish dons of the Argentine Republic, with their strong leanings toward Hitler, sneeringly call Brazil "a nigger nation." Brazil shrugs its shoulders at the vicious insult and goes ahead building a culture minus Jim Crow signs, minus labels damning a man to the little private hells set up by Mississippi and Georgia.

Wherever one goes in Brazil, he sees pictures of a Negro who was one of the greatest presidents that any republic ever had. That Negro was the honored Nilo Pecanha who governed for all peoples in his country but who never bothered to deny that he was a black man.

Negroes today are brave and well-disciplined officers in the great army that Brazil is building to protect all the Americas against any future attacks by "co[illegible]s" from Hitler's beer-halls. They rank from colonel to private, and they are inspired by the example of one of Brazil's greatest soldiers, Henrique Dias.

Henrique Dias was the black man who helped rally Brazilians of all countries to drive out the invading Dutch when they seized his country during the days of the joint Portugese-Brazillian empire. He died a nobleman of the Empire, and a member of the exclusive Ordem de Christo (Order of Christ) open only to the bravest of the Emperor's knights.

For the Negro may have come to Brazil in chains, but from the introduction of slavery, in 1532 to emancipation in 1884, he was busy, breaking those chains which bound him and his fellow-Brazillians.

Indeed, democratic institutions were first established in Brazil by the never-surrendering ever-fighting Negro. Captive Haussas, Yorubas, Mandingos, and members of other African tribes set up independent Negro states in the depths of the forest long before the establishment of the Amer[illegible] republic.

Palmares, a democratic kingdom of runaway slaves, declared its independence of the white man long before the establishment of the American republic. It took the best troops of Portugal to conquer Palmares and even today the descendents of its founders live in hidden villages, far back on the Amazon, stubbornly disdaining any contact with the white man.

El Chico Rey, (The Little King) was wrested from his domain in Africa and brought to Brazil as a slave. But he set up another kingdom in the land of exile, after having earned enough money to buy his freedom. He populated this new kingdom by buying the freedom of still othr slaves and setting them up as independent farmers in the little state where he ruled as unquestioned sovereign.

Just as we revere the memory of great women slave leaders such as Harriett Tubman and Sojourner Truth, so Brazillian Negroes cherish the remembrance of the brave Haussa princess, Luiza Mahin.

It was Luiza Mahin who led the other Mohammedan Negroes of her country in the great slave rebellions of the eary 19th century. Nobody ever knew what became of her after the crushing of the rebellious but her son born of a Portugese father, became a well-known Brazillian poet.

Maybe, it is not surprising that the son of Luiza Mahin should have become a poet. Every tribe in Africa has its honored artists who tell in song and story of the great deeds done by great men and women. The impulse which makes men write stories and verse also makes them despise tyrants and mongers of race hate.

America school children memorize the verses of two white New Englanders, Longfellow and Whittier without once hearing of Paul Laurence Dunbar and Langston Hughes. Brazillian school childern, too, learn the rhymes of the white poets but the verses that stick in the memory are the beautiful lyric stanzas composed by Antonio Goncalves Dias and Jose Basilion da Gama—both Negroes.

These two men are the outstanding poets of their country. Goncalves Dias' blood was mixed with those two other dominant strains of Brazil—the Indian and the Spanish. The eminent American literary critic, Dr. Isaac Goldberg, pointed out that "he has celebrated each of the strains—the Indian in "Os Tymbiras," "Poema Americano," the African in A Escrava, the Portugese in the "Sextilhas de Frei Antao."

Cruze Souza, who lived to be only 35, has been called the Walt Whitman of Brazil because he broke with polite poetical forms and made his own techniques for his bitter attacks upon injustice and oppression. Indeed, this young Negro was a brother in the, spirit of his American contemporary, Walt Whitman—he sang the common [illegible] as did Whitman, he had the same impatience with traditional cruelties and stupidities masquerading as truth and righteousness.

Where would Brazillian culture have been without that infusion of genius which it received from the always artistic soul of the Negro. To answer that question, one might ask, would there have been any Brazillian culture without figures that Negro Brazillian and world citizen, Tobias Baretto, lawyer, philosopher, poet and, humanitarian, who did so much to his country conscious of modern intellectual trends.

Similarly, would there have been any Brazillian sculpture without the Negro, Antonio Francisco Lisboa, remembered under the popular name of Alejadhino? Would Brazillian art, in all its forms, continue to advance without the feminine inspiration of the morena—the mixed-blood Negro girl who is literally "Miss Brazil" and whose praises are sung everywhere by the poets of Brazil.

It is said that captive African priests brought to Brazil knew far more about medicine than did any doctor among their captors. We know, of course, that some of the greatest of the ancient physicians came from black empires and that the colored University of Timbuktu in Africa was one of the great medical centers of the mediaeval world.

Brazil's Negro citizens have also enriched their country with their aptitude in the healing arts. Brazillian psychiatrists treat mentally sick persons according to the methods developed by ha counry's greatest physician of the mind, the Negro, Dr. Juliano Moreira.

Brazillian Negroes have shown themselves in every field, to be equal to the white man in their grasp of what is rather inaccurately called "white culture." But Brazil, closest American neighbor to Africa, has not allowed the traditional culture of the Congo and the Nile to die of neglect.

In this country, we simply dismiss any survivals of the old African nature religions as "voodoo" and let it go at that.

But in the Brazillian city of Bahia—which outranks Harlem as a center of Negro culture—thousands of Negroes, still speaking the ancestral dialects of Africa, worship their ancestral religions without fear of persecution. Most Brazillian Negroes are, of course, Roman Catholics. But the African nature cults are protected by law—[illegible] the almost Spanish-ed Negro Mohammedan sects—and are united in an association to protect their beliefs against the intrusion of fakers and charlatans.

Four hundred thousand Negroes in the state of Bahia speak a Portugese-African dialect as difficult for outsiders to understand as that French-African dialect spoken by many Negroes in the bayou country of Southern Louisiana. Some Negro families in Bahia still import various [illegible] and other goods from West Africa, and visit relatives living on the nearby continent.

It may be asked why Brazil is so much more democratic in her attitude toward the Negro than the United States. Let it be remembered that the Portugese were themselves a mixed blood people who had been governed by the African Moors for centuries, who were of mixed Semitic and Negro blood. That tempered the Portugese attitude toward color as did their frequent marriages with Indian women because marriageable girls from the homeland were so scarce.

One thing is certain. If America means to be good neighbors with Latin America, she is going to have to take some stiff lessons from Brazil on this whole business of color. For our good neighbors of Latin America are not simply Latin-Indian or just plain Latin as many Americans think. They are proudly Afro-Latin-Indian.

DEC 4 - 1943

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Negro Strain Dominant In Romantic Brazil

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

'Africa's Blood Courses Through Veins Of Latin America'--Preece

NOV 27 1943

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles by Harold Preece, author of "Lighting Up Liberia" and noted authority on the Negro in Latin America.)

By HAROLD PREECE

The face of Africa looks at the world from the man of Brazil. The blood of Africa courses through the veins of the second largest nation of the Western hemisphere. The old gods of the Congo crossed the Atlantic with their people and dw[illegible] new temples along the banks of the Amazon. The first slaves brought from Africa to Brazil carried with them water from the sacred Congo to pour into the waters of the mysterious Amazon. The meeting of the waters was a symbol of that meeting of the races which produced the modern Brazilian: child of old African kings, of Indian emperors building civilizations older than greater Babylon, of haughty Portuguese planters mating with captive black princesses to produce talented mullato children growing up to become poets, statesmen and scientists.

BRAZILIAN'S STORY

That is the romantic account of his people given me one night by a Brazilian, who had the blood of all three races, as we talked in a Harlem cafe just off Lenox avenue. It may not be history in the strict sense—but it goes a long way toward explaining that country where the color of a man's skin counts for less than the gifts of a man's mind.

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HITLERISTIC ATTITUDE

The haughty Spanish Dons of the Argentine Republic, with their strong leanings toward Hitler, sneeringly call Brazil "a n——r nation." Brazil shrugs its shoulders at the vicious insult and goes ahead building a culture minus Jim Crow signs, minus labels damning a man to the little private hells set up by Mississippi and Georgia.

Wherever one goes in Brazil, he sees pictures of a Negro that was one of the greatest presidents that any republic ever had. That Negro was the honored Nilo Pecanha who governed for all people in his country but who never bothered to deny that he was a black man.

VALIANT LEADERS

Negroes today are brave and well-disciplined officers in the great army that Brazil is building to protect all the Americas against any future attacks by "conquerors" from Europe's beer-halls. They rank from colonel to private, and they are inspired by the example of one of Brazil's greatest soldiers, Henrique Dias.

Henrique Dias was the black man who helped rally Brazilians of all countries to drive out the invading Dutch when they seized his country during the days of the joint Portugese-Brazilian empire. He died a nobleman of the empire, and a member of the exclusive Ordem de Christo (Order of Christ) open only to the bravest of the Emperor's knights.

FETTERS BROKEN

For the Negro may have come to Brazil in chains; but from the introduction of slavery in 1532 to emancipation in 1884, he was busy breaking those chains which bound him and his fellow Brazilians.

Indeed, democratic institutions were first established in Brazil by the never-surrendering, ever-fighting Negro. Captive Haussas, Yorubas, Mandingos, and members of other African tribes set up independent Negro states in the depths of the forest long before the establishment of the American republic.

DECLARES INDEPENDENCE

Palmares, a democratic kingdom of runaway slaves, declared its independence of the white man long before the establishment of the American republic. It took the best troops of Portugal to conquer Palmares and even today the descendants of its founders live in hidden villages, far back on the Amazon, stubbornly disdaining any contact with the white man.

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CHERISH MARTYR'S MEMORY

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It was Luiza Mahin who led the other Mohammedan Negroes of her country in the great slave rebellions of the early 19th century. Nobody ever knew what became of her after the crushing of the rebellions, but her son, born of a Portugese father, became a well-known Brazilian poet.

TELL SAGAS IN SONG

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EARLY DEATH

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IMMORTAL S[illegible]PTOR

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OUTRANKS H[illegible]EM

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HAITI

Philadelphia, Pa.

This is the second of the series "The Negro In Latin America" by Harold Reece, written for The Philadelphia Tribune. Tribune

When President Elie Lescot of Haiti sat down at th[illegible]r table with President Roose[illegible] Washington rece[illegible] he was affirming the deep and close bond that exists between America's two senior republics—one white and one Negro.

Men were dreaming of liberty at Lexington and at Port-au-Prince in 1776, and the men of Port-Au-Prince crossed the sea to fight with the men of Lexington for that great hope of freedom now taking on the form and shape of an enlightened humanity in this century of the common man.

Henri Christophe, that Negro genius and statesman, fought to bring the day of the common man about when he and hundreds of other Negroes fought under General Lafayette at the Battle of Savannah for the independence of the United States.

Haiti's declaration of independence from France dated November 29, 1803, signed by Christophe and that other great liberator, Jean Jacques Dessalines, might have inspired that classic speech on the Peoples Revolution and the Century of the Common Man delivered by [illegible] President Wallace [illegible] years later.

"We will be inexorable," says that declaration memorized by Haiti's school children. "Perhaps even cruel towards all troops who, themselves, forgetting the onject for which they have ceased fighting since 1780 should come from Europe to bring us death and servitude.

"No sacrifice is too costly and all means are lawful to men from whom it wished to wrest the first of all blessings. Were they to cause streams and torrents of blood to flow; were they in order to maintain their liberty to fire seven-eights of the globe, they are innocent before the tribunal of Providence which never created men to groan under so harsh and shameful a struggle."

In the darkest hours of Latin America's struggle for independence when the bloody legions of Imperial Spain killed and tortured the rebellious patroits of South America, the great white liberator, Simon Bolivar, read the Haitian Declaration of Independence and took heart again. He sailed to Haiti; when he went back he carried with him guns, cartridges and a printing press furnished to him by the Revolutionary Negro Government of the gener[illegible]est Indian Republic. From that visit was born the Republic of Colombia which is largely Negro and which will be discussed in another article.

Maybe, the struggling little countries of the world realize better than their big neighbors that the cause of liberty is without boundaries and that freedom for any country must be fought for by the people of all countries. When the French Revolution came from the explosive agony of a long suffering people, Haiti took the same road that was being taken by the enlightened intellectuals of Paris and the rebellious peasants of the Ile de France and Africa which the Ile de Gascony and delegates from the French National Assembly and helped draw up the document which remains as a lasting monument to freedom—The Declaration of the Rights of Man. When the egotistical little madman, Napoleon Bonaparte, prostituted the French Revolution to satisfy his own greed for power, Haiti remained loyal to that Declaration, remained loyal to

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nant Catholic religion of Haiti, flourish in the highlands. Generally, for all the silly movies that Hollywood turns out about "Voodoo" and "Zombies," the ceremonies are as harmless as a country schoolhouse Christmas party held in Alabama or Georgia. Unfortunately, American Negroes have accepted the ideas money-seeking sensation —mongering white people about a country built and perpetuated by their brothers.

We have to realize in this age all people begin to realize their common kindship that men and women are fundamentally alike whereever the live. We get a clearer picture of the proud little republic of ten thousand square miles if we compare our Haitian brothers with the thousands of French-speaking Negroes in Southern Louisiana and portions of Southeastern Texas.

Most of Haiti's citizens are good, kindly farmers who ask you in for a cup of the hot native coffee so thick that a spoon will almost stand upright in it. They are good farmers when they can get good land on which to grow their principal crops—coffee, cocoa, and many other agricultural products.

President Lescot is the president of a nation of poor people living in a country which could be rich—and the people are poor because corporations in this country take most of Haiti's products for whatever price they want to pay. The president is now trying to develop the rubber industry in Haiti, and it is to be hoped that this country will not become simply one big plantation of the American rubber trust as has unhappy Liberia.

America may owe a part of her future security to the future Haitian rubber industry. It's now the time for American Negroes to speak up for Haiti and see that it is allowed to progress in the interests of its Negro citizens. It's time for Negro Americans to speak up and remind this country not only of how black Haitians founded Savannah but that this country might not exist today had not Toussaint L'Ouverture stopped Napoleon at Haiti.

Napoleon had hoped not only to whip the black Haitians fighting for their independence under that Toussaint, born in slavery. He had hoped to attack the United States and reduce it to a French colony after marking Haiti off his slate. He planned to do this by invading the United States from the then French owned Louisiana territory.

But it takes a common man to stop a conquerer. Napoleon like Hitler, was able to subjugate one European country after the other. When Napoleon's army went to Haiti, it got cup up as badly as Hitler's invincibles at Stalingrad.

This time, fifty thousand Frenchmen proved they could be wrong. That many lay dead in the hills of Haiti; the survivors were glad enough to take the first boat going back to France and Napoleon felt that he was lucky when he sold the Louisiana Territory to the young American Republic, doubling the area of that Republic and making it ten times richer than it had ever been before.

Hollywood ought to stop making crackpot zombie movies abut Haiti. It ought to hire Paul Robeson to do Toussaint on the screen.

World Fronts

By A. M. Wendell Malliet

Amsterdam Star-News New York, N. Y.

The proposed banning of Negro immigration to Brazil on January 1, 1944, re-emphasizes the need for alert leadership in Negro affairs in war time. It stresses the need for the inclusion of another Freedom, among the Freedoms being enunciated by the Big Powers within the United Nations. Freedom of travel or the right of all races to move freely across national borders and frontiers should be declared one of the Freedoms for which we are fighting and should be guaranteed in clear and unmistakable language in any new charter of World Democracy.



Mr. Malliet

We are not simple-minded or naive in believing the idealistic declarations of the leaders of the United Nations, but regardless of the attitudes and performances of white leadership, the African peoples and colonial worlds should fight for full recognition in a world of black, brown, yellow and white men.

Few Democratic Nations

With the possible exception of Costa Rica, Haiti and Cuba, there is not a single so-called democratic nation in Latin America. A spokesman for the Bolivian Government informed us some time ago that Bolivia had laws against Negro and Jewish immigration before Hitler was born. and. certainly, Brazil never claimed to be a democracy before United States handouts in Lend-Lease made democracy a good thing.

In the shape of things to come, control and exploitation of the Negro race throughout the world is sure to express itself in restricting the movement of black folk. The recent gestures toward China by the United States in attempting to allow a handful of Chinese to enter the country each year does not solve the problem at all.

Brazil Has Record

Brazil has long been regarded as one of the havens of the black race in the New World. The country has been looked upon as a place where men and women who had lost faith in their racial future in the United States could go and lay the foundations of a new life among people of their own blood. In Brazil, the experiment of the melting pot is said to have produced a new race, which was producing men and women of high purpose and achievement. Race and color have meant little in Brazil, and men of color have attained equal distinctions in every field of endeavor in the country.

But a time is coming, when these days may not be. President Vargas has set up a special commission to study the immigration problem. It is said that the commission has recommended that the Japanese be banned forever; that "Negro immigration never had been countenanced in Brazil and that the Negroes already here had come as slaves."

Hitler or Vargas; democracy or fascism. This is a challenge to the Negro and the cause for which we are fighting. Our State Department should look into this matter. It is serious!

The Negro In Latin America Brazil

The Plaindeale

By Harold Preece

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More than forty million people live in Brazil which is bigger than the United States plus another Texas. Forty per cent of these 40,000,000—16,000,000 in round numbers — are estimated to have varying proportions of Negro blood. Some authorities say that the percentage is much higher and that the majority of Brazil's citizens would be classed as Negroes in Mississippi or Georgia.

The haughty Spanish dons of the Argentine Republic, with their strong leanings toward Hitler, unceasingly call Brazil "a nigger nation." Brazil shrugs its shoulders at the vicious insult and goes ahead building a culture minus Jim Crow signs, minus labels damning a man to the little private hells set up by Mississippi and Georgia.

Wherever one goes in Brazil, he sees pictures of a Negro who was one of the greatest presidents that any republic ever had. That Negro was the honored Nilo Pecanha who governed for all peoples in his country but who never bothered to deny that he was a black man.

Negroes today are brave and well-disciplined officers in the great army that Brazil is building to protect all the Americas against any future attacks by "conquerors" from Europe. Even Negroes they rank from colonel to private, and they are inspired by the example of one of Brazil's greatest soldiers, Henrique Dias.

Henrique Dias was the black man who helped rally Brazilians of all countries to drive out the invading Dutch when they seized his country during the days of the joint Portugese-Brazillian empire. He died a nobleman of the Empire, and a member of the exclusive Ordem de Christo (Order of Christ) open only to the bravest of the Emperor's knights.

For the Negro may have come to Brazil in chains, but from the introduction of slavery in 1532 to emancipation in 1884, he was busy breaking those chains which bound him and his fellow-Brazillians.

Indeed, democratic institutions were first established in Brazil by the never-surrendering ever-fighting Negro. Captive Haussas, Yorubas, Mandingos, and members of other African tribes set up independent Negro states in the depths of the forest long before the establishment of the American republic.

Palmares, a democratic kingdom of runaway slaves, declared its independence of the white man long before the establishment of the American republic. It took the best troops of Portugal to conquer Palmares and even today the descendants of its founders live in hidden villages, far back on the Amazon, stubbornly disdaining any contact with the white man.

El Chico Rey (The Little King) was wrested from his domain in Africa and brought to Brazil as a slave. But he set up another kingdom in the land of exile, after having earned enough money to buy his freedom. He populated this new kingdom by buying the freedom of still other slaves and setting them up as independent farmers in the little state where he ruled as unquestioned sovereign.

Just as we revere the memory of great women slave leaders such as Harriett Tubman and Sojourner Truth, so Brazillian Negroes cherish the remembrance of the brave Haussa princess, Luiza Mahin.

It was Luiza Mahin who led the other Mohammedan Negroes of her country in the great [illegible] lions of the early 19th century. Nobody ever knew what became of her after the crushing of the rebellions but her son, born of a Portugese father, became a well-known Brazillian poet.

Maybe, it is not surprising that the son of Luiza Mahin should have become a poet. Every tribe in Africa has its honored artists who tell in song and story of the great deeds done by great men and women. The impulse which makes men write stories and verse also makes them despise tyrants and mongers of race hate.

American school children memorize the verses of two white Englanders, Longfellow and Whittier without once hearing of Paul Laurence Dunbar and Langston Hughes. Brazillian school children, too, learn the rhymes of the white poets but the verses that stick in the memory are the beautiful lyric stanzas composed by Antonio Gonçalves Dias and Jose Basilio da Gama—both Negroes.

These two men are the outstanding poets of their country. Gonçalves Dias' blood was mixed with those two other dominant strains of Brazil—the Indian and the Spanish. The eminent American literary critic, Dr. Isaac Goldberg, pointed out that "he has celebrated each of the strains — the Indian in "Os Tymbiras," "Poema Americano," the African in "A Escrava," the Portugese in the "Sextilhas de Frei Antao."

Cruz e Souza, who lived to be only 35, has been called the Walt Whitman of Brazil because he broke with polite poetical forms and made his own techniques for his bitter attacks upon injustice and oppression. Indeed, this young Negro was a brother in the spirit of his American contemporary, Walt Whitman—he sang the common man as did Whitman, he had the same impatience with traditional cruelties and stupidities masquerading as truth and righteousness.

Where would Brazillian culture have been without that infusion of genius which it received from the always artistic soul of the Negro. To answer that question, one might ask, would there have been any Brazillian culture without figures like that Negro Brazillian and world citizen, Tobias Baretto, lawyer, philosopher, poet, and humanitarian, who did so much to his country conscious of modern intellectual trends.

Similarly, would there have been any Brazillian sculpture without the Negro, Antonio Francisco Lisboa, remembered under the popular name of Alejadhino? Would Brazillian art, in all its forms, continue to advance without the feminine inspiration of the morena—the mixed-blood Negro girl who is literallly "Miss Brazil" and whose praises are sung everywhere by the poets of Brazil.

It is said that captive African priests brought to Brazil knew far more about medicine than did any doctor among their captors. We know, of course, that some of the greatest of the ancient physicians came from black empires and that the colored University of Timbuktu in Africa was one of the great medical centers of the mediaeval world.

Brazil's Negro citizens have also enriched their country with their aptitude in the healing arts. Brazillian psychiatrists heal mentally sick persons according to the methods developed by that country's greatest physician of the mind, the Negro, Dr. Juliano Moreira.

Brazilian Negroes have shown themselves in every field, to be equal to the white man in their grasp of what is rather inaccurately called "white culture." But Brazil, closest American neighbor to Africa, has not allowed the traditional culture of the Congo and the Nile to die of neglect.

In this country, we simply dismiss any survivals of the old African nature religions as "voodoo" and let it go at that.

But in the Brazillian city of Bahia—which outranks Harlem as a center of Negro culture—thousands of Negroes, still speaking the ancestral dialects of Africa, worshi ptheir ancestral religions without fear of persecution. Most Brazillian Negroes are, of course, Roman Catholics. But the African nature cults are protected by law—as are the almost vanished Negro Mohammedan sects—and are united in an association to protect their beliefs against the intrusion of fakers and charlatans.Kansas City, Kan.

Four hundred thousand Negroes in the state of Bahia speak a Portuguese-African dialect as difficult for outsiders to understand as that French-African dialect spoken by many Negroes in the Layou country of Southern Louisiana . Some Negro families in Bahia still import religious and other goods from West Africa, and visit relatives living on the nearby continent.

It may be asked why Brazil is so much more democratic in her attitude toward the Negro than the United States. Let it be remembered that the Portuguere were themselves [illegible] blood people who had been governed by the African Moors for centuries, who were of mixed Semitic and Negro blood. That tempered the Portuguese attitude toward color as did their frequent marriages with Indian women because marriageable girls from the homeland were so scarce.

One thing is certain. If America means to be good neighbors with Latin America, she is going to have to take some still lessons from Brazil on this whole business of color. For our good neighbors of Latin America are not simply Latin-Indian or just plain Latin as many Americans think. They are proudly Afro-Latin-Indian.

56k-1943

"Forty Acres and a Mule" Won't Solve Negro Problem

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

IN TIME OF WAR the Attorney General of the United States has the unhappy faculty of being able to put his foot in it right up to his ears. Of course, t[illegible] only true concerning the last two wars and those are the only two wars that most of us know anything about.

World War No. 1, the most vicious "witch-hunt" staged in this century, was put across by (Attorney) General Palmer. Ruthless oppression of minorities, liberals and trade unionists took place.

The present Attorney General of the United States, Francis Biddle, has been no shining light. He has rung no bells for liberty nor has he beat the tocsin for freedom. Here and there he has strayed away from the highway of Democracy. He has wandered down some paths that his predecessor in World War No. 1 started out on. The statements in the press attributed to the Attorney General of the United States, calling for the secession of migration of Negro workers to the North and urban centers, is probably the most serious mistake ever made by Mr. Biddle.

It does not matter that the Attorney General has written Mr. Granger trying to wiggle out of his predicament. The very tone of his letter and even some of the statements indicate clearly that—BIDDLE IS IN THE MIDDLE. Somewhere along the line during the past week or two the Chief Legal Officer of this government made some very unwise remarks concerning the Negro worker.

These remarks are part and parcel of the ever developing program to keep the Negro in his place. The Negroes' place is now in the country. There in the rural environment he will be kept from the tensions and frictions developed in urban centers. The cities will then be free to exploit whites only. One thing we must be sure of—the subtractions from the population of any one racial element does not in any way lessen the problems of the exploitation. These problems are merely transferred from one racial group to another.

My race today pays a tax on being black. In every section of America other races are held cheap and exploited. This is not only true of the Jew, the Mexican and the Chinese but it is true in some sections of America of the Italians and Irish-Catholics. It cannot, therefore, "solve" a problem by removing the group that bears the burden. Biddle's plan is a form of modified Bilbo "Back To Africa" Movement."

If my people were sent back to Africa, or back to the farm, or back to the South, the same problems would be left behind for other exploited shoulders of minorities or labor to bear. The thing for the Negro to do is to stay on the job where there is a problem. Whether in the North or South, whether in rural or urban environments Democracy is only going to be clarified by burden bearers. The future of Democracy is not invested in "forty acres and a mule." The future of Democracy is going to be decided in Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit and New York.

This Is Our Common Destiny:

Jewish History Is a Tale Of Pain and Wandering

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

(The fifth in a series of articles on Negro and Jewish Unity)

By BEN RICHARDSON

In order for the Negro to fully appreciate the plight of the Jew throughout the earth, returned and rebuilt the city. he must know something of the background of the persecutions suffered by these, the most maligned people in the civilized world.

Early Jewish Beginnings

In earliest times Jews dwelt in the land of Canaan in Palestine. This was not the place of their origin however. Abraham came to rule who knew nothing of Joseph or the friendly rela- **A King Over All**

The land between the two rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, was most likely the birth place of the descendants of the present-day Jews.

Abraham crossed over from this land to the area now known as the land of Palestine. He stayed there a while, then journeyed on south and west through Arabia, crossed the Red Sea and entered Egypt. With him went several tribes of Hebrews. Abraham's stay in Egypt was brief; then he returned to Palestine.

Joseph, a descendant of Abraham, went into Egypt years later. His mission was to find food for the tribes who had experienced a great famine in their land gether, fight the enemy and then separate into individual units again when peace was

Salamanezer conquered the tribes and carried them captives to Nineveh. This occurred in 721 B.C. Some little while later a similar thing befell those of the Southern domain. Nebuchadnezzer swooped down out of the east, defeated the Jews and carried them off to Babylon . . . the year of this catastrophe was 586 B.C. Through the kindness of Cyrus, the Jews were allowed to return to Jerusalem 70 years later. Under their leader, Nehemiah, many

The Jews in Cyrene and Libya had become very numerous by now, and undaunted by the happenings in Palestine, they revolted under Trajan. Julius Servus was sent to quell the uprising. He did. And after having [illegible] hundred of thousands of Jews in Cyrene, Egypt and Libya, over 100 thousand Jews were dispersed into Libya, Cyprus and Cyrene in North Africa. The approximate time was 202 BC. From this moment on the history of the Jews becomes one of pain and wandering.

Jewish Revolutions

Eventually Jerusalem came under Roman rule. The Romans were hard task masters and the Jews looked hopefully for a Savior who would come as a mighty warrior, much as David had been, and deliver them. Their expectations were vain. In the year 66, a revolt after the advent of Christ, a revolt took place. A Roman named Cestus was sent against them. He was forced to retire—so fierce was the Jewish opposition. Another and greater fighter was sent out to subdue the revolting Vespasian was more successful. He put thousands of the rebels to the sword. No one was spared. Men, women and children fell victims to his fury. Nero, the mostbe had started. Titus reduced the famous of Jerusalem. Emperors, sent these two armies [illegible] Jews. He died during this East campaign, so the persecutions were delayed a moment. Soon, however, Vespasian became Em-

Jews Dispersed

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 24

56k-1943

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Jews. the miraculous leadership of king was named Saul.
Abraham crossed over from this Moses to deliver the people a short while, then fell
land to the area now known as Israel out of their bondage. favor with a much
the land of Palestine. He stayed Moses died and left his mantle prophet named Samuel,
there a while, then journeyed on of leadership to a young warrior been very influential in
south and west through Arabia, named Joshua. This new leader him elected king.
crossed the Red Sea and entered captured much land in Canaan chosen to succeed Saul.
Egypt. With him went several and then passed from the scene. the great David.
tribes of Hebrews. Abraham's stay During this time the several death his son Solomon
in Egypt was brief; then he re- tribes were scattered on the east the throne.
turned to Palestine. and west sides of the river Jor- the kingdo
dan, a stream about 150 miles North and South.
Joseph, a descendant of Abra- long that runs through Palestine. The Northern part
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The land between the two rivers, was the birthplace of the Jews, and the most likely descendants of the present-day Jews.

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Joseph, a descendant of Abraham, went into Egypt years later. His mission was to find food for the tribes who had experienced a great famine in their land. When Joseph died, other Pharaohs

Finally, the tribes saw the wisdom of unity and chose one king to rule over them all. This first king was named Saul. He ruled a short while, then fell into ill favor with a much respected prophet named Samuel, who had been very influential in having him elected king. Another was chosen to succeed Saul. It was the great David. On David's death his son Solomon came to the throne. And when he died, the kingdom was split into two parts, the Northern part was called Israel and the Southern, Judah.

Under Hosea, one of the kings of Israel a great calamity came to that kingdom. The mighty

Jews, issued an edict forbidding them to return to their home land. Thus many more Jews were sent into the world homeless. There were in Palestine at that time the greater majority who chose to remain in spite of their sufferings.

In the 5th century, Jews were driven from Alexandria; Phocias drove them from Antioch, and Heraclius expelled them from Jerusalem.

In the 12th century Philip Augustus, King of France, banished them twice from his kingdom. In 1308 Philip expelled them entirely from France, but Louis X, his successor, allowed them to buy their way back in at an exorbitant price.

Philip the "Long," the brother of Louis, drove them out again and left a trail of blood in their wake. In 1935, Charles V outdid Philip—this was their last banishment.

When the Jews settled in Portugal in the [illegible] century, they were visited with all the hatred and fury the Portuguese could conceive. Fathers feared to weep for their children—and children dared not mourn their parents' massacre.

No Suffering Like This

Black men suffered every distorted and fiendish cruelty human minds could contrive against humans, but we, the offspring of those who cried out to God for surcease, lay no claim to misery akin to that suffered by the Jews in times past or that being endured by millions of them today.

Because this is so, we who have bled, and are still bleeding; we who have been denied and driven and are yet driven, offer you, who suffer with us, our hands in the power and beauty of common fellowship to defeat a common foe.

Jailed For Objecting To Epithet Use

New York, N. Y.
Amsterdam News

Pastor Says Lieutenant Hoosegowed For Objecting To Use of "Nigger"

COLUMBIA, S. C., (ANP)—Rev. D. D. Felder, professor of education at the Clinton Junior College at Rock Hill, told friends Wednesday after alighting from a Greyhound bus, arriving in Columbia from Myrtle Beach, S. C., that he witnessed events which led to the arrest of a Negro army lieutenant on the outskirts of the city a few minutes before.

Prof. Felder said that about 20 miles out of Columbia, a colored woman got on the bus and the lieutenant gave her his seat, taking one shared by a white passenger ahead of him, the only remaining one on the bus. The passenger said nothing, but ten miles further on the driver was reminded of the matter by another white passenger. Stopping the bus, the driver walked back to the officer and asked: "Don't you know that I don't allow niggers to sit by white people?"

Called "Nigger"

The officer asked the driver if he knew what kind of person a "nigger" was and received the reply, "Yes, you are one." The driver refused an invitation by the officer to "put me out of this seat" and drove to the Veterans Hospital on the outskirts of the city where he called civilian officers who arrested the lieutenant. Military police later took him into custody.

Dr. Felder said he was told the lieutenant, whose name he did not obtain, was enroute to Greenville, S. C., where his men had preceded him.

Liberal Magazine Discusses Negro

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

With many Negroes in the armed services of the country or engaged in essential war work, the race question is once again in a state of crisis, according to the current issue of *The New Republic*, which carries [illegible] on the *Negro and His Future in America*.

It is the contention of the authors that initiative in the field of race relations has been defaulted by the administration and has passed to private citizens and pressure groups—to the Negro and his organizations on one hand and to anti-Negro white groups on the other.

The supplement deals factually with *Race Science*, the *Negro in Industry*, *Negroes in the Armed Forces*, the *Negro in Politics*, *Negro Progress* and urges immediate action for the development of coordination for ameliorating race prejudices and making democracy a real thing.

With A Grain of Salt

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

THE NEW ORLEANS rape case with its attendant courtroom shooting and its finale in the police slaying of the criminal reads like a page from a second-rate thriller. There was an element of unreality in the whole business. It seems almost incredible that such lawlessness could occur in a civilized community. And yet there it was, and nobody seemed particularly disturbed. The concensus seemed to be: the man got what he deserved; let's forget about it. Why try the father or the police officer when we would have done the same thing under the circumstances?



DR. DAVIS

But I cannot dismiss the case so easily, because I see in it a pattern of lawlessness which characterizes a whole region (and to a certain extent the entire nation). As a Negro I am morbidly interested in that pattern. It is our sword of Damocles; we are its usual victims; and yet our presence here has probably been one of the most important factors in creating that pattern.

There is a well-known folk anecdote which comes to mind whenever I think about Southern lawlessness. A Negro, so the story goes, was walking through the hill country of Georgia, a region in which one rarely sees a colored person. As he passed a certain house, he saw two little white boys wrestling over a shotgun. "Pappy," the smaller one was screaming, "promised me I could shoot the next nigger!"

"CHEAPNESS" OF NEGRO LIFE

This and dozens of similar tales told and laughed at by Negroes indicate better than sociological reports the essential "cheapness" in which Negro life is held in certain sections. But the deeper tragedy is that this iron of contempt for the dignity of human life eats into the soul of both white and black alike. As a result the Negro becomes in his ghetto a Saturday night "Bigger Thomas," cutting and killing at will; and the white man faced with an emotional crisis reacts with the lawlessness that he customarily reserves for his handling of the Negro. Generations of taking the law into one's hand with respect to one situation builds up a dangerous habit which will inevitably assert itself in other situations.

A few years ago one of my colleagues teaching in the Deep South saw the aftermath of a jailbreak in which four white prisoners were involved. Killing the guard, the convicts seized a prison truck and made a dash for freedom. The officers, however, were too close on their heels, and, raking the truck with a tommy-gun, the guards soon brought the chase to an end with only one convict alive. As they approached the truck, the fellow raised his hands and piteously begged for mercy. The leading officer, cursing bitterly, raised his gun and, taking deliberate aim, fired. Another walked up to the twitching body, kicked it, and then emptied his revolver in the man's face.

REFUSED TO TESTIFY

My colleague saw the whole horrible business at close range; but at the subsequent investigation, he refused to testify. Why? Here again enters the vicious cycle of lawlessness. Although shocked by the brutality of the officers, he, as a Negro, was "hesitant" about sticking his nose into something involving all whites. There could be unpleasant consequences. In such an atmosphere the desire for personal safety naturally takes precedence over more worthy motives.

Returning to the New Orleans case—all of us of course sympathize deeply with the father. Even though we understand his feelings, however, we must face the fact that he has made it easier for the next man and the next to take the law into his own hands. And some of the victims are going to be innocent men. But the blame is not wholly that of the father. Part of it is the atmosphere of lawlessness in which he was born and reared. Here in America we talk piously about respect for law and order, but the lack of such respect is, next to the Negro question, our most serious problem.

We're Not A "Minority Group"

New York, N. Y.
Amsterdam Star-News

The Negro invariably makes a tactical and fundamental disastrous blunder in his fight for citizenship equality by permitting himself to be described as a minority group. Many Negro leaders accept this description of colored citizens, few ever take issue with it. As long as they persist in so describing and labeling colored Americans it will be much more difficult to achieve full citizenship.

For in truth, American Negroes are not a minority group. The only basis of defining the status of American Negroes is the length of time they have been in this country. The first English settlement arrived at Jamestown, Va., in 1607, and a decade later the first Negroes were brought to Virginia by a Dutch, man o' war. Negroes have been here ever since. They have helped build America by working in field and factory. They have helped defend America by fighting valiantly in every one of its wars. They have lived and died in America unaware of any other country in the world. Negroes are, in fact, as pure American as anybody except the American Indians, who were here when black and white settlers arrived.

The phrase "minority group" is a European importation. It was brought here in the 19th century by Europeans who ran away from their native countries to escape political and other kinds of oppression. The one big thing to remember about these minority groups who migrated to the U. S. is that they [illegible] citizens of other countries before coming. [illegible] American Negroes have no citizenship ties with any other country. And he doesn't want any.

Therefore, the Negro is not a minority group and must not be classified as such. The sooner Negro leaders and others on me and let me know that they will consider colored Americans as Americans first and Negroes second. And this is as it should be[illegible] for the full [illegible] into a trap by thinking and acting like minority group. We are not Americans, too, but we are [illegible]

Stops Meet to By Randolph

New York, N. Y.
Fifteen Leading Citizens Roundup by Officials
Ask Randolph Hits Town

Halt Speech

Amsterdam News

56k-1943

Fight For Ballot, Equal Job Opportunity, Urged

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

HAMPTON INST., Va.—Attributing racial difficulties in the South to the efforts of Northern and Southern industrialists to maintain their dominance of the area, Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames of Atlanta, in a lecture at Hampton institute, urged Negroes to fight for three things—the ballot, equal educational facilities and equal job - opportunities—in order to help destroy this dominance and break the traditional economic patterns of the South.

Mrs. Ames, who is field director of the Atlanta Commission on Interracial Co-operation, spoke in 1943-44 lecture series of the college, which will continue on November 8, with a talk by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

COINS NEW WORD

She described as a "shibboleth" the doctrine of white supremacy which, she declared, was used to stir up race hatred and disfranchise the Negro after the "agrarian revolution" in the 80's when Negroes and whites banded together in what is known as the populist party movement.

She also asserted that it was this break between the white and Negro masses which has kept the South in poverty and at the mercy of political demagogues who continue to play upon the ignorance and fear of white Southerners, because of their own fear that their power to dominate and exploit the South will be taken away by a political uprising of the masses.

KEEPING LABOR WEAK

"The attitude of the present Washington administration toward Negroes is not threatening white supremacy, but the traditional economic system of the South," she said. "And the effect of this system is to keep all labor weak.

"The poll tax fight is not one that filibustering Senators fear because it will enfranchise Negroes, but because it will enfranchise whites as well. They know also that federal aid to schools will raise the educational status of the whole South, not only that of the Negro. Race is played upon emotionally and cruelly in the South by persons who will go to any lengths to maintain their dominance of the South."

NEGRO PART OF SOUTH

After citing efforts of the white churches, schools and press to improve race relations, Mrs. Ames pointed to the recent Durham and Atlanta conferences as indicating a realization that "the Negro is as much a part of the South as any other group" and that he must be "integrated into the society of the South, out of the field of paternalism and preaching into the field of action and struggle with the industrial overlords."

"Three things which the Negro must get now," she concluded, "are the vote, absolutely equal educational opportunities, and the opportunity to work at equal pay and an equal rate of advance."

FIRST LADY WRITES ON PEACE CONFERENCE

Defender
Chicago, Ill

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1943

Dear Mr. Lochard:

I think that in any negotiation looking towards peace, a Negro representative should attend.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Here is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's comment in the Defender symposium on the question "Should Negroes Sit at the Peace Table?" Other articles by Margaret Anderson and Archibald MacLeish appear on Page 13. Next week's writers will be W. E. B. Du Bois and Walter Johnson

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

The Clergy, More Than Any Group, Is Responsible For Persistence of Jim Crow

BY TED LE BERTHON

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

I REALLY feel as one who has come home. I am color blind. The quality of a man's soul is to me the only thing that matters. I hunger for Christ, and I shall find Him in those who have suffered most. Therefore, I do not do Negroes a favor by associating with them. They help me more than I help them. I need them more than they need me. For, speaking generally, they make me feel Christ more than any other people do. Therefore I am, by the grace of God, in their debt. They cannot think in terms of races and only one race, the human race. There is only the human race and only the human face. There is only the human soul, the human mind, the human heart, and the common journey from the cradle to the grave and beyond.



Mr. Le Berthon

THE CLERGY IS HYPOCRITICAL

There can be no compromise. We are the common children of God, and Christ is our common brother. But many of us do not recognize this, and ours is not a truly Christian civilization as long as we either favor or condone segregation. In fact, many clergymen are not Christians, but rather are pious snobs.

IN FACT, in this second column, I would say that many clergymen are cowards and hypocrites, and that they, more than any other group, are responsible for the disrepute in which Christianity is held in many quarters. They, more than anyone else, are responsible for the persistence of Jim Crowism. By catering to monied or snobbish members of their congregations and permitting segregation within a House of God or even refusing Negroes admittance, they so shockingly misrepresent Christianity as to make their version of it a laughing stock.

CONFUSE VALUES

They poison the very wells of our national thinking by conveying the impression that Jim Crowism is divinely sanctioned. They stimulate a swollen, arbitrary, artificial pride at the very root of our lives, when we are in church, presumably to get food for our souls and to commune with Christ. They foster superiority when Christ taught that we should be meek and humble of heart and to love all as our brothers.

SUCH CLERGYMEN are frightful mockers of Christ and do such vast harm because they are looked up to as holy men. If a millionaire socialite looks down on those born on "the wrong side of the tracks" or those who have darker skins, one expects it. But for a clergyman to do so is to confuse all values, and to sow cynicism in countless hearts.

NEVER PREACH REAL BIBLE TEXT

Many, in the name of prudence, will say that they have to "go slow" in overcoming deep rooted racial prejudices. Most such are hypocrites. They never preach on the subject. They are fearful of a Cross, fearful to follow Christ. Such types head fashionable churches, and sometimes "Christian" colleges where Negroes are excluded. They endorse legislation against interracial marriage, thus opposing the spirit of Christian conjugal love, which is of soul for soul. Meaningless to them are the words of St. Paul as to our oneness in Christ, our universal oneness, "and there is neither Gentile nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, barbarian nor Scythian, bond nor free, but Christ is all in all."

LET THEM either preach the fullness of Christ's love or let them stop bellyaching about the inroads of Communism. For they are themselves the main instrumentalities of darkness for atheistic and materialistic inroads.

PEACE MUST BE BASED ON EQUALITY

History today marches towards a showdown. It was historically and mystically significant that Hitler touched off the spark of an unprecedented global carnage by affirming that there is a superior race, thus insulting Christ's teaching as to the worth and dignity of all human beings, and His gospel of universal brotherhood.

IT IS ghastly folly to talk about post-war planning unless statesmen everywhere, including those in our own nation both South and North, affirm unilateral equality and write it into laws. If we do not, there'll be no post-war period, but only a continuous war and revolution. And they won't unless the Christian clergy, their eyes opened by love and suffering and sorrow, teach them to do so in the name of Christ.

WITH SWIFT aerial transportation and wireless communicating the world a geographic here can be no peace until rights of all men are conNow, as never before, the ust preach universal love implement it in legislaor God will not be mocked. eek I shall suggest a way

CLERGY MUST PREACH UNIVERSAL LOVE

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Southern Whites Do Not Show Smart Leadership in Being Slaves to Custom

Courier
M. S. STUART Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE BEAUTIFUL editorial excerpts quoted below are of the kind naturally to be expected, yet appreciated, when a dear relative or friend steps across The Great Divide. But running between the lines of that touching eulogy is a story, surrounding the life of John Haynes, of far more moving pathos than the printed words; to which, perhaps, the editor never gave any concern as he penned, what he no doubt thought, was an exceptionally high post mortem distinction for this colored man of long, humble, sacrificial services to the newspaper, in the editorial columns of which he was able to have his name appear only after his eyes were closed in death.



Mr. Stuart

"Almost a half century ago — 49 years to be exact—a then young Negro named John Haynes became an employee of the Commercial Appeal. It did not take long for his energy and steady disposition to impress those who were then his superiors. It wasn't long before he was a trusted employee. The years passed and the Commercial Appeal outgrew two or three homes, but still John Haynes' name was on every weekly pay roll, and in time he became a fixture. To serve one institution for a haf century is an achievement for any man, regardless of what he does, or his coolr. It bespeaks, besides honesty and loyalty, something else—a feeling of really belonging to something. John Haynes felt that he belonged to the Commercial Appeal; that, in a sense, it belonged to him.

John Haynes was not only an example of fidelity, but an example of good citizenship to his race. He was respectable, of good morals and integrity."

SENTENCED TO LIFE IN THE CELLAR

But John Haynes lived and died right where he started life, a porter, a janitor, or in some comparable status of the lowest rank.

IT SURELY is a pathetic thing for any young man entering upon his first adult work in any enterprise to be informed, in either the spoken word or conditions implied, that he need not expect promotion, no matter how efficient, how honest, how faithful or how long he might serve.

How cruel it must be to be told, "You may as well leave your ambition at home or chained out in the back somewhere. It will not be of any use to you in here."

That was not said to John Haynes in actual words when he started work on that job 49 years ago. But it was said nevertheless. A stern, silent, invisible autocrat said to him, "John Haynes, as you begin work this morning, you are hereby committed to the cellarage of this institution as long as you continue to work for it; and nothing... can sound degree of excellen... shall ameliorate this sentence."

Truly John Haynes did become "a fixture" in that enterprise—fixed to a condition of depressed servitude.

COULD HAVE MOVED UP A PACE

While Mr. Haynes was not a man of high letters, he was no illiterate. According to reports, openings developed as the paper grew which he could have filled, or at least have learned to fill. Undoubtedy, during his long years of honorabe drudgery, he saw several others, no more literate and prepared than he, enter the paper's services and learn and grow with it in some of its departments not requiring college degrees. Very likely he helped some of these on their way up the ladder of merit by faithful little reminders of details which they might have overlooked, while he stood back and rejoiced to see them rise where he could not.

SLAVES A CUSTOM

In its treatment of John Haynes, the Commercial Appeal is no exception to thousands of other enterprises in the areas of its influence. It, and they, are just as much the slaves of the autocrat of custom as was Haynes. But get no idea that the newspaper is no less responsible for tolerating such a custom than concerns of a different nature. A newspaper should be a pilot of progress, creating sentiment, not trailing it.

WITHOUT interfering with so-called traditions Southern white leaders could find a way to take the chains off of man's ambitions if they wanted to be really smart.

Defender

The Third Front

Chicago, Ill.

(From The Lighthouse and Informer, Columbia, S. C.)

The passing of the NYA, the scuttling of a portion of OWI and recurrent attempts to wipe from the payroll every type of agency which has been of some assistance to Negroes, the FSA for example, are more than just well-meaning pruning efforts. Unnoticed, they are portions of what appears to be an unheralded, but nevertheless strong, plan to untrench Negroes and by the time the war ends, have them back where they were when the war began.

James Rorty's booklet, "Brother Jim Crow" reveals why and how the original Committee on Fair Employment Practices was opposed. Somebody thought Negroes should not be protected under an executive decree. The June 25 or 26 issue of the New York Post carries pictures of several posters OWI was forced to reject because they depicted the roles and plights of Negroes in helping to win the war. Recently, in South Carolina, white Democrats have initiated a campaign which might be extended to other states to bolt should the national party not outlaw Negroes. The third front campaign has begun.

Cacchione Move On Race Hatred Rocks City Council

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

By Harry Raymond

The majority clique of the City Council yesterday opened the floodgates of red-baiting in an attempt to hide its failure to act against pro-Axis activity and voted down Councilman Peter V. Cacchione's attempt to launch an investigation of individuals and groups who create racial and religious antagonisms.

Cacchione, the lone Communist councilman from Brooklyn, fought a hard uphill fight in a rough-and-tumble Council session to force out of the rules committee his resolution to set up a committee of seven members to probe perpetrators of race disorders.

He cited cases of Jewish synagogues being desecrated by pro-fascist bands, of discrimination against Negroes, of a Brooklyn policeman associating and working with Hitler agents. He demanded that the Council act against these evils. But the majority, headed by Vice-Chairman Joseph T. Sharkey, voted to keep the resolution buried in committee.

The vote was 18 to 6.

Voting to bring the resolution out for action were Councilmen A. Clayton Powell, Stanley M. Isaacs, Cacchione, Meyer Goldberg, Louis Goldberg and Salvatore Ninfo.

Gertrude W. Klein, Bronx Laborite, voted with the majority, stating she saw no need for an investigation because Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands was conducting a probe into race discrimination. Minority Leader Genevieve B. Earle also voted with the majority.

Later Cacchione opened a fight for adequate nursery schools and child care centers for the increasing number of children of working women with introduction of a resolution calling on the Mayor to set up a coordinated program of nursery schools and after-school care.

This resolution, calling for the use of public schools and teachers and urging that the city ask Governor Dewey for $2,50,000 to carry out the program, was sent to committee.

The child care measure was a companian piece with a second Cacchione resolution calling New York congressmen to vote for increased allotments to fathers in the armed services.

Cacchione set off a long debate—which became quite noisy on the majority side as time wore on—when he arose and made a motion that the committee on rules discharge his resolution to set up the investigation committee.

THE REAL ISSUE

Councilman Louis Cohen, Bronx Democrat, scrambled to his feet immediately barking angrily that the motion was "out of order." He said it was not a regular motion because the rules committee and not the Council as a whole had power to create committees.

H. G. Wells Sees World Race War

Defender
Chicago, Ill.—

By GEORGE PADMORE

LONDON. (Censored) — Urging that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and other United Nations leaders issue a declaration guaranteeing the "universal rights of man" and equality between all races, H. G. Wells, the foremost British intellectual leader, believes that there will be another world war after the defeat of the Axis, unless such steps are taken.

"The old way of living in this world is giving place to a new way of living, and there is no escape from the change. Scientific discoveries have altered life from top to bottom, and, unless we accommodate ourselves to these new circumstances, it seems probable that gigantic and possibly fatal disaster lies before us all," writes the world famous historian and novelist, in a declaration made public in London.

Reviewing the past, Wells says: "The student of history will recall a great series of such documents of a more or less compelling nature, from the English Magna Carta down through a series of Petitions and Bills of Right, the American Declaration of Independence, the French Droits de l'Homme (Rights of Man) down to the Atlantic Charter of the present time. To have all served their purpose in the assertion of freedom."

But Wells thinks that what is needed now is for the leaders of the democracies to incorporate the essential elements in these documents into a "universal rights of man" charter.

"In its final form this law," says Wells, "has to be made applicable to every human being of every color, race, and creed, in every part of the earth, if freedom is to be secure."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

56k-1943
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

TEXT AND PRETEXT

JUL 1 1943

By M. ASHBY JONES

"BY THE HANDS OF LAWLESS MEN."

My title, or text if you please, is taken from the indictment which Peter made of the citizens of Jerusalem for the crucifixion of Jesus. "Ye by the hands of lawless men did crucify Him." He knows that the great mass of the people of Jerusalem did not go out to Golgotha, and none of them actually helped in the execution. But he is talking to those who shouted "release unto us Barrabas," and when Pilate faltered, cried "ye are no friend of Caesar." They made a social atmosphere in which it was easy for lawless men to put to death an innocent man.



JUL 1 1943

We must never forget that there is always a lawless element in every populous community, ready to break out whenever the normal restraint is withdrawn. Usually the police authorities hold this element pretty well in leash. But the part which public opinion plays, by backing the law enforcement officials, and insuring punishment for any breach of the law, is very strong. Whenever opposition to any law becomes popular and vocal, a breach is made in the defense of law and order, through which the lawless element will surge, endangering life and property of the community.

I am thinking of the minority groups in our great centers of population, whose lives and sacred rights of life are absolutely dependent upon the mental attitude of the majority toward them. Only so long as the "inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" of the minority group are guaranteed by the majority group, 1943 they safe. When under the systematic and ruthless propaganda of the Nazis, the Jew became a public enemy in the thought of Germans, all protection of the law was withdrawn and he was plundered and murdered by mobs of hoodlums and thugs in the streets of German cities.

Race Prejudice.

But let us face the ugly truth that this is not characteristic of German psychology alone. When the Mexicans in Los Angeles and the Negroes in Detroit became the victims of racial prejudice and hatred, all protection of the law was withdrawn, for the time being, and mobs beat and plundered them at will. It is needless to say that the overwhelming thousands of citizens in these two cities, not only did not take part in these riots, but would not approve of the shameful breakdown of democracy which was revealed. But it is true that there was not strong enough condemnation of racial prejudice, and strong enough sentiment in favor of protection of minority rights, to make such riots impossible. For this reason the indictment must be made against these cities: "Ye by the hands of lawless men" committed this shameful act against our America.

Here in Atlanta two weeks ago there was created a condition of such tense anxiety that there was imminent danger of a racial outbreak. A rumor—the most dangerous social germ which accompanies war conditions—was started, that there was going to be a race riot. It grew until on Saturday night, it was declared, over the phone and in personal conversations, that the riot was actually taking place in some remote part of the city. Now, there was no riot, nor semblance of such a trouble. Nor was there any ground for such a rumor. A most careful investigation has been made, and no individual or group had any plan to start any trouble. Yet when this diabolical suggestion spread through the community it created a psychic condition in which such a catastrophe might easily have happened.

Thank God, it didn't happen. But it can happen here. It did happen here in 1906, to the everlasting disgrace and hurt to our beloved city. With the growing congestion of population, as the demand of our war industries increases, the possible competitions for the best jobs—not to mention the summer heat—there will come unusual strain upon tempers, and temptations to take advantage of those who are weaker. Let us face fairly that there is a great deal of race prejudice, which often expresses itself in discourtesies and indignities toward the weaker group. One of the worst features of the belief in race superiority—indeed in any feeling of personal superiority over another person—is the belief that one has superior rights over the other.

Equal Rights.

Here is to be found the most deadly danger to democracy. When our forefathers wrote the great American creed they declared that all men are endowed by their Creator with equal rights. And this is what our boys are fighting for around the world. Hitler's Nazis started this war when they claimed the superiority of the German race over all other races, because they meant that they had superior rights, and that they were superior to other people in the sense that they did not have to consider the rights of others.

That races and individuals have superior advantages is perfectly true, but so far from this granting them superior rights it only gives greater responsibility for the welfare of those who have not been so blessed. Jesus said one day, "he who would be greatest among you let him become your servant." The very essence of superior character, and the purest expression of good breeding, is shown in the courtesy accorded to one who has been less advantaged. When a Negro lifted his hat to General Lee, that great gentleman responded by lifting his hat. When questioned concerning it, he said, "I would not have a Negro to outdo me in courtesy."

No one who reads this article is going to actually take part in any lawless conduct, but we are all going to play a potent part in forming the public sentiment and rearing the standards for our city in the coming days. What we would not actually take part in ourselves, we may so easily "by the hands of lawless men" make possible. So the appeal is to the traditional chivalry of the best of the old south. An appeal to simple courtesy and consideration of the feelings of others. The safety and the happiness of the Negroes are absolutely in the keeping of the stronger majority of the white people. Shame upon us, should we prove recreant to this divine responsibility.

JUL 1 1943

S. C. NEGROES STATE CLAIMS

July 22 194

Seeking Political, Not Social, Equality, Governor Told

Columbia—Denying they sought "social equality" and asserting their race wanted only "equal opportunities . . . and the right to participate fully in our state government," the Negro Citizens' Committee of South Carolina replied today to Governor Olin D. Johnston's recent assertion that he would call on the home defense force to expel from the state "any outsiders who might come into our state and agitate social equality."

The Governor said he had received the letter, made available to the press by the committee which is composed of local Negro Citizens committees in 42 towns, but that he had no comment.

"The negroes of South Carolina are not impugning the motives of His Excellency in his address," the letter told the Governor, "but the references made can serve no good purpose to either race.

"The negroes of South Carolina are living in hopes (of) . . . the ending of the 'inequalities' now practiced against her minority group, for such inequalities feed out common enemies with tangible propaganda."

The committee said it sought pay for Negro teachers equal to that received by whites, equal educational facilities, and an extension of democracy."

JUL 1 1943

RACE PROBLEM SEEN IN INDIANAPOLIS

New York Times

Increasing Frequency of Rows Between Negroes and Whites Raises Apprehensions

New York, N. Y.

NEW PROVOCATIONS ARISE

Influx of White Workers and Spread of Employment Among Negroes Are New Factors

By TURNER CATLEDGE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12—An increasing frequency of quarrels between Negroes and whites and other evidences of inter-racial pressures generated by war conditions have brought this community sharply to realize that it has a race problem of first importance on its hands.

JUL 13 1943

The realization came long before the Detroit riots focused attention on race conditions throughout the industrial sections of the Middle West.

Indianapolis, like St. Louis, had thought itself progressing toward an enviable state of racial amity. But now, like the Missouri city, it is faced with an altered set of conditions which call for a new appraisal of the effectiveness of the unplanned, give-and-take formula which it has been following for many years. The change is dated from about two years ago, when the preparedness program started getting under way in earnest in this part of the country.

The problem here is rooted in its population ratio, in which Negroes account for about 50,000 out of a total of around 400,000, or roughly 12½ per cent. Linked with this is the drive of the Negroes for a greater degree of economic and social emancipation than they have yet experienced, particularly for recognition of their part in the war, and the corresponding resistance of many whites to these aims.

In general, this situation is found throughout the midwestern industrial region. There are details, however, which differentiate the various localities, especially as these details relate to the first task at hand, namely, to prevent a new outcropping of the thing that happened in Detroit.

What follows is a synthesis of conditions obtaining in Indianapolis and the surrounding neighborhood, as gained from talks with competent observers and persons directly connected with and effected by the problem and from personal observation.

The largest single group of the city's 50,000 Negro citizens live in a crowded midtown section, an area once occupied largely by whites. Smaller groups live in at least three other sections.

Up to a few months ago the most crucial single problem among them was one of employment. Negroes were not employed widely in war or kindred industries until late last year and the women have been taken in in large numbers only since the beginning of this last spring.

Prior to that Negro employables were distributed mainly among the packing plants, foundries, commercial houses of various kinds and commercial and domestic services.

Thehe has been no great influx of Negroes here from other sections since the war started but there has been a considerable increase in white workers, the latter coming largely from the hill sections of Kentucky and Tennessee. Manly of the newly arrived whites are women, brought here to work in hosiery mills.

The task of assimilating the new whites and adjusting them to the folks ways of Indianapolis, particularly as they involve the Negro, has been a difficult one. There have been numerous cases of clashes, including a minor strike in one of the main war plants. The strike occurred over the question of upgrading Negro workers.

Housing Conditions

Housing has not loomed as the major race problem here, as it has in some places, although there is a definite shortage of modern homes for Negroes. Even whites are crowded into areas of deficient housing. Indianapolis boasts one of the outstanding Negro housing projects in the country, Lockefield Gardens, located in the center of the main Negro settlement—but it accommodates only 748 families and has a waiting list of nearly 1,000.

In one section of the north side which Negroes own from these rows of Indianapolis Negroes own from a few weeks ago to 80 per cent of their own for a time to start a general out-law which allows anyone to Indiana in Indiana anyway. Negroes while, such places be-watch the hooded d or color, to sue without fear. such suits have The influence of other subversive or purposeful groups is also discounted. Jehovah's Witnesses Civic leaders hope to get through

Klan Not in Evidence

Although Indianapolis was the virtual capital of the Ku Klux Klan in its heyday of the Twen- A Moslem cult which preached the ties, the Klan does not seem to be an important factor in the pres- ent race situation. It never was much of an anti-Negro organiza- tion in Indiana anyway. Negroes have been most frequent on the part of the Negroes for a while, but evidently they have folded up and gone elsewhere. doctrine of "world citizenship" as against allegiance to the United States or any other single country for a some headway but Negro leaders have watch the hooded columns parade is that race tensions in Indianapolis run much deeper than organizational activities.

JUL 1 1943

Justice Department Keeps Close Vigil On Civil Rights Violations In South

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois

JUL 17 1943

By HARRY McALPIN
(Chief, Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — The Department of Justice is much like the army and navy in one respect—it can't talk about its work-in-progress for fear of tipping off the enemy.

I found that out last week in an hour-long interview with a Department of Justice official that was a real eye-opener.

A lot of what we talked about must necessarily be "off-the-record," but I have a far more wholesome respect for the department than before I went in there.

The atttitude I had — which is pretty much widespread among Negroes — was that the department was not putting forth any overly strenuous effort on behalf of investigating and acting on violations of the constitutional rights of Negroes.

We all knew of a few isolated cases of the department's action in peonage, slavery, lynching, and brutality cases — those that appeared in the papers. But to me, as to many others, they seemed to be mere token acts.

Plenty Done

We all know of cases in which protests and requests for investigations have been sent to the Department of Justice by the NAACP, the Workers Defense League (WDL), the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), and the CIO. But we've heard nothing of the department's action in many of these cases; and consequently, from the silence, we have concluded that the protests and requests have been ignored — that nothing has been done about them.

It seems only fair to us — the Negro — to know that we are not being ignored as completely as, on the surface, would seem. That appears more important than any vindication of the department.

As a result of this inside view I obtained of the Department of Justice, I would say the Negro does have champions Washington, in so far as the federal statutes will permit.

It is unfortunate for the much-criticized department that it cannot talk openly about its activities and defend itself. It can't announce a contemplated or active investigation of a lynching, a peonage case, a police brutality case, a sabotage case, or a subversive activity case. Such an announcement would freeze the sources of information and put any guilty parties on guard.

Lawyers Busy

But it can be told that the civil rights section of the criminal division of the Department of Justice has more than enough work to keep seven lawyers busy and to furnish the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) with a constant flow of cases to look into.

And these cases, to my surprise, are not just those brought to the section's attention by the NAACP, the WDL, the ACLU, or the CIO. Their cases are a mere drop in the bucket to the total the department takes an interest in, has investigated, on which it seeks indictments, and obtains some convictions. The vast majority of the complaints and requests for investigations come to the department from white southerners.

One department official said this has been a very encouraging attitude. And he cited, also, how the cooperation of U. S. attorneys in the South has improved. In the not-so-distant past, it was almost impossible to get the U. S. attorney in a southern district to participate in a presentation to a grand jury or in a trial on peonage, slavery, lynching, or peace-officer brutality cases where Negroes were invariably the victims.

50 Investigations

Now, however, most of these attorneys make initial complaints to the Department of Justice, invite federal investigations, and participate in prosecutions.

In one case, a department representative said, the people of a southern community refused to put a single penny in the church collection plate passed by an official who is under federal indictment for brutality to a Negro.

More than 50 FBI investigations are now in process into matters involving civil liberties. They cover 18 different states.

The civil rights section is charged with the duty of securing the rights of persons to exercise certain rights and privileges under the constitution and under federal laws. For the most part, it operates under the sections of the federal statutes which (1) makes it a criminal conspiracy to injure a citizen in the exercise of federally secured rights; (2) forbids depriving anyone of any rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the constitution or laws of the United States, under color of any law, regulation, or custom; (3) makes it a crime for any one to carry away another intending that he be sold into involuntary servitude or held as a slave — or aids another in doing so; and (4) forbids holding, arresting or returning any person to a condition of peonage, or causes such an act to be accomplished.

Extend Jurisdiction

Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge has pointed out that murder of a military policeman is not a federal offense, and hence cannot be tried in a federal court. He indicated, however, that there is now a proposal before Congress to include all Army and Navy personnel under the terms of the statute dealing with the killing of federal officers.

Some of the investigation problems of the department were pointed out to me during this interview. One was the complaint that some of the newspapers blow up some cases in a manner which will not hold water upon investigation. The Defender, I was assured, has never been guilty of such a charge, however.

But one case was cited in which a newspaper published and headlined what purported to be an eye-witness account of the slaying of a Negro by a peace officer. The witness was reported to have pictures of the body. On investigation, it was found that the so-called eye-witness had not been within a hundred miles of the scene of the tragedy, had taken no pictures, and had talked to no newspaper men, nor had he made any such claims.

This type of incident, said a department official, hurts the reliability of the paper in the eyes of the department.

In another instance, the civil rights section was embarrassed by complaints to the Department of Justice. Though it is not useless to bring complaints to the attention of the Department of Justice, it is more work for them, I got the impression they want you to, I thank God that we believe in violations of federal laws to White Supremacy in good old South Carolina.

There was a lot more I can't relate, but I hope you, too, get the idea that it is not useless to bring attention, even though they blow a horn and announce publicly "here I go investigating."

IF I WERE A NEGRO

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUN 26 1943

White People Who Tell What They Would Do Fail To Explore Depths of Idea

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

IF THE average white man would suddenly find himself a Negro, who can tell just what he would do? If he retained the mentality and attitudes that he now holds toward society, he would either run amuck or lose his mind. In order to abide by the existing order of affairs, he would be compelled to acquire either a sustaining philosophy or a deep-seated religion. The average white man has little conception and scant contemplation of what it means to be a Negro in these United States.



Mr. Bibb

When a white man surmises what he would do and how he would think if he were a Negro, he fails to consider the kind of a Negro he might be. If the mind of the average white man was transplanted into the body of the average colored man of the South, we are of the opinion that he would explode. He would forthwith rebel against political, social and economic slavery. He would precipitate a rebellion against Southern customs and institutions.

PEGLER HAS THE RIGHT SLANT

He would not, as one splendid and well-intentioned bishop suggests, "be thankful for his heritage, for the tradition of his people," and he would not "contrast his heritage with the artificial and material elements now dominant in our modern civilization." He would have to be a philosopher and a consecrated soul to do that—and the average American white man is everything but that. He would more likely follow the procedure laid out by Westbrook Pegler . . . "he would live in a state of constant fury and would beat his brains out against his bars."

THE average white man knows nothing about the dignity of humility. He is arrogant and haughty, conceited and domineering. He would not agree with the doctrine of Montaigne, who declared, "Humility and submission alone can bring man to perfection."

COULD NOT BE PASSIVE OR SUBMISSIVE

How could that mentality from whose confines leaped lynching, peonage, mayhem and murder, be transformed by a mere changing of the color of the skin? The white man turned Negro would rise up in Texas, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. He would burn and pillage; he would foam with fury. He would not be passive or submissive. He would not "steadfastly fix his eyes on the horizon of the future."

THE mass mind of the white man is made of sterner stuff, and for that reason, he rides for a fall, for did not Solomon, the wisest of men, declare, "Before destruction, the heart of man is haughty, and before honor, is humility."

DOUBT PATRIOTISM AS A NEGRO

Well-intentioned white people might seek to project their astral minds into the carnal bodies of dark folk, but anything that they conclude they would do is purely speculative. No living white man knows how it feels to be a Negro; no living white man can contemplate the tortures and the indignities that he is compelled to suffer, and judging by the record of the past, the white man would "take up arms against a sea of troubles."

THIS writer does not even believe that the white man turned into a Negro would be patriotic. He was not patriotic to the English tyrants. He took up arms and sallied forth against the Red Coats, avowing, "Give me liberty or give me death!" He would trust God and keep his powder dry.

BURDENS TOO HEAVY FOR WHITE PEOPLE

Thousands of white people leaped out of windows and blew out their brains when they lost their gold in 1929. Millions of them would leap into death and blast out their brains if they lost their liberty. If white people turned into Negroes, America would be a land of carnage. There would be rivers of blood and mountains of slain. The white man has demonstrated by precept and example, that he believes in direct action and mailed force. He made it his business to impress Christianity with the sword. He is a superlative fighter and knows nothing of the humble philosophy of Mohandas K. Gandhi, perhaps the greatest man on earth. The white man is a brave, courageous scrapper, but at times reveals a savage impulse to oppress the weak and slaughter the innocents. This was demonstrated last week in Beaumont(Tex. What would the white people do if they were turned into Negroes in Beaumont, anyway?

NEGROES have exemplified the Christian spirit of humility. They have been long-suffering and patient. They have carried many crosses up their American Golgothas. The loads and burdens they have borne would be too heavy for white people. They are not so philosophical as Epictetus, the slave, nor are they as religious as Bishop Bernard J. Sheil.

WOULD RUE SUCH A DAY

The whites in this country are infuriated with the wily Japanese and they will not indulge themselves in the "turn the other cheek" theory, even though they claim they are a peaceable people. This writer rues the day when whites in America would be turned into Negroes, and if this did happen tomorrow, this writer, whose racial identity has ofttimes been mistaken, would forthwith set out for the Latin Americas, where there is supposed to be a "Good Neighbor" feeling with regard to the color of the skin.

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TROUBLE IN DIXIE?

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

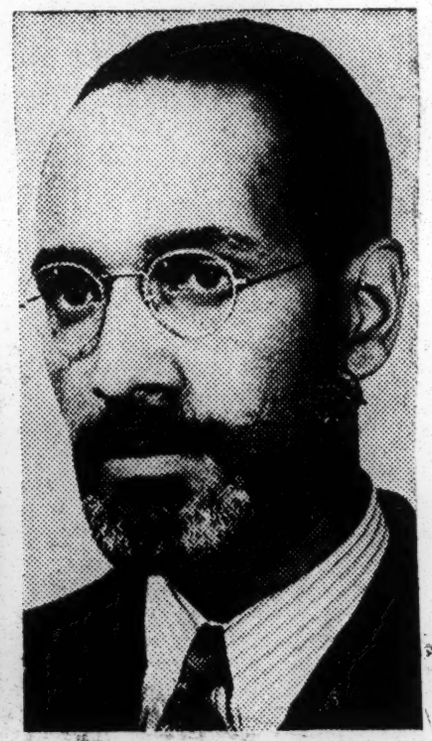
Rankin And Edgar Brown Classed Public Enemies No. 1 In Tupelo

ON TUPELO'S BLACKLIST



REP. JOHN RANKIN

Race-baiting congressman from the Tupelo district who fans race hatred in Mississippi.



EDGAR BROWN

National Negro Council head who is blamed for upsetting Tupelo race relations.

This is another in the series of articles by Enoc P. Waters, ace Chicago Defender reporter, on the changing status of the Negro in the South, his role in the war effort and the new status of Dixie race relations.

By ENOC P. WATERS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

TUPELO, Miss. — Rep. John E. Rankin and Edgar G. Brown have done more to disturb the amicable relationship between Negroes and whites here than any other two men living today.

That is the sentiment expressed by Negro leaders in this city, which, in their opinion stands second only to Hot Springs, Ark., in the matter of friendly racial relations.

There has never been a riot or a serious racial clash here in spite of the loud mouthings and race baiting of Theodore K. Bilbo and Rankin in congress, I was told.

The truth is, according to a prominent Negro resident here, Bilbo doesn't himself believe all that he says about Negroes.

"I asked him one day, when the opportunity presented itself, why it was he talked against our people so much. He smiled and told me not to worry about him, that he just talked that way to get the votes of the lower class whites who fear the Negro as an economic competitor."

Old Technique

In this respect Bilbo and Rankin are capitalizing on a technique developed into a high art by old James K. Vardaman, one of the most notorious race baiters the South has produced.

"Talking down" the Negro carried Vardaman to the governor's mansion and later sent him to the Senate where he outdid himself as his two copycats are doing today.

The story is current here that when Vardaman was governor he advocated in a speech that the taxes paid by Negroes and whites be earmarked, and that appropriations for Negro education not exceed the amount paid by them in taxes.

This, at that time, meant the virtual extinction of Negro education, because, unlike now, they didn't own much property or operate many businesses.

Just for Votes

Alarmed, a committee of Negroes headed by a well known Alcorn college educator, now dead, visited him at the state capitol with the intention of asking him not to try to put into effect this new policy. Vardaman, after listening to them, is reported to have smiled and answered them somewhat in this fashion.

"My term as governor expires soon and I want to go to the Senate. I've got to pave the way for that by saying the things I think the people who can vote want to hear. Don't lose any sleep about that statement. Why even if some crackbrain introduced such a bill in the legislature and it were passed, I'd veto it. Forget all about it and remember I'm your friend."

Bilbo, in similar attitude, pointed out to a Negro concerned about his attitude, that he had pardoned more Negroes when he was governor than any other man who had held that office.

The danger of these hypocritical preachments, the thinking Tupelo Negro says, lies in the encouragement it gives to the rowdy white element to completely ignore the human and circumscribed civil rights of the Negro.

Brown Seen Dangerous

On the other hand, they pointed out, Edgar Brown, especially, and race leaders of his type—and they said they are glad they're so few—are just as dangerous to the amicable relationship existing between the races and to the security and happiness of the Negro living here. They made constant reference to the Rev. J. A. Parsons' incident of last year. Rev. Parsons, whom I was unable to contact because he was out of town, is a rural minister making his home in Tupelo. He pastors churches in Egypt, Shannon and Buena Vista. This work keeps him out of the city most of the time.

Just what his relationship to Edgar Brown was at the time I do not know, but persons here familiar with him say that his first knowledge that he was a candidate for the congressional seat of Rankin came when he picked up Negro newspapers in which Brown, the minister's self-appointed campaign manager, was quoted.

Repercussions

The incident had some ugly repercussions and blame for it all is placed on Brown by Negroes here. What further discredited Brown in the eyes of Negroes here is his failure to carry out his announced intentions of invading Rankin's bailiwick and actively campaigning for Parsons.

"He's a big windbag and a showoff," they told me. "Negroes like Brown who try to talk for us down here without ever coming here, consulting with us and getting our viewpoint and making a study of the peculiarities of our situation do us more harm than good.

"Because this is the south and the white man has a social philosophy different from that prevailing in the north, we have had to develop techniques for getting things done that are different from those used by the northern Negro. Best proof that we know what we're doing is that, as in the north, some of us have money, some of us are poor, we have schools and churches and colleges and businesses and places for recreation and rest just as they do, no better, no worse. Knowing our community much better than all the Edgar Browns, we'd rather be left alone to solve whatever problems we have. When and if we need help we'll ask for it."

Different Types

Every white man, they said, is bitterly opposed to any intermingling of the races. That is true of every southern white man whether he calls himself a liberal or even a radical. But within the framework of that philosophy, there are several types of white southerners.

There are some who believe in equality, that Negroes are different, but not inferior. The late Senator Pat Harrison, Ex-Senator John Sharp Williams and the present Gov. Paul Johnson are examples of this type of southern white man.

Then there are the Vardamans, the Bilbos and the Rankins, loud-talking, race baiters who, if not at first, finally convert themselves to the belief that "Negroes" are inferior. In the more fanatical stages of this attitude, they believe that "niggers" are a menace and should be wiped off the face of the earth.

These latter are no more highly regarded by the better type of white southerner than they are by Negroes. But they are all white, which is bond No. 1, and secondly the Vardaman type often has power which the other must respect if he wishes to survive.

Healthy Relationship

Credit for the healthy relationship existing between Negroes and whites here, according to the persons with whom we talked, is due to two men: J. P. Nanney, the mayor, and J. E. Carr, chief of police.

Both have been in office since 1928 and throughout their administration, we were told, a gradual improvement in race relations has been noted.

To be sure Tupelo is no Utopia and much more has to be done than has been done if it is ever to be ideally American. Neither has there been any conscious effort on either the part of Negroes or whites to improve the situation. It is simply, they say, that these two men are of the liberal sort—the type who believes the Negro is equal but different.

Often, they said, Negroes are called in and consulted on problems affecting them, and, unlike in Memphis where the Crump machine gives the Negro not what he wants but what the white man feels he should have, the requests of representative Negroes are taken under consideration and often granted.

Carver School

An example of this is the George Washington Carver school a modern brick and limestone school with all grades up through four years high school. It is one of the best plants in the state for Negroes and was built with federal aid.

An adjunct of this school is a $10,000 frame gymnasium building which is unusual for a community of this size. The war has temporarily delayed the development of a natural bowl between school and gymnasium, into an athletic stadium, the money for which has already been appropriated.

When I visited the joint offices maintained by Dr. John Nelson, dentist, and Dr. W. A. Zuber, physician, I found white and Negro clients in the central waiting room. The economic status of the Negro has been very little changed by the war. Mississippi has very few Employment at the compress, plants, and the one nearest fertilizer, and cold storage plants Proctor and Gamble shell here has shown no appreciable increase. Camp McCain, at Prairie, Miss., 40 miles south. The same is true of the crease. The same is true of the brick yard, the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which employs Negroes as freight handlers, trackmen and laborers. Domestic and hotel fields are normal.

Because Negroes had no adequate defense plants, the city invited them to use the stadium here, the Proctor and Gamble shell plant at Prairie, Miss., 40 miles south. The same is true of the brick yard, the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which employs Negroes as freight handlers, trackmen and laborers. Domestic and hotel fields are normal.

Few Defense Plants

The nearest army camp, another source of economic

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

While there has been no general exodus, a few individuals and families have left here for large urban centers where work because of the war is plentiful and offers more compensation.

A large number of the Negroes here are engaged in agriculture, mostly as farm laborers in the cotton, corn and potato fields.

Insurance Firm

Biggest Negro business in Tupelo is the Magnolia Mutual Life Insurance company founded in 1938 and capitalized at $40,000. It is the only locally owned Negro insurance company in the state and has in force approximately 20,000 policies.

J. W. Porter, its president, is the only Negro mortician here and, in connection with the latter, operates Porter's Royal Burial association.

Its other officers are Dr. John Nelson, dentist, secretary; Prof. S. L. Ratliff, principal of Carver school, treasurer; Dr. W. A. Zuber, physician, chairman of board of directors.

The board consisting of 20 members, is made up of outstanding business and professional men and women throughout the state. Local members of the board are Amos Reese, Romeo Nunnellee, T. R. Debro, Miss Fred Louis Kirksey and William Head.

Small Business

There are, of course, Negro-owned grocery stores, restaurants, barber and beauty shops and even a hotel, the Lake View, where I made my headquarters. And it actually overlooks a lake, where, I was informed, "there is mighty good fishing."

On the north end of Spring street running directly from the heart of the main business section quite a few of the Negroes live and quite a few of the Negro-owned businesses are found on Green street which branches off from Spring at a slight angle.

Tupelo has its complement of churches, with Spring Hill, pastored by Rev. R. E. Harshaw, the largest.

Tupelo is in Lee county which is legally dry. Though the thirsty visitor can, if he takes the trouble, find a drink of beer or even something stronger, there is very little drinking here and consequently few of the problems which ordinarily accompany the open sale of intoxicants.

Little Entertainment

People here find entertainment and amusement in the simple pursuits which would perhaps bore their city cousins. There are no night clubs or gay taverns, or even a Negro theatre, the Negroes attending the several white theatres in the downtown district.

While in Tupelo I attended a concert given by the Rust College singers in the auditorium of Carver school. That a war is being fought was clearly evidenced by the absence of men in the group. There was a good turn-out, a little over a hundred persons being in the audience.

Afterwards, those seeking refreshment and wanting to socialize visited Duke's cafe, which I was told, is a favorite of the Wings Over Jordan singers when in this vicinity. And on the night of our visit to the place there was no shortage of Coca Cola.

In summing up the impressions and observations of my visit here, I can say of Tupelo what I said of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, home of the WAAC, where I spent a week: Under the circumstances, conditions here are about the best to be found. No great improvement can be made unless the whole system of the south is changed.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

White Soldier Hits Southern Discrimination

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Private Thomas F. Conlon, of the Army stationed at The Citadel here, is much alarmed over what he has observed since coming south in the attitude of southern whites to colored people. Confessing that he was irked over remarks of a white store keeper to a colored buyer a few days ago, the soldier wrote the News and Courier to say, had the Negro been him he would have socked the shopkeeper in the jaw.

Private Conlon, among other things, raised these important issues in his letter:

"I want some Southerners who believe in discrimination to answer a few questions. The Negro either is your equal or he is not. If he is your equal, why is it necessary to discriminate against him? If he is not your equal, he is either your inferior, or superior. I don't suppose you'll say he is your superior.

"Therefore, if you consider him your inferior because, by the accident of birth, his skin is black, tell me the difference between your attitude and Hitler's attitude towards those who, by the equally chance circumstances of birth, haven't "Aryan" blood flowing through their veins and are persecuted accordingly.'

Caviar & Cabbage

Washington Tribune Washington, D. C.

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

(THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY THIS COLUMNIST DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE EDITORIAL OPINION OF THE WASHINGTON TRIBUNE.—THE EDITOR.)

WHO SAID: "THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY"?

Out of the mouth of a liar comes the truth. Hitler, who now sees the handwriting on the wall, once declared in a moment of sanity: "If you tell a lie big enough and long enough, the world will call it a truth."

Nobody has suffered from lying more than the Negro. In Congress and in the Bible Belt of Dixie, the liars are busy on Sambo and Labor. Loud and long are the tongues of our enemies. But the tragic thing is this: We Negroes often swallow the lies of our foes.

The biggest lie ever hold in America is the following: "This is a White Man's country."

I hear Negroes repeating this lie North, South, East, and West. When I spoke to Negro soldiers at Camp Wolters, I tried to refute this lie. Out of this lie come defeatism, jim-crowism, churchianity, Bilboism.

No self-respecting Negro will tolerate this lie. It means the death of the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Emancipation Proclamation.

WHAT IS A MAN'S COUNTRY?

A Negro who thinks this country—the United States—is not his country is a damned fool. My native land! Where is it? It is where my mother gave me birth. My home town is where I was born. Jesus was a Nazarene, because He was born in Nazareth. I am just as much an American as President Roosevelt. And for the same reason. We both were born in the United States.

I love Africa. But Africa isn't my country. Africa belongs to Africans. I know some foreigners raped Africa. But still Africa belongs to Africans. That is their vine and fig tree.

A man's country is his motherland. In the last war I entered the United States Army. I wasn't drafted, either. It has never entered my belief that this is a White Man's country. That is a damnable lie.

I live in a house. Law and custom and truth say: "Your house is your castle." You have the right to protect it with your blood and life. Well, your country is just a bigger house. Let nobody, here nor abroad, take your house from you. Abe Lincoln told you that. Tom Jefferson told you that. The Supreme Court of the United States tells you that.

Maybe the Indian can say: "This is the Red Man's country." The Indian was here first. The White Man robbed him. But the Indian has too much sense to say that today that this is a Red Man's country!

VICTORY AT HOME AND ABROAD

What is the trouble with the Negro in America? He has let the Fascist Whites tell him that this is a White Man's country. Whose country is it? I answer the question in my poem, *Rendezvous with America*:

"Into the matrix of the Republic poured:
White gulf streams of Europe
Black tides of Africa,
Yellow neap tides of Asia,
Niagaras of the little peoples.
"America?
America is the Black Man's Country,
The Red Man's, the Yellow Man's,
The Brown Man's the White Man's."

Yes, America is the motherland of *all races of men*. Crispus Attucks, a black man, was the first man to die for our country in the Revolutionary War. Two black men first stood in the presence of the Emperor of Japan, when Admiral Perry opened Japan to Western civilization. I am now looking at the autographed picture of Mat Hensen, a black man, who was the first man to plant the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole.

Sambo, read your history. Then you will fight hard-er to keep the Bilbos from taking your country away from you. It would be foolish father who would let somebody take his house from him and then say tauntingly: "This is my house." America is the Black Man's house. Fight for that house—at Home and Abroad!

Answer Governor:

'Social Equality' Is Not Objective

"The Negroes of South Carolina are living in hope (of) . . . the ending of the inequalities now practiced against her minority group, for such inequalities feed our common enemies with tangible propaganda."

The committee said it sought pay for colored teachers equal to that received by whites, equal educational facilities, and an extension of "democracy."

COLUMBUS, S. C., July 29—The governor said he had received the letters, made available to the press by the committee which is composed of local colored want-citizens' committees in 42 towns, but that he had no comment.

Denying they sought "social equality," the Negroes of South Carolina fully participate . . . but the Negro SERVES NO GOOD PURPOSE in our state government," the committee recent assertionare not impugning the motives of all on the homehis excellency in his address," the expel from theletter told the governor. "But the Negro Citizens' committees' who mightreferences made can serve no good Carolina replied Tuesday to Gov. Olin D. Johnston's defense force to expstate "any outsiders" "come into our state and agitatepurpose to either race.

"Social equality" . . . the governor said he had received by the committee . . . made available . . . which is composed of local colored . . . committees in 42 towns, . . . but that he had no comment.

Denying they sought "social equality," the Negroes of South Carolina . . . fully participate . . . SERVES NO GOOD PURPOSE . . . Tuesday to Gov. Johnston's . . . the Negro Citizens' committee . . . Carolina replied . . . defense force to exp . . . state "any outsiders" . . . "come into our state . . .

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The Four Freedoms

Tribune
April 10, 1943 Philadelphia, Pa

AN EDITORIAL

THE RIGHTS OF ALL MEN everywhere—THE FOUR FREEDOMS—are at last brought down to earth by the Office of War Information in a late pamphlet. Thank God! Thank God!

Platitudes are as old as the beatitudes. Platforms designed to secure the betterment of men we have had in every age and in every tongue. But by whom? Promulgated usually by some one or more individuals of high moral tone and a lofty sense of duty, but who lacked the power to make them effective.

Such a straightforward, courageous statement by a vested authoritative Government is indeed a new and gratifying element. Failure to carry through in this instance can never be excused for lack of inherent power.

The average mind could never by a cursory reading of the Atlantic Charter have grasped the full significance of each one of its four concepts which make up total freedom as set forth in the bulletin from the Office of War Information.

We fully subscribe to the interpretative inclusiveness of this current document of liberty. We, the largest minority group in America, hail this as an instrument that is welcomed by all the millions who had their hopes reborn by the Atlantic Charter. April 07 1943

The four concepts as expressed herein are precious to the American Negro. First, because they, in a concrete way, explain the blight which has descended upon him like a winter's frost, for lo these many years. Second, because they stimulate him with a new optimism and reassure him that his suffering has not been in vain.

On "Freedom of Speech" one would almost think that the author of this section had the Negro in mind. "Freedom of Speech means more than the right to speak; it means the right to have an education—so that one will have something to say. Apr. 10, 1943

How long have Negroes fought to learn how to read? What humiliations have they not suffered to secure books from public libraries in the Southern States?

On "Freedom of Religion"—unlike others who came to America's shores, the Negro's concept of religion, fragmented because of the absence of both ritual and priest, gave way to some form of Christian worship. This is the one most fully enjoyed freedom of the American Negro.

For "Freedom from Want"—the Negro's tears of gratitude are bound to flow. They have been such constant companions. And even now, the thoughts of what again may be a reunion of the two cause many to feel that this will be the severest test of the "Four Freedoms."

Before "Freedom from Fear"—the terror that rides by night, with or without sheets, police brutality, mob violence, intimidations of all kinds, disfranchisement, and yes, even segregation MUST PASS AWAY. Through days of plenty and days of want, whether in peace or in war, the common lot of all Americans must be the lot of

Time for Silent Sympathy To Come to an End!

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

By Mike Quin

JUL 1 1943

SAN FRANCISCO.—Thought I would get a breath of cool air by coming back to San Francisco but the hot weather followed me up here. It's a little cooler though.

Los Angeles was like swimming in minestrone, which is thick Italian family soup.

That's all right. I don't mean to be running down the place on account of the weather. Some like it hot. Besides, the hospitality can't be beat.

My host down there used to be a steward on steamships. He had many other guests flopped around on his davenports and couches and every morning at 7 he'd come slopping in in his bare feet yelling:

"Hit the deck. Rise and shine for the Admiral Line. I don't mean one and I don't mean two, I mean this whole damn bellboy crew."

It made me homesick for the sea.

It's a catchy little ditty and I tried it out on my little 4-year-old niece. "Do it again," she said. So I did it again. She beamed with joy. "Do it again," she said. So I did it again. After four or five times I revolted.

She's like that. Tell her a story, and no matter how long it is, she says: "Do it again." She can listen to one story over and over with increasing delight.

Anyhow, after my host would shout his rise and shine ditty a dozen or more times, we would all roll out of our blankets and have coffee in a little patio, with the branches of trees overhead and birds chattering.

It was great stuff.

JUL 15 1943

Of course we talked a lot about the so-called zoot-suit riots and incidentally, on the way back I encountered an interesting sidelight of the racial situation down there. In fact, it was on the way to the depot.

The Los Angeles streetcar system is insane, and although I allowed myself an hour to get to the station, three cars in a row passed me up. I don't mean any offense. I'm not running the place down. Our San Francisco streetcar system is completely on the daffy side also.

Anyhow, there were about 20 of us piled up waiting for a downtown car in the early morning hours. One after another the cars came and passed us right up. They were almost empty, but were labeled "limited," which meant they couldn't stop.

One of them did stop right in front of us to let traffic go by. It stood there long enough to let us all on, but the conductor wouldn't open the gate. Against the rules, I guess. Yet a majority of those waiting were defense workers clutching lunches in paper bags, trying to get to their plants.

By the time I reached the subway terminal downtown I had to grab a cab to make the train on time. The driver was much impressed with my hurry. He drove fast enough while he was moving. In fact he drove like a madman. But little things along the way kept fascinating him.

JUL 15 1943

He drew up to a curb for a few moments to greet an old friend and ask, "What's doin', Larry?"

Then a little farther on he crept up behind a half-wit who had his back to the curb and blew his horn real loud, frightening the fellow into a fit. He laughed so much I thought he was going to roll out of the cab. "That guy's not all there," he said. "He's goofy."

Then as we swung around the Mexican plaza near Olvera Street, an old Negro was crossing the broad pavement dreamily.

"Watch me scare that black)**!?*(&," he said.

He stepped on the gas and drove straight at the old Negro full speed, honking his horn. The Negro was paralyzed with fright and tried to get out of the way, but the driver swerved to follow him and chased him right up on the sidewalk, jerking the wheel just in time to miss his coat tails.

He was still roaring with laughter and cursing the old Negro when we pulled up to the station.

Such sadistic morons are few, but enough to form the nucleus of mob violence against racial minorities.

Most people are swell. But the trouble with good people is that they have been hypnotized by an American fallacy called "minding their own business," which, in the end, amounts to completely neglecting their most important business.

Sure, they don't do anything wrong, but in public matters they don't do anything at all. They just figure, "Well, it's none of my business," and let the morons riot.

There have been hundreds of citizens' indignation and protest meetings in Los Angeles since the attacks on Mexicans and Negroes. And there have been a lot of good plans drafted, especially by the Los Angeles Committee for American Unity. But the greater mass of Los Angeles good people are just going about their business and figuring, "Well, you can't believe what you read in the papers, anyhow."

JUL 1 1943

Part of the job of the unity committee is to reach those people with the truth that the right of a Negro to cross the street peacefully, and the right of Mexican-American boys to wear whatever kind of clothes they wish, is essential to the safety of the whole population.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Blessed Are the Heirs Who Inherit the Right to Reap Where Others Sowed

JUL 12 1943

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

People who debate the "race problem" usually are prompted by emotion rather than reason, and so overlook facts that should be apparent to the most casual student.

When black men of Africa were captured and brought to America to serve as slaves, it was a crime against humanity and nature and justice and decency. For that crime—shared equally by Yankee capitalists and ship owners and southern planters—America must pay in full, the sins of the fathers being visited on the children for a thousand generations.

But if the enslaved suffered great wrong, the race as a whole made an excellent bargain. In fact, never before or since in human history has a race of people gained so much at so little cost.

For a few generations of involuntary servitude, which the majority bore without suffering or bitterness, the whole race obtained the right to share in a ready-built civilization forever, and to absorb the benefits of a culture much higher than anything their own race had been able to achieve.

To measure how much they gained, consider what would have happened if they had been given one of our states and left to their own devices, shut off from all intercourse with the white race. Would they have built a fine civilization in America?

The answer is found in Liberia. Freed American slaves were established there a generation before the slaves in America were set free. They had every opportunity; they were helped by white people; yet they have made virtually no progress. A few years ago an international commission found them guilty of selling natives to Arabs as slaves.

JUL 19

They have built no railroad. They haven't a single good road, and very few of any kind. They still live in huts built of mud and grass. Though their land is rich in minerals, they haven't even explored it. Most of it is still virgin forest. Those who have a little education and know trades were trained by white missionaries. They are pleasant, friendly people, but not capable of building a civilization by themselves.

Some Negroes in America are mistreated. Some in the north and west are denied the right to work; some in the south are paid too little for what they do. But even in the south they have schools, hospitals and many other benefits, provided by white taxpayers, which they could not provide for themselves.

The Negroes can advance only by earning advancement, as all people do, but they have as a free gift the greatest opportunity any race ever had.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Program Tomorrow Offers Constructive Suggestions

By HARRIET VAN HORNE

JUL 23 1943

One of the charges against radio in the prewar years was that it refused to take sides. The touchy question of isolation vs. internationalism was painstakingly avoided. Drama with "social implications" was verboten. A determined ostrich, radio said, "We want no controversial questions aired. It's dangerous business."



Wendell Willkie.

Pearl Harbor ended this anomalous state of affairs.

Plunging wholeheartedly into the conflict seems to have given radio a set of convictions. For tomorrow night will see a special documentary broadcast on an issue that is "touchy," no matter how it is treated. It is the race problem, and CBS will open its full network to address an Open Letter to the American People on the menace to democracy inherent in discrimination.

A documentary drama, showing the causes and effects of race hatreds, will be aired from 7 to 7:30 p. m., with a postscript by Wendell Willkie. He will offer some "constructive suggestions" for eliminating the tension and animosity that has retarded war production in many cities.

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JUL 23 1943

Sir William Beveridge And The Negro Problem

(From The Jackson-Advocate)

Atlanta Daily World.

JUL 1 1943

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While speaking to a group of business men and planters, in expressing his views on the race problem, according to press reports, Sir William said, "The Negro is peculiarly suited to Southern Agriculture, and particularly to the Mississippi Delta, and should be kept here rather than permitted to migrate to Detroit, Harlem, and others of the nations industrial centers. To hold the Negro on the delta plantations, Mississippians should raise the Negroes' income, improve his living conditions through better schools, homes, etc., and both races would benefit from such a program."

How Sir William can speak with such knowledge of conditions of Negro life in the Mississippi Delta after only a few hours spent in the state, and upon his first visit to the United States in almost thirty years is a question immediately posed in the above views. To such a question it is well to here point out that one of the largest and most profitable cotton plantations in the world, located in the heart of the Mississippi Delta is owned by a British Syndicate. In such case Sir William can be presumed to have heard and learned much regarding conditions in the Delta through discussions in the clubs of Liverpool and London. Moreover, knowledge gained from a study and observation of the condition of workers in the great cotton processing centers of England, and in the great Welch coal mining areas similiar in every respect, except for the racial question, can well be applied to the condition of the Negro in the Mississippi Delta, and in southern agriculture.

JUL 1 1943

That conditions which confront the Negro on the Delta plantations, and throughout the whole system of Southern agriculture have been responsible for the constant and continued migration from the farms of the south, rather than any dislike for agricultural and rural life on the part of the Negro, has long been recognized by all intelligent observers. That the constant and continued migration of the Negro from the plantations of the Mississippi Delta and farms of the south is constantly and continually reducing the wealth, and wealth producing potentiality of the state and section is also a fact recognized by all intelligent observers. How to bring about the change in these conditions that appear now to be so urgently needed seems to be the only question left for honest, intelligent answer.

In England, the conditions which the Beveridge Plan purposes to correct have existed from the beginning of the development of England as an industrial nation. Existing for so long a time because the people who were suffering because of the condition had no right to vote, and no voice in the government. Since these people, as a class, from the first world war, have gained more and more the right to vote, and therefore a voice in the government, they now are able to base their hope for betterment of their condition for a better England, upon political action, influenced by the right to vote, as seen in the Beveridge Plan.

Whenever such conditions respecting the Negro of the South arise, because of long existing thought patterns and attitudes, the very first remedy to be suggested is that of benevolent paternalism. Benevolent paternalism has been tried with the Negro. It failed. Benevolent paternalism will always fail because of the limitation, imposed by self interest, on the part of those who administer it.

It would therefore seem that the only honest and intelligent answer to the question of how to bring about the urgently needed changes in the conditions of Negro life on the plantations of the Mississippi Delta and throughout Southern Agriculture; and thus bring about those benefits for both races, as pointed out by Sir William, lies in the Negro being given the right to vote and the opportunity to shoulder the full burden of the duties and responsibilities of Citizenship.

The Odyssey of Turner Catledge

The New York Times' correspondent, Turner Catledge, has been going from city to city, studying the increasing tension in race relations which, in Detroit, resulted in a tragic race riot.

Mr. Catledge has in turn visited Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

Everywhere he has commented on the increasing influx of Southern white people, inadequate housing for Negroes, insistence of colored people on equal treatment and the hesitancy of public officials to take a firm stand as to the causes of increasing tension.

It seems that the only solution white public officials have for dealing with this problem is maintaining the status quo and fostering more segregation of the so-called races—the principal cause of racial tension and conflicts.

He cites a recent Pittsburgh "solution" to increasing tension caused by police arresting two colored youths, as the parading next day of a large contingent of armed military police through the Negro district with the obvious purpose of terrorizing the populace.

This is decidedly NOT the way to end racial tension, but it seems to be the only "solution" that has occurred other than the erection of more jim-crow housing projects.

There is a tendency on the part of some authorities to blame increasing tension on Negro leaders and newspapers, but it ought to be clear that the latter are merely reflecting the feelings of the masses of Negroes who are suffering the humiliations and discriminations

Everywhere they are doing no more than marking time, hoping conditions will change without the necessity for insisting upon the early realization of fundamental way.

Nowhere does it seem that the authorities are willing to face the question courageously and realistically.

Everywhere the race problem cannot be solved in this way.

Obviously full speed is needed in dealing with the whole issue of Negro rights nationally. There is manifest a dangerous refusal to see the workings of the fifth column in Detroit and elsewhere. The menace will not be alleviated by Attorney General Biddle's reported recommendations that "the further migration of Negroes" to war centers be halted. If the reports are true, one may ask if the Attorney General's plan is to condemn Negroes to remain in "black ghettoes" indefinitely? Does he mean that whites may move into war production areas, but not Negroes? We shall return to this question next week.

JUL 31 1943

Full Speed Ahead

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

A news report from Detroit that the Hearst press is carrying on a provocative campaign that may lead to a repetition of last month's tragic events.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Program Tomorrow Offers Constructive Suggestions

By HARRIET VAN HORNE

JUL 23 1943

One of the charges against radio in the prewar years was that it refused to take sides. The touchy question of isolation vs. internationalism was painstakingly avoided. Drama with "social implications" was verboten. A determined ostrich, radio said, "We want no controversial questions aired. It's dangerous business."



Wendell Willkie.

Pearl Harbor ended this anomalous state of affairs.

Plunging wholeheartedly into the conflict seems to have given radio a set of convictions. For tomorrow night will see a special documentary broadcast on an issue that is "touchy," no matter how it is treated. It is the race problem, and CBS will open its full network to address an Open Letter to the American People on the menace to democracy inherent in discrimination.

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AUG 17 1943

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THE ISSUE MUST BE FACED

The Northwest Enterprise

JUL 14 1943

The conscience of the American people is disturbed by the recent upsurge of racial tension and violence. It can scarcely be denied that the one question, more than any other, serving to precipitate these disturbances is resentment of white workers over the employment and upgrading of Negro workers in War Industries. That is the one issue which precipitated the strike at Packard Motor Company. It was true at Mobile. And it was partially true in Beaumont, Texas.

Seattle, Wash

It matters little to that young American soldier fighting above the clouds over Europe or Asia whether the plane on which he depends for his life and for victory was made possible by black hands or white hands, whether by Jew or Catholic, by CIO or AFL.

A half century ago, when our "melting pot" was lumpy with hate, this attitude might have been understood. But that phase in our history is presumed to have passed. Nevertheless the problem of unity and complete cooperation for mutual advantage between Negroes and whites is still with us. In these critical times, especially, it can only be solved by the leadership of honest and fair-minded men and women.

JUL 14 1943

This will demand white leadership working in close understanding with Negro leadership. And the blame and responsibility for this unreasoning blind emotionalism is not alone among the white people. There are agitators among Negroes too, who, like the w hites, are mean and wicked enough to capitalize upon an already tragic situation for their own selfish ends. But fortunately this class in is the minority.

Every student of psychology today understands the power of suggestion. One fool sometimes can set the tempo of an entire age. One law violator who "gets" away can and often does, create thousands of others. So, too, one outbreak of violence, which goes unpunished, one strike against Negroe workers, or one beating or killing of a Negro, may well-up into a vast conflagration because there is a hole in the dike. The government bends its knees and thus the hoodlums undertake to settle what this citizen shall have and what others shall not have. Accordingly, we have come to the zero our. Eiter we must meet the issue with courage and decisiveness or we must submit to the inevitable disaster which is sure to follow in the wake of the present blind emotional upheaval, manifest in almost every section of America today.

JUL 14 1943

It is not too late now. America is aroused, we believe, to the anarchy that threatens the land. The air of the homefront must be cleansed before we can win this terribel war. Let the President, the State governors, the Mayors, the police officials the ministers and even, the individuals act now and together. And act firmly.

— TENNESSEE NEWS

U.S. LOSES GOOD WILL

Afro-American — Baltimore, Md.

JUN 10 1943

Clear around the world where good will could mean the saving of American lives, ships, planes and equipment, this nation, which needs friends, is losing them because of its mistreatment of us.

A lynching used to be just a local event. A race riot was of significance for only one section. Both now have international repercussions. And that is most fortunate if it deals a fatal blow to the abuse of what we have called States' rights.

BLOW PATCH AND STATES' RIGHTS

The right of Blow Patch, Alabama, legally to jim crow and club even U.S. soldiers in uniform is conceded by every official agency in this nation from President and Supreme Court down.

It is an issue over which Blow Patch itself has jurisdiction, no matter how unnecessary, hateful, or wrong its local laws and law enforcement agencies may be.

To be sure we have made sporadic attempts to compel Blow Patch to recognize the Constitution and respect the Bill of Rights, but we have always wound up by letting Blow Patch do pretty much what it wanted to.

JUN 10 1943

DOUBLE-BARRELLED INQUIRY

Now, however, comes the time when Blow Patch's lynching and clubbing of war workers hurts the war effort in two places:

1. It slows production.
2. It divorces our allies.

Blow Patch is making the nation slowly commit suicide. The United States has no choice except to substitute Federal control for the non-workable States' rights theory.

WHAT LINCOLN DID

That is exactly the situation we faced eighty years ago on the question of slavery. Blow Patch said that was a local question and the government had nothing to do with it.

Abraham Lincoln postponed emancipation until he became convinced that slavery was the yoke around our necks that made victory impossible. He cast it off. His proclamation freed men who enabled him to save the Union as well as their own freedom.

JUN 10 1943

Today the problem is not only to free colored people from the dreadful specter and weight of segregation.

We must do that because this nation needs the colored war worker and the colored soldier, seaman, and airman. It must enlist men in every service, and women as nurses, WAVES and SPARS.

EMANCIPATION OF MINDS

It must emancipate its own mind. The time it spends in jim-crowing us, building separate schools, hotels, restaurants, seeing that each race keeps to itself, is enough to turn out ten bombers a day. One bomber, like one horseshoe nail, may win or lose this war.

JUN 10 1943

Today we must also free the minds of colored people all over the world, in China, India, Mexico, South America, and Africa from the doubt and fear that keep them from fighting wholeheartedly on our side.

WHITE SUPREMACY

The world is millions of years old; for 2,000 of them the white races have ruled the others, and have the idea that it was so ordained, and will always be so.

But there are more colored people than white. Being human, it is natural that they should have some ideas of white supremacy.

Japan has these ideas. Its slogan is, "Drive the white race out of Asia." And if it succeeds, its next cry will be, "Drive the white man out of America; Europe is where he belongs."

Our country says this is not a race war, but a war for freedom. The best way to prove that to our allies is to abolish racial discrimination at home.

Dangerous Advice

Daily World Atlanta, Ga

The speech of South Carolina Governor Olin D. Johnston last week at Fort Jackson is, in spirit and outlook, an open endorsement of violence and mob-rule in handling the state's Negro problem.

"If any outsiders come into our state and agitate 'so-that state-cial equality' among the races, I shall deem it my duty to the late call upon you men to expel them", the governor said. "Segregation is the only way to handle the race question. For

For some years, Negro people have looked with great suspicion upon the public utterances of certain leaders of state. In fact, they still remember the statement of United States Senator Coley Blease, who gave his personal blessings to lynching and mob-violence when he said: "Whenever the Constitution of the United States

comes into conflict with the morals of white women of So. Carolina, I say to hell with the Constitution."

Replying to the governor's speech, The Negro Citizen's Committee made a strong case when they said the message can serve no good to either race and that such inequalities as are practiced in the state "feed our common enemies with tangible propaganda."

It can serve no good purpose either to attempt an examination of the logic in what the governor had to say. We don't believe, and we doubt whether he believes, that there are outside agitators for social equality. We even have a suspicion that the governor is not serious when he says that Negroes have been given a fair chance in that state. Those are questions which have been placed beyond reason and discussion with certain white thinkers.

But what is perhaps not clear to Governor Johnston and others thinking as he, is that no amount of "scare and threats" about social equality is going to deter or dim the Negro's enthusiasm in his struggle to win citizenship rights. Besides. Negroes have now reached a clear and common understanding as to what the Governor and other means when they harp on such shibboleths. Negroes know and they know that equal pay for equal work, justice based on merit, rather than upon race, opportunity to vote as other citizens, freedom from want and fear are our objectives. The social equality bugaboos are just a smokescreen to becloud the issue. These are the privileges for which we struggle and are willingly giving all that we have. And if these can be construed to mean social equality ,then we plead guilty.

Dixie In Detroit: What To Do

The "wildcat" strike at the Packard plant in Detroit, Mich., following closely the trouble at Mobile (Alabama) shipyards, emphasizes again the growing interracial tension in this country.

This evil is not just sectional any more . . . it is national.

It stands as a damning indictment of those who control this country for their failure through the years to attempt any forthright dealing with the issue.

We have had platitudinous expressions of good-will through the years, and the leading people of the nation have periodically viewed the problem with alarm . . . but there has been no courageous facing of the issue since the days of Reconstruction.

The race problem has been the "hot potato" which everybody dropped as soon as possible with the obvious comment that it was hot.

Supposedly intelligent and responsible people have continually obscured the issue by telling us that "progress is being made" when basically the conditions were worsening.

It is idle to just blame these disturbances on prejudiced poor whites and let it go at that with solemn head-wagging.

Those in authority — the intellectuals and the influential—have set the stage for the present actions, not only in Washington, but in every community.

Now, in the moment of the nation's extremity, in the midst of a titanic struggle for world power, the Frankenstein monster of segregation rises threateningly on the home front to sabotage American war efforts more effectively than Hitler has ever been able to do.

How could anything else have been expected when for nearly 90 years we have encouraged, fostered and condoned racial segregation and discrimination against Negroes and other American colored people.

From the smallest local official to the Supreme Court of the United States, every agency of local and national government has blessed and promoted segregation and hindered, discouraged and prevented that friendly association between colored and white citizens, which alone can end this interracial friction, tension and hatred.

It is all very well to denounce the minority of more rabid Negrophobes for striking against working alongside Negroes, but what else could be expected when the masses of whites have been taught since childhood that all interracial association is immoral and injurious?

Job discrimination has been permitted and promoted.

Educational discrimination has been fostered and endorsed.

Segregation laws have been declared constitutional.

Racial pollution laws have been placed on the law books of two-thirds of our States and blessed by the highest courts.

Segregated U.S. housing is going up everywhere.

Army and Navy segregation has been enforced for generations.

Those in power, locally and nationally, have blandly winked at wholesale disfranchisement of Negroes.

The agencies of information and the fields of recreation and entertainment have all flaunted the bar sinister.

We have sowed the wind and now we are reaping the whirlwind.

What can be done at this late date?

Well, there are many things that those in city, county, State and national authority can do if they are at all sincere and possess any courage and statesmanship.

They can announce and enforce a REAL New Deal in America which will make the pronouncements of national leaders about high ideals, fairplay and freedom much more than mocking scraps of paper.

A beginning can be made by REALLY enforcing Executive Order 8802 against discriminating war contractors and unions, and those who refuse to obey can be fined, jailed or discharged from work.

The Selective Service Act can be REALLY enforced by ending all racial segregation in selecting, inducting and assigning men for the armed forces.

The Federal Government can really enforce its civil service laws by appointing, assigning and promoting colored men and women in accordance with ability and seniority.

The armed forces can decree that there is to be no more segregation of "Negro" and "white" blood for soldiers and sailors.

The leading citizens who run the USO and similar agencies can stop segregation of white and colored servicemen.

The churches can lower their color bar and admit all like to the Lord's table and the "Y" can take down its "For White Only" sign.

The Supreme Court, now supposedly liberal, can declare all State racial segregation laws unconstitutional, and thus null and void.

The Government has ample power to enforce these reforms as war measures, and we believe 90 per cent of the American white people would not only abide by these decisions, but would actually welcome them with considerable relief and enthusiasm.

Employers can hire and promote colored men and women as they do whites—and should, if sincere.

Property owners' covenants can be declared illegal, and a heavy blow struck at the black ghettoes which are ever expanding.

There is no point in blaming the little people for the Detroit and Mobile disturbances when the big people are to blame.

If some forthright steps like these are not taken, conditions will only grow worse, and Negroes will not be the only losers.

At Labor Mass Meeting

Maybank, Johnston Scored

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—The Fort Jackson speech of Governor Olin D. Johnston and functioning body, Mr. Johnston charges of senator Burnet R. May-would not have made his speech bank that fifty percent of colored He added, however, that "the days draftees are being rejected because of running are passed."

of illiteracy, were scored heavily Turning to senator Maybank's in a labor mass meeting herecharge, the secretary said that the Tuesday night. colored citizens were in no way re-

Criticism of the governor's sponsible for whatever rejections pledge to evict from the state anywhere were among them that the persons working on "social equality" state was only paying for a portion and agitation among Negroes was of its discriminatory practices.

made by James M. Hinton, secre- Key speaker was Dr. D. G. Gartary of the S. C. Citizens' Com- land of Winston-Salem, N. C., nattee. Mr. Hinton said Negroesional representative of the A. F. of sought only the right to vote. He argued that Negroes were where voting counted most and themistaken in the conclusion that right to have more and better problems affecting them were schools. "If Mr. Johnston is going primarily because of their race. He to run anybody out of the state said all problems should be con-for these efforts," he said, "he'll sidered as "class problems" and have to turn out the 800,000 Ne- not racial, pointing to several incigroes supporting them." Mr. Hin- dents of proof that privations and said that had the 814,000 Ne- sufferings are visited upon the, ton said that poor whites and gros been organized into a single poor Negroes and poor whites alike.

The meeting was sponsored by Carpenters local 2260 and drew an unusually large audience.

JUN 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

56k-1943

Dr. Ralph Gilbert,--a Southern Pastor Who Speaks His Mind

"Colored People Prefer 'Yassah Boss to 'Heil Hitler,' but, Brother, They Are Getting Tired of 'Yassah Boss'"

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.



DR. RALPH GILBERT

By ALFRED DUCKETT

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Surrounded on all sides by bitter prejudice, race hate and the advocates of white supremacy, a broad-shouldered, big-fisted clergyman, Dr. Ralph Gilbert, is fighting every inch of the way for the rights of his people and refusing to bite his tongue as he tells Savannah's white folk, face to face, that they are jeopardizing the good of the nation and the winning of the war by allowing prejudice to sit in the saddle.

In previous articles, the AFRO has exposed the uncompromising attitude of the Savannah "white supremists" to the cause of justice for the colored man. In spite of the unbelievable persecution of colored soldiers in the uniform of their nation, the colored man in this city is alive to his problems and slowly but surely on the march.

Leading that march, equipped with a heroic stamina, a tireless energy and a gloved diplomacy which would do credit to any statesman is Dr. Gilbert, man of God, leader and orator.

A Man's a Man

"There is an aristocracy of intellect and of character which is not based upon the color of a man's skin or the texture of his hair, but which rests only upon the foundation of a man's a man for a' that.

"I submit that if colored people are innately inferior, if they belong to an order of animal lower than anyone else, then why make Jim Crow laws to keep them down? No one need put up bars to keep them out—for if they are inferior, all this will happen simply by letting nature take its course."

That is the cornerstone of the philosophy of the man who heads the 5,000 members of this city's live NAACP and who is recognized as the unchallenged leader of the many thousands of colored residents who make this city their home.

Frankness Without Harshness

He has preached that philosophy not only to the large congregation which flocks to the First African Baptist Church, the oldest colored institution in North America and the largest in Savannah. He has preached it to large and important conferences, conventions and ministers' groups.

"I have discovered that being frank does not necessarily mean being harsh," Dr. Gilbert told the AFRO. "I have simply told the truth."

The truth, as he sees it, and as he has enunciated it, is summed up in the following pithy statement:

"Colored people would rather say 'yassuh boss' than 'heil Hitler,' but, brother, they're getting pretty sick of saying 'yassuh boss.'

Not Enthusiastic About War

"While the colored man in America is undoubtedly still loyal, he is decidedly unenthusiastic about this war," Dr. Gilbert says.

"There is a certain definite hypocrisy about the preachments of democracy for all men, when the colored man here is denied the ballot; when his living conditions and economic status in many instances, reduce him to virtual peonage; when there is a call for utilization of all available manpower in war industry, and the skilled workmen are discriminated against, and where colored Americans in those industries are relegated only to the classification of common labor."

For refusing to bite his tongue on the subject, Dr. Gilbert has gained the respect of both races, and he has also called down upon himself some unflattering official attention.

Returned from a recent trip, he was informed by his office that FBI men had called in his absence. With the gentle sarcasm which he uses to such good advantage, he immediately phoned the local authorities and said:

Gave Himself Up

"I hear your men have been looking for me, so I thought I'd phone to see when you want me to come down and give myself up."

The FBI hastily reassured him that it was just a matter of a few "routine questions" and sent two representatives to see him. One of the government men said:

"Listen, Doctor, we know there are discriminations against colored people and prejudices that shouldn't exist. But, before the war, colored people were by no means so vocal in their demand for democracy. Nowadays that is all one hears from your race—'we want democracy.' And we've just wondered whether it's possible that all this agitation is Axis-inspired."

Dr. Gilbert relaxed in his chair, regarded his questioner contemplatively and shot back this reply:

Allied Propaganda

"Axis propaganda? No. Do you want to know what is making colored people conscious of their problems and vocal about their desires? Not Axis propaganda, sir, but United Nations propaganda. Ever since Pearl Harbor, on every broadcast on the radio, in every newspaper on the newsstands and from every screen in every movie house, the colored man has been hearing talk about a free world and a people's peace.

"And today he is beginning to realize that since he is fighting, working, sacrificing and dying for democracy, he ought to have a little bit himself. No sir, if you want to stop the colored people's cry for freedom, then stop the United Nations propaganda."

The FBI men left shortly after that barrage.

Father Headed Selma U.

Son of Dr. M. W. Gilbert, former pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church in New York and president of Selma University in Alabama, Ralph Gilbert was born in Jacksonville, Fla., and educated at Morehouse College, Howard University and the University of Michigan.

He has pastored in Dresden, Ontario; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Marshall, Palestine and Denison, Tex.; Kansas City, Kan., and South Bend, Ind.

In Ann Arbor, he became founder and first director of the Dunbar Civic Center, the only social agency there for his people. Prior to his pastorate, he was assistant to Forrester B. Washington, in the research bureau of the Detroit Community Fund Association.

Writes Religious Plays

For eight years before he came to Savannah, the versatile cleric had been writing and directing religious productions. He has authored colored passion plays, "Passion and Triumph," "Which Man Was Rich," "Ise Got Religion," "The Saga of the Saviour's Advent," "The Guiding Star," "The Pardon," "Saul of Tarsus," and "Peasant of Galilee."

The latest production, "Judas Iscariot," was presented at the Savannah Municipal Auditorium and broke all attendance records for three nights.

In Savannah the two-fisted clergyman sized up the situation, waded in, organized and became the second president of the city's NAACP; organized and became the first president of the State Conference of the NAACP in Georgia; formed and headed the Commission on Negro Youth Welfare. He holds all three of these offices, in addition to his relogious and community work.

Form YMCA-USO

Through the NAACP, an interracial group has been formed recently for the purpose of establishing a YMCA-USO for colored soldiers and war workers, a project sorely needed. This committee is composed of leading ministers of both races, business men and social workers of the city.

"There are twelve of each race on the committee," the minister explained. "I can say that the twelve white men are of the type willing to meet us on common ground.

The building will house YMCA, YWCA, and Travelers' Aid Activities. It is known as the Citizens' Committee for Negro Social Service. Dr. A. C. Linn, pastor of the white Lutheran Church here, is chairman of the group, with Dr. Gilbert, vice-chairman. Leroy Carter, district manager for Atlanta Life Insurance Company, is secretary. W. S. Scott, colored president of the Guaranty Life Insurance Company, is treasurer.

First Colored Y

Already the group has purchased a building and is holding it in trust for colored residents of Savannah. It will be used as the city's first colored Y after the duration. In the meantime, it is leased to the USO for its activities.

The understanding is that at the conclusion of the war, whatever colored men shall make up the personnel of the joint committee to work with them. Operations as a USO headquarters began July 4.

Savannah's NAACP is keeping a close watch on all situations affecting our people at Camp Stewart and the Savannah Army Air Base, as well as the three

vital representative so many voteless colored citizens. We are definitely going in for whatever legal representation. I can say political power we can force." that we have an alert organization. The second project is the raising of a legal defense fund and an employment on an annual salary of a courageous young colored attorney whose duty it will be to handle any cases that the association may handle.

Legal Redress

"We want to see that any colored man, guilty or innocent, who faces the courts shall have sufficiently independent and fearless enough to be dependable," Dr. Gilbert stated.

"We recognize," Gilbert admitted, "that without amassing political power, any committee of protest that we may send to the city and county authorities

Political Power

The first is to break throughing and become a telling force on the political scene.

JUL 17 1943
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JUL 17 1943

Savannah is a hotbed of the ascendancy of all the things which Hitler would approve in a Nazi community. In addition to other grievances mentioned above and in previous AFRO stories, colored citizens are denied defense training in a $150,000 school building established by a bond election supported by colored taxpayers.

Restricted in War Work

Making up 47 per cent of the total population and 56 per cent of the total labor supply, they are kept in certain restricted work categories. They are victims of over-crowded schools and discriminatory wages for colored teachers.

They have recently been bedeviled by anti-colored outbursts of violence upon the part of more rabid white-supremists on the over-crowded, jim-crow busses of the city and colored soldiers and civilians have been victimized by police brutality and many vicious forms of bias. That is Savannah today.

But as there are freedom-loving men and women in Hitler-dominated countries of Europe, working under cover to restore the lights of democracy, so today in Savannah there is an underground working to overthrow the totalitarian ideas of the home-made Hitlers.

That underground is composed of militant, freedom-loving colored citizens and some humanitarian, freedom-loving whites. One of its most capable generals and directing geniuses—Savannah's Sir Galahad of racial justice—is Ralph Mark Gilbert, man of God, leader and orator.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

President Roosevelt and the Race Question

The continued silence of President Roosevelt, in the face of more killings of colored soldiers in the uniform of Uncle Sam, has revealed the Chief Executive's true attitude on the race question. The White House definitely draws the color line. No word comes officially from this source to assure equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution, and freedom from fear for the 13,000,000 colored Americans and the 700,000 soldiers and sailors, fighting, bleeding and dying for democracy. When the verbal fued last week between Vice-President Wallace and Secretary Jesse Jones got out of control the President acted promptly, summarily and publicly pinned back both their ears. The President has made no public statement, however, following the killing of one colored soldier with six others injured in a race riot at the Army Camp in Pennsylvania, ten days ago.

* * *

No Justice for Colored

In a public statement released to the American press from the nation's capitol last week, the National Lawyers Guild attacked, "continued civilian violence, particularly by police officers, against the colored soldier," and accused Attorney General Biddle in President Roosevelt's cabinet of failing to prosecute civilian offenders, even when requested to do so by military authorities. The Guild cited the slaying or wounding of five colored soldiers in this country during the first three months of 1943. This is an indictment of the administration's discriminatory practices by the liberal, New Deal legal fraternity. The National Negro Council and Chicago Citizens Committee of 1,000 following a public mass meeting called on the President, the NNC, also critized the exclusion of colored women from the WAVES as officers, and that all service men and women be protected from discrimination and mob violence. The resolution urged the President to order guilty commanding officers, court martialed for all such attacks upon colored soldiers in army camps.

* * * *

South in the Saddle At the White House

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, says nothing for publication in the face of the unquestioned patriotism and heroism of colored soldiers and sailors. The Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy reply with proposals of more "Jim Crow." The Philadelphia Democrat, President Roosevelt's Attorney General Biddle stands convicted, himself, by his dear old Harvard classmate, Judge William H. Hastie, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War. The Roosevelt-Democratic-New Deal administration has run out on the colored soldier. The present powers that be in Washington, ex-Justice Jimmie Byrnes, South Carolina, Colonel Vinson, who boasts of his Confederate ancestry, and the failing Harry Hopkins, with **the poor folks' background are the right hand race champions** living at the White House, to be at the beck and call of the President to assist in settling matters for the free descendants of the former slaves, emancipated by the great Republican and proven humanitarian, President Abraham Lincoln.

* * * *

Lilywhite Race Advisers

These dyed in wool southerners are also augmented by the ready support of the President's long time lilywhite race advisers. There is the other good old Kentucky "colonel" Marvin McIntyre, presidential secretary, who won his laurels, way back in the thirties, when he reported to the chief, how he dusted off that bunch of insolent "n's", who came to the White House to plead for the doomed Scottsboro boys.

It was a ribold joke to "MAC." They died and continued to languish in Alabama jails and New Deal justice. The other ready aid of the President may also be remembered by the colored voters, as the descendant of the Confederate General, by the same name and also the unsung hero of the President's third term campaign wind-up in Madison Square Garden, one Secretary Stephen Early, who kicked the colored policeman in the belly for trying his best to hold up unidentified persons from getting to the President's private Pullman car.

* * * *

Germans First

A beautiful young woman, with her master's degree from a great midwestern university, was about to be appointed to a $2,600 a year position under the U. S. Civil Service Commission, as a personnel officer, when she was asked to fill out credential card as to her parental antecedents. She wrote in the two words: colored American. There was a hurried conference in the director's office. It was an oversight, there was actually no vacancy at that time. She was turned down. A sympathetic interviewer followed the dejected young blond to the door and whispered that it was too bad she had not written German or Italian, anything but. Despite the fact that the Federal Civil Service law specifically prohibits discrimination on account of race, as written into the act at the insistence of administrators, there is no justice for a colored applicant for the better paid positions, regardless of their qualifications.

* * * *

Black and White Justice

There was mention earlier in 1934 of the denial of consideration by the President in pardoning the Scottsboro boys. A year ago, Odell Waller, the poor colored share-cropper went to his death, for attempting to protect his wife and children from a ruthless Virginia landlord. The united appeal of all the colored and liberal organizations fell on deaf ears at the White House. It became a national scandal, the picture of 70 year old Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, running up the Senate steps trying to catch the Vice-President, hoping to see the Second in command after all efforts had failed in trying to reach the President. Since this **matter of the President and race** question will be with us from this time on through the fourth term campaign of 1944, just keep the record straight, the President's widely heralded saving of the Nazi storekeeper in Detroit from the gallows for harboring a German saboteur left a sour taste in the consciousness of the colored war bond buyers and the parents of the 700,000 colored service men fighting and dying abroad for democracy.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Soldier Says Let Us Get Our Rights Now

TO THE EDITOR: Before my induction into the army, I was a constant reader of your very fine paper. Since that time, it has been hard for me to continue reading it because your paper does not get out Texas way much. Having been a teacher in Georgia for seven years before my induction, I find it interesting and educational to converse with people, most of whom regard Georgia, my home, as the worst state in the union.

I have come to the conclusion that we are fighting two battles in this war. We are fighting a second civil war as well as a global war. I should like to look at this war as being one to decide whether we retain or lose our free way of life, but the way we are treated in the midst of this major conflict serves as an answer to the question that rests heavily in the mind of every Negro soldier, "How will the Negro be treated in the post-war world?"

Out here at our post theatres, in one which can seat a thousand or more there are about 40 seats roped off to accommodate 700 Negro soldiers. As soon as these few seats are filled, the show is over as far as we are concerned.

We have some of the best educated men of any race on this field. Men with degrees ranging from doctorates down, but the dumber a man is the better are his chances for advancement. Educated Negroes just can't get a chance to show what they have in them.

I, along with other soldiers have been working as a member of the office force since Jan. 1 and not one of us has had any kind of promotion. In the white group, men doing the same work have been promoted to sergeant and staff sergeant. It can't be that we are Negroes, can it? We are told that ratings are frozen and have been ever since we have been here.

I have heard of no such actions in Georgia, and still can't see why people insist on saying that Georgia is worse than Texas. I rate Georgia among the best of the states because I know her place is among the best.

The colored people are kept separate because they are supposed to be dirty, filthy, uncouth and ignorant. But these Mexicans for the most part are worse than any group of Negroes I have ever seen. I have also seen Mexican soldiers at the Colored USO dancing with our girls, but try to reverse the order and I need not explain what would happen.

We have had colored soldiers refused to give up their seats to white civilians. Actually, it isn't an association, we here [illegible] doing it now?

Thousands of my race are offering priceless sacrifices to free the world of ruthless dictators. So

(Pvt.) ROBERT L. HENRY
19th Aviation Squadron
Sheppard Field, Texas

56k-1943

SHOULD NEGROES SIT AT THE PEACE TABLE

Defender
Chicago. Ill

By RUFUS CLEMENT
President, Atlanta University

I have long been convinced that if we are to arrive at the most satisfactory types of treaties or agreements following World War II, it would be necessary for members of the Negro race to sit officially as members of the convention or the conference drawing up the treaties.

YES

I made this statement publicly as long ago as February 1, 1943, at a meeting sponsored by Major R. R. Wright's Freedom Day Committee in Philadelphia. Events which have occurred since that date have but confirmed my conviction and strengthened my reasoning in this matter.

Persons who speak out against having a Negro, as such, as a member of the peace conference, state, in the main, that such an action would be tantamount to a recognition of the separate status of the Negro group. The argument is put forward that "men" or "Americans" should represent this country and that there should be no attempt to give recognition to special groups or blocs; that to recognize these special groups or blocs would mean that the conference would be largely composed of men with dissimilar interests and that only chaos or, at best, a patched-up peace would result.

Before we agree with these objections, let us look for a minute at the basis for selecting the delegates who will represent a particular nation at an international conference. To begin with, it is expected that the members of the delegation will be individuals with outstanding personal qualifications. They will be men and women of character, of some national status, of unquestioned honesty and integrity.

In the next place, they will be individuals who, by virtue of their training and experience, are likely to have developed such habits of work, keenness of mind and clearness of thought as to be able to make definite contributions to a conference called to effect as nearly peaceful a solution as will be possible of the global questions resulting from a global war. The delegates should preferably be persons of broad vision, deep insight and exceptional courage. There are Negroes who can meet these qualifications.

But, this is not all. One has merely to go back and look at the roster of men and women who have represented the United States in twentieth century international conferences to realize that an attempt has almost always been made to have a delegation which represented various interests. If the Republican party was in power, it has been the custom to place at least one member of the Democratic party on the delegation. If the Democrats were in power at least one Republican was named as a delegate. Women have occasionally been made members of these delegations. Delegates, in short, have been selected because of their political affiliations, sex, profession, and in many instances, the section of the country from which they hailed.

When we realize that this has been the case, we will immediately see that the selection of a qualified Negro as a member of a peace conference delegation can be defended on the basis of the logical extension of the current historical practice. In fact, the appointment of a Negro to the delegation appears to this writer to be more than logical, it appears to be necessary, if we are to consider the good results which inevitably would follow such an appointment, carefully made.

In my opinion, the naming of a Negro to the American peace conference delegation would have most heartening effect upon all of the millions of darker people in the world; for such an action would attest to the sincerity of the American nation in its support of the Four Freedoms and the democratic way of life. Such an action would also have an excellent effect upon the other members of the peace conference itself.

The very presence of a black face at a world conference would serve to remind the conferees constantly of the fact that decisions must be reached which should take into account the needs and the status of all the inhabitants of the globe. The presence of a Negro along with white and brown and yellow men would be eloquent though silent attestation of the basic equality of all races.

Finally, from the strictly domestic point of view, the United States has much to gain and little to lose through the appointment of a Negro on the official peace conference delegation. I am sincerely of the opinion that the demobilized Negro soldiers, as they will be returning to civilian life and post-war economic and social situations which are likely to be unsatisfactory, will be much more sympathetic and even tolerant toward the conditions which they do not approve if they know that one of their group is working with the other leaders of the world in an attempt to find the right solutions for the many serious problems which the post-war period will present.

It appears, therefore, that any thoughtful person looking at all of the factors involved in the decision would not deny the fact that it is better to have a Negro sitting at the peace conference than not to have this major group represented.

With Dr. Rufus Clement's article on this page, the Chicago Defender concludes its current series on "Should Negroes Sit At The Peace Table." We believe that the contributions by leading white and Negro notables have opened a discussion which will continue until the convening of the Peace Conference ending World War II.

In this symposium virtually all contributors — no matter what position they took — have agreed on two important things:

1. No man should be barred as a delegate to the Peace Conference because of his color.

2. The race question should be on the agenda of the Peace Conference.

The Chicago Defender believes that in bringing these minimum demands before the attention of our government and the governments of the Allied powers, the Negro people should be uncompromising, lest this war for democracy become a sham. We hope that Negro organizations and leaders along with progressive whites will mobilize their efforts behind these aims.

While the peace table series ends in this issue, we welcome comments and contributions from our readers on this subject in "What The People Say" and hope that discussion of this key question continues, for in this exchange of ideas, we have the greatest weapon of democracy. Let's use it.

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor, Chicago Defender

As the Crow Flies

By W. E. B. DuBOIS

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

On "Social Equality"

Recently in writing a chapter for a book I said casually "The American Negroes want economic equality, political equality, and social equality."

A Southern critic immediately underscored "social equality" and said "Why wave that flag?" I can remember when I used to avoid discussing social equality in books, in lectures, in conversations. The subject made me angry, I was not asking for social equality; I did want it.



DR. DUBOIS

Later my attitude changed. Social equality was not a matter of asking, it was a matter of a very fundamental right which whether I ask it or not must be mine as a human being.

So in answer to my Southern white friend I sat down and wrote a whole article. Part of it follows.

Economic equality is today widely advocated as the basis for real political power; men are beginning to demand for all persons, the right to work at a wage which will maintain a decent standard of living. Beyond that the right to vote is the demand that all persons governed should have some voice in government. Beyond these two demands, so widely admitted, what does one mean by demand for "social equality"?

An Unhappy Phrase

The phrase is unhappy because of the vague meaning of both "social" and "equality." Yet it is in too common use to be discarded, and it stands especially for an attitude toward the Negro. "Social" is used to refer not only to the intimate contacts of the family group and of personal companions, but also and increasingly to the whole vast complex of human relationships through which we carry out our cultural patterns.

We may list the activities called "Social," roughly as follows:

A. Private social intercourse (Marriage, friendships, home entertainment.)

B. Public service (Residence areas, travel, recreation and information, hotels and restaurants.)

C. Social uplift (Education, religion, science and art.)

Here are three categories of so-

human beings who happen to be of different race or color. This doesn't mean any forcible limitation of individual preference based on race, color or any other reason; it does limit any compulsion of persons who do not accept the validity of such reasons not to follow their own choices.

Swedish Author's Race Analysis In Negro Digest

Defender Chicago, Ill

DEC 1 1943

CHICAGO.—A scholarly evaluation of America's race problem written by Gunnar Myrdal, competent Sewdish racial authority in which he asserts that the theory of "white supremacy" is fast dying and that whites in the Western world will either have to succumb or find ways of living with colored people, is featured in the December issue of NEGRO DIGEST published here.

Dr. Myrdal who headed the Carnegie Corporation Negro Study in 1938 and who is a one-time Rockefeller Fellow, declares that the popular beliefs rationalizing caste in America are no longer intellectually respectable and thus the white man is in the process of losing confidence in the theory which gave meaning to his way of life.

"The entire caste order is extra-legal if not actually illegal and unconstitutional . . . Whites have the political power to make caste legal but they will never do so, since they cannot afford to compromise [illegible] American Creed."

Dr. Myrdal further declares that America, for its international prestige, power and future security needs to demonstrate to the world that American Negroes can be satisfactorily integrated into its democracy.

"It seems definitely certain that it will be impossible to make and preserve a good peace without having built up the fullest trust and good will among colored peoples. They will be strong after the war and they are bound to become even stronger as time passes.

"It should be apparent that the time to come to an understanding with colored peoples of the world on the basis of equality is fast running out. The Negro problem is not only America's greatest failure, but also America's incomparably great opportunity for the future."

'Cotton Ed' In Race Hate Rampage On Senate Floor

Defender Chicago, Ill

DEC 18 1943

By HARRY [illegible]
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — Senile, shaggy Sen. Ellison "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina staged a one-man exhibition of rabid Dixie race hate last week on the U.S. Senate floor.

During a rambling, ungrammatical speech on the soldier vote bill, the self-professed Carolina Cracker espoused these Dixie doctrines:

1. "Negroes outstink hell."
2. "I would join in lynching."
3. "I love the old Negroes at home almost more than I did my mother and father."
4. "I would die for my loyalty to white supremacy."

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Following charges by Sen. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania that the opportunity for soldiers to vote in the '44 elections was killed by an "unholy alliance" of Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans, "Cotton Ed" came out for a bolt of the Democratic party by the South and nominated Sen. Byrd (D) of Virginia for president of the United States.

Smith then gave his endorsement to lynching and mob law. He said: "Take a measure such as the anti-lynching bill. How many senators who have lived in the midst of an ungovernable, lustful crowd, and had their womenfolk outraged, would sit [illegible] and say 'let the law take its course?' Let the law take its course? No! We have dealt with these things until we have trained those guilty of these actions so that their crime has almost passed out There is no lynching in my section of the country. We would lynch some white people if they would go down there—and I think I would join in the lynching."

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And then, parodoxically, Smith gave his creed. He said: "Mr. President, I have one platform on which I shall live and die—my loyalty to the Constitution, my loyalty to states' rights, and my loyalty to white supremacy. Senators who do not like it need not take it.

"Here under the driving force of all the power that can be brought to bear on us, attempt is made to compel us to take the Negro on an equality, to eat with him, to sleep with him. I am not going to do it

"That reminds me of a colloquy between two men. One man said to another: 'My God, man, has not the Negro been improving?' The other one said: 'Imitatively, yes.' The first man said: 'I do not mean imitatively. How about his instincts?' The other man said: 'I don't know about his intincts, but he outstinks hell.'

"There is not a human being on the earth that I love more than I do the old Negroes at home. Old Uncle Bill carried me in his arms. I loved him almost more than I did my mother and father, but I did not want him to eat at my table or sleep in my bed, and he did not presume to want to do it."

In the meantime, liberal organizations are throwing their weight into the attempt to salvage the original senate soldier vote bill in the House.

Push Campaign

The anti-poll tax conference of 160 delegates last week included in a resolution commendation of the senate's failure to pass the Green-Lucas bill.

The National Negro Congress issued an appeal to the members of the House Committee on Elections urging support of the original bill in preference to the one passed by the senate.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, speaking for the National Council of Negro Women, declared "the action of the senate in denying the vote to soldiers by a combination of poll tax Democrats and Northern Republicans, who put partisan politics above patriotism, is a direct blow to the morale of the armed forces and a denial of the principles for which the war is being fought."

Rep. Eugene Worley (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Elections, predicted that his group will work out a soldier-vote bill "that will be more than the gesture the senate approved."

Worley declared: "I am a states' rights man, and have voted against anti-poll tax legislation, but that certainly isn't the issue on this bill. Soldier poll tax payments [illegible] a voting prerequisite were waived in the 1942 law."

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Rep. John E. Rankin (D) of Miss., however, is strong for the bill as passed by the senate. He is a member of Worley's Committee on Elections. He appealed last week to the states to establish adequate absentee voting procedure.

VIEWS and Reviews



By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

DEC 11 1943

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

Sometimes I wonder if the idea of the dire plight of the colored brethren has not been oversold. Take housing, for instance. Most of the writing on the subject has stressed the horrible houses in which Negroes live and the evils that flow therefrom. Most of this is true, of course, and yet to constantly emphasize the bad conditions under which Negroes live and to say little or nothing about the fine homes in which they live is more than apt to distort the picture. Those unfamiliar with the situation are likely to conclude that ALL Negroes live in slums and suffer from the conditions which slum living causes. This is quite apt to lead to the belief that the Negro's position is hopeless, that he is a social menace, and that little, if anything, can be done to relieve the situation. Once this conclusion is reached, it gives aid and comfort to the thought that there should be more, rather than less segregation.

* * *

This point came to me the other day when I was talking to an editor for whom I had written an article on Harlem. He took exception to a statement in which I said that most Negroes there lived in fair circumstances and that some lived elegantly. He could not believe it because he had been oversold on the idea that Harlem is an unrelieved slum, which is very far from being the case. I pointed out that the Harlem housing in the main was better than that in several of the older, workingclass sections of the city largely inhabited by whites, and that around 1,000 colored families owned their own homes in a borough where there is slight home ownership among white people. Moreover, I said, few of these homes were worth less than $10,000, and several Negroes owned large apartment houses, if the census on housing in the section were to be believed. He was astonished to learn this and equally surprised to hear that the percentage of illiteracy is lower for Negroes than for whites on Manhattan Island. I am sure he came away from the conversation with quite a different opinion than he had when he entered it. What I told him about Harlem is true of many Negro communities throughout the country. The bad spots are present, but there are good spots, too, and they should not be obscured.

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No group, city or country, constantly advertises its liabilities. When we think of London we envision pictures of the magnificent houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, the Tower of London and such landmarks. We do not think of the horrible slums in which a large proportion of the Londoners live. When we think of Paris, our mind's eye sees the Eiffel Tower, the Hotel Crillon, the Louvre, and so forth, but very seldom do we think of the century-old slums in which most Parisians vegetate. So it is for very great capital of the world. Moscow means the wonderful new subway, the government office buildings and the Kremlin, not the terrible hovels in which the workers live. Great efforts are made to advertise the beautiful and commendable, while the bad spots are passed over in silence. I do not say that we should remain silent about the poor conditions in which most American Negroes live, but I DO say that the picture should be relieved by presentation of the better side, else our propaganda boomerang.

* * *

There is scarcely a Negro community in the country in which there are not colored folk living as well as anybody else. as healthy as anybody else and as cultured as anybody else. The smart propagandist seeking to improve the public attitude toward colored people should seek to implant doubts about the adverse propaganda with which the public has been indoctrinated. This is accomplished by emphasis on the many exceptions to the rule; that this depends upon opportunity and training, the degree of which differs from person to person, and that given a chance those [illegible] are exceptional can become the rule.

Let us beware of selling ourselves short.

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WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

The Controlled Press Ignores Favorable Interracial News

BY TED LE BERTHON

DEC 11 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEC 11 1943

I DO NOT BELIEVE in Pollyanna. But I do believe in the power of suggestion, and that human beings are suggestible—for good on the one hand, for evil on the other. For instance, I am very happy every time I see a photograph of white and colored persons working together amicably, or read a news story to the same effect. Such stories and such photographs, appearing in either newspapers and magazines of general circulation, or in publications addressed primarialy to Negroes, do more to break down racial barriers than stories or photographs dealing with gross injustices. For they not only show that white and colored persons can fraternize as equals, but that they often do, especially in such fields as religion, education, social welfare, government and organized labor, where members of both races are primarily concerned with promoting the common good—and not, as in the case of bankers or business men, concerned primarily with promoting profits.



Mr. Le Berthon

DAILY NEWSPAPERS ARE CONTROLLED

Now it is quite obvious to me, from having worked on newspapers of general circulatnon for more than a quarter of a century, that white publishers are merely business men for the most part.

THE white publishers, having huge investments to safeguard, tend to evade the great issue of interracial justice when they do not distort it. But they also tend to distort all issues when they don't evade them, just as the movies and the radio do. Most white newspaper publishers, like movie magnates and radio executives, are the creatures of the financiers who underwrite their enterprises, such as the bankers who make loans, the wholesale paper houses which extend credit, the newspaper's own major stockholders and wealthy directorial boards, the colossal national monopolies which spend huge sums for advertising and the big local department store enterprises which do likewise.

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WON'T PERMIT FAIR NEWS COVERAGE

These financial octopi are not going to permit the cause of interracial justice to be placed before the public by the publishers they own and control. And, for most intimately connected reasons, they are not going to permit any honest representation of labor's rights or of the social principles of the Gospels as applied to these issues.

FOR these financial overlords are themselves in a fight-to-a-finish struggle with organized labor as to what constitutes the worker's fair share of the profits he helps produce through his toil.

DARE NOT PUBLISH FAVORABLE NEWS

The white publishers, most of them in the same relation to financiers as kept women are to "sugar daddies," dare not publish anything with any regularity that might tend to bring about interracial justice. Because that would mean rights to the Negro which would lift him from the mud of cheap, exploited labor up to the starry heights of kinship with all for whom Christ died. It would eliminate exploitable second class citizenship, and work against the irrevocable economic law by which the lowest wages drag down all wages.

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MOST white publishers, therefore, cannot and will not constantly feature stories and photographs showing the two races fraternizing as full equals, and dare not editorially approach race relations and labor relations in the simple, honest light of Christ's doctrine of universal love and the high and sacred worth of the human person.

NEGRO PUBLISHERS HAVE HIGHER CONCEPT

But Negro publishers are not so handicapped. They can fill pages with more and more such stories and photographs and editorials. They can draw into the ranks of fighters for interracial justice, men and women of good will from the white race, in Christ's sweet name. They can stand for an interracial press, a higher concept of journalism than the white publisher and his "sugar daddies" have eyes to envision. They can stand for the human race—instead of for one race against another.

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THE Negro publisher can show that the racial issue is a dishonest one, kept alive by the forces of greed, by evil in high places, by Mammon, to confuse and exploit men; that it is a device of Satan, old as Satan, to make men hate each other, so that they lose in the end, instead of loving one another in Christ, our common, eternal Brother, everyone's Brother, so that they win in the end the crown of life everlasting.

Army Afraid to Interfere with Dixie

Afro-American

Soldiers Get Orders to Obey Local Laws in Mississippi

WHITE COPS' WORD TAKEN AS TRUTH

Baltimore, Md.

Soldiers Told They Must Conform to Earn Respect

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

FLORA, Miss. — While fighting for the four freedoms for other peoples throughout the world, the U.S. Army has adopted the Mississippi Code of 1930 as a rule book in dealing with colored soldiers here.

DEC 11 1943

A memorandum, distributed to colored soldiers at the Army Headquarters Ordnance Unit Training Center, located near here, by the order of Lt. Col. Carlson, and signed by Capt. Clyde Berry, adjutant, warns colored soldiers that they are "liable to trial by court-martial" if they violate the segregated, un-American pattern set up by the laws, ordinances, and customs of the State of Mississippi.

The information which has been spread in printed form throughout the camp makes it clear that "this and higher headquarters will demand respect for the uniform worn by military personnel, but all soldiers must be sure that they act in a manner befitting to the military service so that they will earn the respect of the civil population."

DEC 11 1943

Wants to Avoid Friction

If an arresting officer charges a man with drunkenness his word is accepted as conclusive and "no sobriety tests either by police officials or a physician is required or permitted," the order reads.

"The army did not establish these customs but military personnel recognize their existence and CONFORM with them in order to avoid friction with the civil population," the memo reads.

The complete memo follows:

"PRACTICAL VIEWPOINT"

1. Military personnel are required to obey the laws of the community in which they may be. Violation of such laws render military personnel liable to trial by court-martial as such violations either constitute disorder to the prejudice of good order and military discipline or bring discredit on the military service in violation of the 96th Article of War.

DEC 11 1943

Conditions as they exist in the communities in which military personnel are located must be recognized and a practical viewpoint taken with respect to these matters.

2. The laws of this community differ in many respects from the laws in force in the communities from which many members of this command have come. It is necessary that all personnel familiarize themselves with those statutes and ordinances in order that a breach of law through ignorance may be avoided.

TRAIN JIM CROW

3. The following sections of the Mississippi Code are quoted for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Section 7079, Mississippi Code of 1930, provides that all railroad stations shall provide equal but separate waiting rooms and other facilities in connection therewith.

Section 6132 - 6135 provides equal but separate accommodations on trains for white and colored races, and also designated to the conductor the power to assign each passenger to the respective accommodations used for the race to which he belongs.

Section 1103 prohibits any one from printing for publishing any matter intended to promote social equality for the white and colored races.

LOCAL CUSTOMS

4. In addition to these laws the following customs must be observed:

A. In busses white patrons shall seat from the front to the rear and colored patrons from the rear to the front.

B. Separate taxicabs are provided for white and colored patrons and the mixing of passengers is not accepted in the community.

C. At moving picture houses where separate accommodations are provided for the races, patrons will join the line and occupy the area provided people for their race.

D. It is not customary for people to frequent places of amusement, restaurants, or assembly places operated for the benefit of the race other than that of which they are members.

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E. IT IS NOT CUSTOMARY FOR PERSONS TO FREQUENT NEIGHBORHOODS POPULATED BY PERSONS OF OTHER RACES.

4. The army did not establish these customs but military personnel recognize their existence and conform with them in order to avoid friction with the civil population.

5. All military personnel will refrain from congregating on street corners or at other places.

NO SOBRIETY TESTS

6. Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages is a serious offense in the State of Mississippi. The procedure required by the law for the proof at the commission of the offense differs greatly from that required by many other communities.

No sobriety tests either by police officials or a physician is required or permitted. The testimony of the arresting officer with respect to the condition of the driver is accepted as conclusive.

WILL DEMAND RESPECT BUT—

7. This and higher headquarters will demand respect for the uniform worn by military personnel but all soldiers must be sure that they act in a manner befitting to the military service so that thy will earn the respect of the civil population.

Violation of the local customs or criticism thereof will tend to alienate and antagonize the civilian population.

Relationships between personnel at this base and the local officials and population have been cordial since the establishment of the base and by adjustment to conditions as we find them, our personnel will assist in the maintenance of this friendly and co-operative spirit.

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8. Unit commanders will disseminate this information to all members of their command without delay and publications will be repeated at frequent intervals. All newly arrived personnel will be familiarized with the contents of this communication as soon as they join the organization.

By order of Lt. Col. CARLSON:
(s) CLYDE BERRY,
Capt., [illegible] Dept.,
Adjutant.

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Congresswoman Comments

After reading this memorandum, Congresswoman Frances Bolton (Ohio) dropped her head and stated, "I don't know what we are going to do with those benighted people down there."

Congressman Homer A. Ramey (Ohio), read the memo and stated: "To me there is no such thing as white or colored. All are God's children and should be treated alike inside and outside of the army."

FORAF
ning.

No Peace Until the Color Question's Settled Right

Defender Chicago, Ill.

The Place of Violence—The Question of Gradual Improvement Versus Unconditional Freedom Now

DEC 11 1943

[From his biography just printed by the Associated Publishers.]

By the late FRANCES J. GRIMKE

Things can not go on in the way in which they are going on in the South, without producing in colored people a feeling of bitterness, of hatred, under a sense of wrong, which is bound, sooner or later, to have its harvest of blood. It was that awful tragedy called the French Revolution which freed the oppressed lower classes of France.

Brown Aroused Nation

It was not until John Brown, for one, struck his sword that apostle of force, struck his sword that apostle of force, struck his sword that apostle of force, struck his sooner it comes the better. The sooner, the better

Need Spirit of Garrison

In the struggle with oppression and all his rights, civil and political, are accorded to him, he will never cease to cry aloud, to spare not, to make trouble. He would be a fool if he did. When he began the anti-slavery agitation in this country did he not know that the will flee from him? No, he demanded immediate, unconditional emancipation? No, he demanded that as a race, we do not be responsible for it.

Recognize Manhood

The color question must be settled right, and it must be settled right there until it is settled right there will be no peace. That is God's law. It is vain to cry, peace, peace, when there is no peace. It is long as inequity abounds.

The white people in the South, and the white people in the North, who sympathize with the Southern estimate of the colored people, had just as well understand once for all, that the colored man is a man and an American citizen, and that he will never be satisfied until he is treated as a man, and accorded to him, his full rights as an American citizen. Until his manhood is recognized, and all his rights, civil and political, are accorded to him, he will never cease to cry aloud, to spare not, to make trouble. He would be a fool if he did. When he began the anti-slavery agitation in this country did he not know that the will flee from him? No, he demanded immediate, unconditional emancipation? No, he demanded that as a race, we do not be responsible for it.

cipation and it was that doctrine that won.

We must be in earnest; we must not equivocate, we must not excuse; we must not retreat a single inch in the demand which we make for the complete recognition for all our rights and we must be heard.

A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

Defender Chicago, Ill

"Why are Negroes pro-Japanese?"

With trick "stop-beating-your-wife" queries of this type, a nasty little crowd of white race rabble-rousers have attempted to impugn the loyalty of Negroes to America. Ever since Pearl Harbor, this flock of self-appointed inquisitors have dragged out the smear brush to create lurid "Black Dragon" societies and other like bits of fantasia. The FBI has done its part in this misrepresentation by its combing of Negro areas for mysterious spy gangs.

A certain amount of hysteria seems incumbent in any war but the effort to envision a "Black-Yellow" Axis is way off the beam.

The facts are that the Negro people have been proved through every war to be the most loyal and patriot segment of America simply because hey have no loyalties or links to any ther land. The Negroes of America represent proportionately the largest ative-born group in the land. The last Negroes to come from Africa made the trip some 75 years ago and virtually all links to the Dark Continent have been broken.

As Americans, the Negroes have but one genuine concern for the Japanese. That relates to the native-born Nipponese of the West Coast who today are as much the victims of racial prejudice as any Negro in the South.

The current issue of Time Magazine gives a revealing picture of the Pacific Coast witch-hunt that differs little from the Rankin-brand anti-Negro propaganda in the South. As part of the war against the Nipponese in Tokio, the War Depart[illegible] has seen fit to set up interment camps for any and all West Coast Japanese, whether foreign or native born. The move is pure and simple discrimination along racial lines.

Color is the sole and only standard by which they are differentiated from native-born Germans or Italians who have been accepted as genuine Americans.

Now comes a wild, furious wave of race-baiting on the Coast that rivals a lynching bee in Mississippi. Inspired by Hearstian tales of the "Yellow Peril," a California legislative junket has set off on a witch-hunt directed not only against native-born Japanese but also against any white who defends them.

There is m[illegible]uch of a gap between Cotton Ed [illegible]ith's "N[illegible]groes outstink hell" declaration in the Senate and the insulting remarks of California Rep. Chester F. Garner who challenged a white woman witness at a hearing:

"Have you ever smelled the odor of a Jap home?"

Up and down the West Coast a movement is growing to exclude all Japanese from returning to their former homes after the war. There is talk about "slitting their throats."

Race hate is being peddled out of pulpits and city halls.

There is much cause for alarm among Negroes in this wave of bitter, angry race-baiting. Just as we in the past have had occasion to warn Jews and Catholics that Dixie fascists would vent their spleen on them as well as Negroes, Negroes would do well to remember that they will be next to feel the fascist hate that is now directed against the Japanese.

Race hate is a highly contagious disease, hard to control. It must be fought no matter where it appears, no matter what its shape or form.

WANTED: NEGROES AND JEWS

"Why are all our Christian boys drafted into the service while our Jewish and colored boys are deferred and placed in good paying jobs?" This is one of the twelve questions which appeared in Mrs. Roosevelt's feature "If You Ask Me" in the Ladies Home Journal, October, 1943. The questions are sent in by readers. In answer to this naive (?) question the First Lady not only said that it was one of the lies circulated by our enemies, but explained that Jewish and Negro men are drafted in exactly the same proportion as any others.

Among the many facts which the person who asked the above question needs to know are these: 1. During the early stages of this war mass meetings were held in one half of the United States to protest discrimination against Negroes in the national defense program. 2. It was long after the Joe Louis-Baer bout of January 9, 1942, from which the Naval Relief Society received Louis' purse that Negroes could wedge themselves into the Navy as anything other than messmen. 3. Despite the fact that promotions are slow, hard to get, and ranks above First Lieutenant are all but impossible for Negroes, they are drafted in as large numbers as the Jim Crow set-up can accomodate, and as service and detail groups are needed. 4. Of all races Negroes are seldom found in defense jobs that rate a deferment.

OTHER PAPERS SAY

Defender Chicago, Ill

ON HATING THE MINORITIES

(From Chicago Sun)

Are we winning the war on the battle front and losing it on the level of humanitarian principles? Archibald MacLeish was thinking of the rising tide of racial and religious prejudice when he made that point in Chicago last week. Both by the deliberate act of native fascists and enemy agents and with the unconscious aid of deluded citizens, Hitler's racism is seeping like a slow poison into many minds. It is time for Americans to stand up and fight in the open this insidious attack upon the very foundations of our democracy.

No factual basis exists for hatred of the Jews, hatred for Negroes, or hatred of any other minority. Every whispered tale put forward for the purpose of justifying these foul hatreds can be shown to be false. Prejudice arises not from true grievance but from frustration, from fear, from ignorance, from insecurity—or from a deliberate attempt to destroy national unity.

Yet no American is defenseless. The counterweapon against intolerance is tolerance. The checkmate to active and aggressive bigotry is active and aggressive devotion to American ideals. Incitation to prejudice requires not only an inciter, but a receptive subject and all of us, while declining to be the first, can also refuse to be the second.

Those who shrug their shoulders and assume that nothing can be done about bigotry overlook the fact that bigotry does not thrive, save in hospitable soil. They themselves, along with all other Americans, control the nature of the environment in which intolerance will either flourish or wither away. He who would stamp out base prejudice can best begin by searching his own conscience.

Let each of us therefore make this compact with ourselves:

I will respect the rights of all men equally, without regard to race or creed.

I will win the war at home by combating racial discrimination wherever I meet it.

I will not spread rumors that aid the racial war of the enemy against democracy.

BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN

Defender Chicago, Ill

Never before in the annals of mankind has there been so pious a longing for peace as there is today. Faced with the stern realism of a Gargantuan struggle that taxes the moral and material resources of our modern age, Christians, Jews and Mohammedans are praying with a frequency and earnestness unparalleled in their spiritual history.

As each nation piles up its staggering share of human sacrifice on the altar of freedom and righteousness, the interrelationship of the peoples of the world becomes increasingly clear. The old world, conceived in narrow sense and dedicated to selfish interests and motives, is fast passing into oblivion. A new order, based upon the recognition of the principle of universal brotherhood to which Christ consecrated His life, is emerging like a hopeful sunset behind clouds of hate and despair.

We must expiate our sins before a new foundation can be built upon the ashes of the old structure. This atonement must result into a diffusion of the concept of freedom and right for the many who have hitherto been denied the privilege. We are praying for a peace that will wash away race prejudice, economic disparity and the cultural barriers that have impeded our progress. We are praying for a peace that will bring social justice to the under-privileged. We are praying for the emergence of the common man as a worthy citizen with all the necessary attributes of happiness and quietude.

We are not praying for the revival of the old Platonic ideal of a Republic which was to be ruled by the perfect philosophers, who by virtue of being perfect philosophers, were supposed to be also perfect citizens and perfect rulers. No matter how worthy this Neo-Platonic aspiration, it is an authoritarian one. We are praying for a free world in which men can abide and enjoy the fruits of their labor. We are praying for a world in which men will realize that whatever may be their condition, and from whatever clime they may have come — they are brothers under the skin.

So long as the contraditions that have bedeviled the conscience of mankind are left unresolved, so long shall we continue to descend into the abyss of universal war. Fortunately for us all, the inexorableness of this titanic conflict makes peace, founded upon goodwill toward all men, a more compelling issue.

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PIED PIPER OF HILLBURN



Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

OCT 30 1943

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OCT 1943

Governor Colgate Darden of Virginia Is A 20th Century Confederate

Baltimore, Md. Afro-American

AUG 28 1943

He Says "Negro" with a Small "n"; Is Positively Repulsed at The Idea of Eating with a Colored Man; Believes in Segregation; Condemns Discrimination; Denies Any Similarity Between Virginia and German Race Laws; AFRO's Carter Tells How He Feels After His First Taste of Jim Crow.

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GOVERNOR COLGATE DARDEN OF VIRGINIA
By MICHAEL CARTER

RICHMOND, Va.—Colgate Darden, Governor of Virginia, is the only man I've yet talked to who can pronounce "Negro" with a small "n." An insulting inflection gives the word a nasty twist.

Early in this exclusive AFRO interview, I asked him if he was saying, "Negro," "Negruh" or "n------." The Governor said, "I'm saying 'negra'."

Governor Darden believes:

That colored people would have been better off if the South had won the war, and that the South was ready to abolish slavery;

North's Ideas Hateful

That the North invades the South with hateful ideas of trade unions, race equality, and free voting;

That segregation is natural, is best for both races, and colored people like it;

That there is no similarity between the Nazi-Japanese treatment of their subject races and the South's treatment of colored people.

"We are a democracy; and there is no similarity between us and the Nazis. Separation of the races is the only way to live in harmony," he said.

The Governor, with cruel frankness, admits that he feels, "positively repulsed at the idea of eating with a colored man. It's a matter of personal choice, and I would not blame any man for refusing to eat with one."

Ignorant, Frank

The things about Darden which impressed me most are: His unyielding grasp on the lost cause of the Confederacy; his enormous social and historical ignorance, and his brash frankness. To him colored people are articulate animals who should be treated with the same type of kindness that is given to a good hound dog. He is frank about it, too.

He does not feel that colored people have any real rights. They do have certain privileges, but they should not abuse them.

"The colored man has no right to refuse service in our army in time of war. Segregation of the races is a normal, human thing. If the country were all colored, with a few whites, the white people would be segregated."

(There is no segregation in Russia or China where black, yellow and white serve in the army, to-

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"Already the skill of the colored man has increased and his general position has improved. This is a natural development and is unrelated to the war."

I asked him what he meant by "improvements." "Better hospitals, better schools, better recreational facilities. Of course all these things should be provided for the sole use of colored people," was his answer. Jim crow should continue under all circum-

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still has a great deal to fight for. "The Southern colored man has as much to fight for as his Northern brother, more."

May Not Profit by War

The Governor was unable to indicate the nature of any domestic advances that may come to the colored soldier after he has finished the war against foreign fascism.

"I don't know what he'll get out of the war. I really don't know. He may not get anything as a direct result of the war.

Religious Objection

"The only legal ground for refusal to serve in our army is religious objection. There is a constitutional guarantee on that one, so we let the question slide.

"I think race relations in general are better in the South. The colored man knows his place here. There are more, co-

gether, Ed.)

stances, during the war and during the peace.

Conference Successful

The Governor assured the AFRO that he was doing "something" to ease racial friction. "We have had conferences and they have been met with remarkable success. We have always had pleasant race relations in the State. The high level of these relationships depends on the practice and principle of segregation of the races.

"If you atempt to force a breakdown of these established patterns you will interfere with the pleasant relations."

He whole-heartedly supports segregation, but mildly condemns "discrimination." He admits that some people fail to see the difference between the two and that others take advantage of discrimination to "oppress the colored man."

"I believe in the equality of opportunity under the system of rigid separation of races. I don't see anything wrong in the fair administration of jim crow whether it is in schools, hospitals, or railroads.

Likes Jim-Crow

"I support the idea of separate accommodations for the races. The difficulty is not in the system but in the abuses to it. There is no effort being made to afford equal facilities in some fields. Something should be done about that.

"All you people really want is equal schools, equal housing and equal, but separate, hospitals." In other words the I am opposed to it."

"I further feel that wages of colored teachers should be equalized. Much has been done in that direction already."

Because of the Virginia policy of shirking responsibility of education many colored children are not provided with free bus service. This is a genuine hardship in many counties where there are few colored students, and no bus service to the nearest school. A child can walk past several white schools before he finds a colored school.

No Plans Made

"That is too bad. Something must be done about it," he commented. But since the Governor believes that education is no concern of the State. No plans have been made to correct this.

The Governor is bitterly opposed to the Marcantonio poll tax bill. "I should be bitterly opposed to any Federal attempt to wreck the principle of States' rights. I oppose any Federal legislation affecting the poll tax. (Virginia is a poll-tax State.)

"I am not prepared to state my views, but I oppose Federal interference." Although the Governor would express no opinion on the poll tax as such, it is known that Senator Byrd enjoys the poll tax and would not like to see it abolished.

Governor Darden hates to see so many colored people leave the South for northern war plants and greater, but not complete, racial freedom. Unlike Hitler, he is not making any direct attempt to drive out the subject race. He wants the colored man to stay in the South, which needs his labor.

State Needs Them

"Colored people compose nearly 25 per cent of our State and we need them. They are absolutely necessary to the State."

He does not feel that a State Civil Rights Law would aid the war effort. "It might damage it though."

I asked if the treatment of Virginia colored people was Christian. Is it Christ-like to humiliate, and discriminate against 25 per cent of the State?

"I don't feel that Christianity turns upon a separate water closet," he answered.

Complaints Welcomed

"When the facilities are equal, but merely separate, then the colored man has no complaint. When segregation is used as a tool to discriminate against, and to oppress the colored man, then he should complain."

Darden stated that complaints should be respectfully submitted to the person in charge, or to him. There is a huge waste-basket in the Governor's study.

That there are no nice jim-crow tuberculosis hospitals hurts the Governor to the very quick. He asked me if colored people "up North" had TB too. I said yes; they got it from the whites, from poverty, jim-crow job policies, etc.

Sorry for Sick Man

Although the Governor is pained at the lack of a chest hospital, he has made no plans for one. He feels sorry for the sick colored man who can't get admitted to a hospital.

Lillian Smith, whose article in the magazine, The South Today, was recently digested in the AFRO said: "The breaking of bread is the one symbol of brotherhood that every human being understands. The Lord's Supper is such a symbolic act of brotherhood in Christ. How anyone can be so blasphemous as to partake of the Lord's Supper when he refuses to eat with his black brother is something that has troubled this Southerner all her life."

After slowly reading this excerpt, Darden, in a half-amused manner, commented, "I don't share her feeling about blasphemy. That's a man's own personal choice. I'd have a positive revulsion at the thought of eating with a colored man.

"I don't object to calling one 'mister,' and I don't tell n-----r jokes, although they are funny. Moreover, I don't mind shaking hands with a clean, intelligent one."

The Governor extended his hand to this apparently, "clean, intelligent one," and said "Goodbye."

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS

It is impossible for me to give an unprejudiced evaluation of Colgate Darden. My impressions of him, the Virginia policy, and the traditions of the Confederacy are all tied up with personal jim crow.

For the first time in my life I was jim crowed. My Pullman ticket was worthless; conductors, baggagemen, and ticket girls insulted me. If they answered my questions at all (I had had the temerity to enter "white waiting rooms and toilets"), they were gruff and impolite.

For the first time in my life I was physically afraid of other Americans. I was terrified of the ignorant, straw-hatted, lantern-jawed Americans who looked at me with contempt, hate and a little bit of fear too.

In Darden's Office

Here are some incidents that describe the total situation:

Incident 1: The air-conditioned ante-room to Darden's office is furnished with two comfortable leather couches and several hard backed, uncomfortable chairs.

When I sat on these couches they automatically turned into seesaws for the white man who was sitting at the other end. In both cases he immediately bounced up and down on a hard chair.

Incident 2: Virginius Dabney called me at the Governor's office. The man who answered the phone extended it in my direction and said, "You."

Incident 3: A white flunkey was escorting a collection of the "herrenvolk" 'about the building. I was asked to join them. He showed the statues of the various Virginia Presidents, and pausing in front of a niche in the wall said, "And here we hope the next **Governor thinks that colored people like to be jim crowed.**

He emphatically denied any similarity between Virginia race laws and German race laws. "This is a purely human situation and does not smack of Nazism. We have always had a division along the lines of color and we are still a democracy."

A Human Trait

When I cited several instances in support of my belief that race separation was not natural, the Governor said, "Maybe it is not natural, but it is a human trait."

In our country segregation is not necessarily based on color, but on that frightful institution of slavery. The Governor felt that slavery was ugly. It was just about as ugly as a non-jim-crow school.

Governor Darden again contradicted himself: "There is a definite policy on the part of people to group themselves according to color."

I pointed out that this being true then fair whites would isolate themselves from brunette whites. The Governor made no answer.

"Knows Colored People"

He claims that he "knows colored people." Yet, he does not know whether any serve on the State Draft Boards. "I am inclined to think that they do serve on the local ration boards," he said.

Obie McCollum, editor of the Richmond AFRO, had supplied me with some questions on the poll tax and the dual school system.

With bitter frankness Darden answered, "In our States the school burden is shared by the locality and the State. There is some talk of the State assuming the entire cost of education but President, Sen. Byrd, will be placed.

Greater Than Lincoln

With unctuous reverence he pointed to a spot, marked by a statue of Robert E. Lee. "The greatest man the country ever produced stood here when he accepted the generalship of our armies," he said.

When the AFRO ventured, in a very small voice, "Greater even than Mr. Lincoln," I was withered by a glance of scorn.

Tears came into the eyes of one of the herrenvolk when she respectfully touched the statue. She made a genuflection without bowing as she looked at the image of Robert E. Lee.

Incident 4: In the Governor's office there is a Confederate flag. It is prominent on his desk. He said, "It's mighty close to my heart."

Too Much Like Germany

After experiencing these things, walking through the streets in the hot sun, being thirsty and having no place to get a cup of water, after being humiliated and forced into a jim-crow car, I can make no evaluation of Darden.

I can but say Darden is an unreconstructed Southerner. He is ignorant and cruel.

Summarily, I wonder why he is fighting the war. What difference does he see between Germany and his State? Actually, he and Germany agree on many things. They really ought to get together.

Blease of S. C. Imitates Uncle

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

Senatorship Drive Highlighted by Race Attack

SALUDA, S. C., (ANP).—Former State Supreme Court Justice Eugene S. Blease, nephew of the infamous Cole Blease, speaking to a group of Saluda County farmers Wednesday, let go another blast at Negroes, the NAACP, Walter White and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in what was believed to be his bid for the 1944 Democratic nomination for the U. S. Senate.

Judge Blease told the farmers while he believed a majority of the white South Carolinians "are tired of the administration's courting of the Negro" they should stick to the party. "Vote the Democratic ticket if they put a yellow dog on it," he shouted.

What He Called Dr. Bethune

Recalling his defeat at the hands of Burnet R. Maybank of Charleston in last year's senatorial race, the former jurist said friends had told him he would have been elected had he not raised the "Negro question" and federal operation of the NYA and WPA. (In a speech last Fall Blease referred to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the NYA as a "big, black greasy nigger"). But he countered the belated advice with "Oh, no! If it hadn't been for these two questions, I wouldn't have run."

Declaring that the President favored the repeal of the poll tax and letting the Negro vote, Blease said Walter White "is one of Mrs Roosevelt's right-hand buddies." He eats dinner at the White House with her. That's all right, but don't try to impose that on us. Let her take them up to Hyde Park, with the NYA bathtubs," he said.

NAACP Influential

The NAACP itself is influential, he admitted. "It's my honest opinion you can't get appointed to the United States Supreme Court today if that Negro association opposes you." James F. Byrnes, he said, had the endorsement of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell.

Mrs. Roosevelt came in for the former judge's riling. "Mrs. Eleanor

Ickes Gets 'Em Told!

Afro-American

Roi Ottley tells this story in P.M.: Editor Ickes did a wonderful thing a little while ago.

"A delegation of Southern women came to see him, told him he didn't belong to the Northerners, it didn't belong to anyone, and as long as he was head of the department colored and everybody else could eat there.

"There hasn't been any racial conflict in the Interior Department's cafeteria since Ickes said, 'No, damn it,' and then went down to the cafeteria and ate with the blackest colored people he could find. When he'd finished he got up on the table and said this was a people's cafeteria, it didn't belong to the whites, it didn't belong to the Southerners, it didn't belong to the Northerners, it didn't belong to anyone, and as long as he was head of the department colored and everybody could eat there.

"Negro question" by declaring that he doesn't hate Negroes. He has always defended them, he said, and his first law case was that of "an old colored and whites were eating together in the Negro man and his wife who had cafeteria and asked if he wouldn't stop it. been accused of stealing. I just.

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56k-1943

We Are Not That Kind Of A Newspaper And We Are Not That Kind Of People

DEC 25 1943

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Mid-West Map Co.

AURORA, MISSOURI

POST CARDS
CALENDARS
LITHOGRAPHY
ROAD MAPS
BLOTTERS

December 7, 1943.

Journal and Guide,
Norfolk, Va.

Gentlemen:

We are interested in developing a series of souvenir postcards showing typical negro scenes in the deep South.

It occurs to us that perhaps in your files you have photographs of such subjects, of which we might secure black and white prints, preferably 5 x 7 or 8 x 10 inches in size. These, of course, to be billed to us at your usual price.

The type of subjects which we are interested in are, for instance, a scene of a number of bales of cotton with negros sitting thereon in a playful mood, another perhaps of a colored youngster eating a watermelon, scenes in a cotton field, and possibly one on a river levy, perhaps on the deck of one of the Mississippi or Ohio steamers, and similar subjects which might be of interest to tourists. These for souvenir postcard purposes soldthroughout the south.

We will appreciate very much your cooperation. But if you are unable to furnish these photographs to us, can you recommend some photographers whom you know of that we might approach on the same subject?

Cordially yours,

Lan Nielsen

LAN Nielsen
Sales Manager

The letter pictured above from the Mid-West Map Company of Aurora, Missouri, was recently received by the Journal and Guide. This newspaper has no such pictures in its files as those mentioned, nor is it at all inclined to "cooperate" in any such enterprise since it considers the request highly insulting to the whole Negro race.

The Journal and Guide does not believe that scenes showing Negroes sitting on bales of cotton "in a playful mood," colored youngsters eating watermelon, scenes in a cotton field, and "possibly one on a river levee, perhaps on the deck of one of the Mississippi or Ohio steamers, and similar subjects which might be of interest to tourists," are "typical Negro scenes in the deep South," or in any other section of the United States, for that matter. Nor does this newspaper intend to take any action whatsoever which is calculated to further spread this impression of the Race.

"WE'LL GIVE UP OUR SONS—"



NOV 14 1943

Bee (Magazine Section)
Chicago, Ill.

Makes Negro Campaign Issue In Senate Race

SALUDA, S. C.—(ANP)—Former State Supreme Court Justice Eugene S. Blease, nephew of the infamous Cole Blease, speaking to a group of Saluda county farmers Wednesday, let go another blast at Negroes, the NAACP, Walter White and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in what was believed to be his bid for the 1944 democratic nomination for the U. S. senate.

Judge Blease told the farmers while he believed a majority of the white South Carolinians "are tired of the administration's courting of the Negro" they should stick to the party. "Vote the democratic ticket or they put [illegible] Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, former [illegible] he shouted.

Recalling his defeat at the hands of Burnet R. Maybank of Charleston in last year's senatorial race, the former jurist said friends had told him he would have been elected had he not raised the "Negro question" and federal operation of the NYA and WPA. (In a speech last fall Blease referred to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the NYA as a "big, black greasy .....)" But he countered the belated advice, with, "Oh! no. If it hadn't been for these two questions, I wouldn't have run."

Declaring that the President favored the repeal of the poll tax and letting the Negro vote, Blease said Walter White "is one of Mrs. Roosevelt's right-hand buddies. He eats dinner at the White House with her. That's all right, but don't try to impose that on us. Let her take his [illegible] to Hyde Park, with the bathtubs," he said.

The NAACP itself is influential, he admitted. "It's my honest opinion you can't get appointed to the United States Supreme court today if that Negro association opposes you." James F. Byrnes, who had the endorsement of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell.

Mrs. Roosevelt came in for the former judge's ruling. "Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt," he declared, "has done more to stir up race trouble than did Thad Stevens. She may not know it, but she doesn't know the race. She's doing the race wrong and the race will live to regret it."

U.S. Racial Conflict Up

Defender Chicago, Ill.

and violence has been accentuated in the past 18 months, according to the annual report of the American Civil Liberties union for 1942-43 issued this week.

Changed relationships and war tensions, the report says, have brought widely scattered outbreaks of mob violence against Negroes, unprecedented in severity.

Although in general civil liberty is much better in World War II than in World War I, race discrimination made in opening doors long closed

Study Finds

"Negro question" by declaring that he doesn't hate Negroes. He has always defended them, he said, and his wife who had been accused of stealing. I just want them to stay in their place," he concluded, "and that place is at the back door."

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

AUG 14 1943

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to Negroes." the ACLU reports, "but with great difficulty against entrenched prejudice and privilege."

Discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces and in defense industries, and in all agencies engaged in the war prompted the union to form a committee against race discrimination in the war effort headed by Pearl S. Buck.

The purpose of this committee, the report states, is to help coordinate the scattered efforts of the many organizations in this field, as well as to combat discrimination against all races whatever. This committee has the cooperation of nearly 30 national organizations.

Racial Problem Is Economic, Asserts Governor Arnall

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — (SNS) — In an address before the annual meeting of the New York Southern Society recently, Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia charged that both southern and western states are exploited, and declared that the southern race problem is the result of fan economic problem.

Declared he: "Every ill with which the South is afflicted is due to one cause — the poverty of our people. The racial problem is an example. It is an economic problem."

He pointed out further that the one-rop policy is the basic cause of southern poverty. The manufacture of high-grade products in the South is the lone solution, thruogh which "alone a high wage scale is possible," he said.

Governor Arnall declared that "The Negro is not exploited to the profit of the southern white. White and Negro alike are expoited by a system that dooms agriculture to a one-crop policy."

PM
New York, N. Y.

Negro Nurses

Dear Editor:

I actually get nauseated when reading of the indignities that the Negroes are subjected to in the Capital of this great and democratic nation.

Upon reading your article on the treatment by the Washington Chapter of the American Red Cross of Negro nurses at Freedman's Hospital, I wonder where is the thing we are trying to preserve.

Philadelphia FRANCES S. BUTLER

Soldier Vote Bill Bowed to White Supremacy:

Smith, Rankin Spill Guts Against Negroes, Jews

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

NELL DODSON RUSSELL

(See Editorial Page 20)

The Dixie poll taxers, erstwhile guardians of the South's White Supremacy bogeyman, were caught in the midst of some surprising political maneuvering to kill the soldier's vote bill last week and had to duck for cover behind a smoke screen of Negro and Jew baiting. Headed in the Senate by Ellison (Cotton Ed) Smith (Dem.) of South Carolina, and in the House by John E. Rankin (Rep.) of Mississippi, the poll taxers slung some wordage around on the floor of the United States Congress that the Berlin shortwave must have tossed into Adolf's lap as the Week's Greatest Contribution to Nazi Morale.

"Cotton Ed," known as the dean of the Senate because of his 34 years of service, Thursday, blasted the North's supporters of the Green-Lucas Service Men's Absentee Vote Bill and heatedly advocated lynch law by yelling, "If some of these white people come down to my state, I will help lynch them!"

Smith, scoring the soldier vote bill as an attempt to violate the "sacredness" of state's rights, further advocated and defended lynch law with the question as to how many in the capacity Senate audience "have lived in the midst of ungovernable lustful crowds and had their women folk outraged? Should the law take its course?" Smith hollered, and then answered his own query with: "Of course not!"

After nominating Senator Harry F. Byrd, Virginia Democrat, to run for President on a white supremacy ticket, Smith told a vicious anti-Negro joke which finished with the tag line: "Negroes outstink hell."

ATTACKS JEWS

Rankin, the Mississippi mouthpiece, in a vicious speech in the House on Tuesday blasted New York's daily paper *PM* for quoting Mary McLeod Bethune's denunciation of the sabotage of the soldier vote bill in the Senate, and then read off a list of names asking support of the bill. He made a point of the fact that many of them were from Jews, and in order to emphasize his "sport" spelled out the names.

Meanwhile, the New York daily press, except for *PM* and the *Post* ignored Smith's anti-Negro attack. The *World-Telegram* in a two-column story on page 5 in its Friday, December 10, edition, described Smith as "venerable" and referred only to "limited voting privileges which disenfranchise many thousands, poor whites and Negroes."

The *Sun*, on page 1 in a single column brief story spoke only of Byrd's declination of any Presidential candidacy.

The *Journal-American* called Smith "colorful," and in a short story on page 4, mentioned only Byrd's rejection of the candidacy.

The *Post* in a three-column page 5 story with a headline quoting Smith: "We'd Lynch Some Whites," reprinted "Cotton Ed's" statement: "I think I would join in the lynching, but as far as the Negro is concerned, there is no lynching. . . ."

Fines White For Hitting Negro Prof

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP) — "I do not draw the color line in meting out justice," declared Judge H. B. Abernathy Tuesday in rebuking defense counsel for trying to inject race prejudice into the case where a white bondsman was charged with assault upon Dr. Thomas J. Knox, Miles Memorial college instructor, in arresting him for a traffic violation June 8.

Boatrite admitted that he hit Dr. Knox. His lawyer attempted to show that the way Dr. Knox talked to the defendant would have made any "self-respecting white man hit him." It was at this point where Judge Abernathy cited the fact that in striking the professor, Boatrite violated the law.

Boatrite, employed by the H. and M. Bonding company, and a private citizen, arrested Dr. Knox June 8 for running through a red light. Dr. Knox was fined $15 and costs June 10 in Ensley court.

In commenting on the case, Judge Abernathy, a legendary figure in Alabama legal circles as a police court jurist, said he did not relish lecturing on cases, but he was compelled to register dislike for the "militant" attitude exhibited by Dr. Knox.

ICC Ruling OK's R.R. Jim Crow

Daily Worker

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. — The Interstate Commerce Commission today placed its OK on jim crowism in railroad service when it ruled that the Atlantic Coast Line Railway had not been "unreasonably prejudicial" when it refused to serve meals to 18 Negro passengers.

The train was on the way to New York from Tampa, Fla., on June 30, 1942.

The Negroes complained that the railroads failed to serve them in the dining car and did not provide them with accommodations equal to that of white passengers. The ICC said the group was traveling at the expense of the New York & Puerto Rico Steamship Co. and was given first class accommodations in a Pullman car. When the train steward prepared to serve their meals in the Pullman, they demanded to eat in a body in the dining car, the ICC found.

The ICC said the evidence shows "that the entire basis of this complaint is the fact that complainants were not permitted to mingle with the white passengers at meals."

Senator Bilbo Invites White Woman South, But Says He "Doesn't Entertain Negroes"

Age
New York, N. Y.

Most Southern senators and congressmen just cannot refrain from dragging in their favorite topic of social equality, no matter what issue is under discussion.

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, of Mississippi, is no exception, in fact, he is one of the leading spouters on social equality, so it is not surprising that he answered a letter on the anti-poll tax bill and drags into it the startement: "I do not entertain Negroes."

Miss Marion Francis of New York City, who happens to be white, wrote Senator Bilbo protesting against the announced filibuster on the anti-poll tax bill. In the course of her letter, she mentioned that she had several relatives in Mississippi.

In reply, Senator Bilbo stated that the only way to prevent a filibuster would be to get the supporters of the anti-poll tax bill to withdraw it. He named Lee Pressman, chief attorney for the CIO; William Green, president of the AFL; Senators Mead and Wagner of New York, Pepper of Florida, Lucas of Illinois, and Van Nuys of Indiana; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; and Walter White of the NAACP.

"The responsibility of (sic) a filibuster will be on the shoulders of these people whose names I have given you because they are main ones that are pushing this piece of Negro-sponsored unconstitutional legislation for passage. They press for action on this un-American legislation in the midst of a war, knowing that it means filibuster, they should be blamed for it."

After stating that he personally is against a poll tax but that he would be glad to have equal terms and thereby lead to the power under the Constitution to vote, Senator Bilbo referred to the fact that Mississippi has relatives in Mississippi. He then wrote: "I am glad to know that you have relatives in all parts of Mississippi. the South because we are proud of

56k-1943

With A Grain of Salt

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

IT HAS BEEN fascinating to read in the "Voice of the People" (Richmond Times-Dispatch) the "white" response to Virginius Dabney's plea for the repeal of the segregation laws as they apply to Virginia's busses and cars. The letters-to-the-editor give a lively index to the type of thinking on the race issue which obtains among white Virginians. I have read all of these letters to date, and, according to their editions, have marked them "favorable" and "unfavorable." The former (and they are in the majority) have been encouraging. They show that there is considerable ferment in the South for justice and decency. But I am more interested in the unfavorable ones. It is the writers of this latter type that any "racial" movement will have to win over, if progress is to be made. Unfortunately, they are legion; and in spite of the number of letters mentioned above, they are the vast majority.



DR. DAVIS

Let us look at a few of their comments picked at random. One lady, who threatens to stop her paper and to quit riding the cars if segregation is abolished, writes with unconscious humor: "It isn't going to help the race tension by mixing the Negroes and whites any more than they are already mixed. I should think most self-respecting Negroes, as well as whites, would oppose the idea and not go getting all mixed up worse than ever . . . " (I wonder if we have the same kind of "mixing" in mind!)

Another writes with the swift logic of a woman: "I do think all citizens should have equal rights, but to abolish this law would only be opening the door for other segregation laws to be abolished." (Logical? Or is it?)

"As part of postwar planning," a third writer suggests that there be formed "an attractive and satisfying Negro autonomy in West Africa where all Negroes who are dissatisfied can go and progress . . . untrammeled by restrictions necessary here." (Shades of Marcus Garvey! Where would you put 13,000,000 dissatisfied Negroes?)

"There is a time for everything," an irate Richmonder tells the editor, "but this is not the time for an editorial such as you wrote." (Reminds me of some of our darker time-is-not-ripe brethren.)

A voice from the Old South thunders indignantly: "Is the South slipping back? Are we going to sit back and let a bunch of Negro sympathizers abolish a law that we once had to spill blood to gain? . . . What we need in Richmond is a review of the old motion picture, 'Birth of a Nation.'" (It all depends, I suppose, on which way you are headed when you "slip back.")

After claiming that the segregation laws have prevented racial friction in Virginia for forty years, one positive writer surprisingly asserts: "Segregation would have prevented the riot in Detroit. Why should we repeal a law that has functioned so admirably to both races." (Speak for yourself, John!)

"Are you seeking to emulate Mrs. Roosevelt by your pigmy-minded editorials?" a fiery reader demands. "Do you favor letting down all racial bars in the hiring of Negroes . . .? Do you advocate Negroes visiting white people socially?" (Note—that to this writer, economic and social equality are equally abhorrent.)

One patriot feels that such a suggestion concerning segregation should wait until the "boys" return to "decide if that is one of the things they have been fighting for." (Does he mean Negro boys, too? Incidentally, I vaguely remember something about a war being fought for democracy.)

And it was inevitable that one person should make the following statement: "Whenever they abolish the segregation law . . . and our wives and daughters will have to ride and sit by Negro, we will have more race trouble than we ever have had." (Would you want your sister to marry a "n——r"?)

It is easy to poke fun at these letters, to point out the stereotypes to show their lack of logic and their ignorance of American conditions. It would be even easier to wax sarcastic and vitriolic about the type of thinking that produced them. As a matter of fact, when I read them, I had neither desire. On the contrary, I had a feeling of sadness and of deep pity. The race problem is just as bitter a dose for white Southerners as it is for black. In one sense, perhaps, it may be worse for them. We at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we are the persecuted and not the persecutors.

There is a certain amount of Pharisaical comfort in being able to exhibit clean hands. But the writers of the above letters are unhappy persons, torn by a problem they do not fully understand, burdened with a tradition of race-poison which makes them react to certain situations in a manner entirely alien to their normal experience. They are not bad or malicious persons. They are simply the other victims of this terrible problem which is our heritage here.

Negro Tenants Force Reduction in Rents

Daily Worker ——— New York, N. Y.

Thirty-four Negro families meeting in the lobby of the apartment house where they live at 932 St. Marks Ave. in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area, late Sunday afternoon were happy to hear that 22 families have won reductions in their rents ranging from $2.00 to $13.00 from the landlord, Hyman Meerbaum, of 16 Court St., who, they charge, has been attempting to evade the OPA Rent Freeze Order. Cases of the remaining 13 families will be taken before the OPA by the House Committee which has been set up by the tenants as a whole to handle their grievances, it was announced. The landlord is seeking OPA review of all cases.

Here are the facts which were disclosed at the meeting, where one speaker after another got up to say that this partial victory has been won because we got together and stuck together and we'll stick together."

Not only had rents been jacked up for the present tenants who are all Negro families with the exception of one white family still living in the apartment house, but no necessary repairs or painting has been done for the present occupants since they moved in. Prior to March 1, 1943, white families lived in the house, from whom they moved or were asked to move. Since then, Negro families have been moving in and being overcharged from $2 to $13.

Up until Saturday, Dec 17, Mr. Meerbaum had flatly refused to consider lowering the rents according to OPA regulations and tried to pass the whole matter off with a couple of jokes.

TENANTS FORCE ACTION

But when he realized that the tenants were organized — several weeks back a house committee had been elected with two floor wardens from each floor—he took a more serious attitude toward the situation. And on Dec. 17 when the attorney Julius Saltzman who is acting for the tenants called on him, he agreed to lower the rents pending OPA review of all cases.

Mrs. Lillian Smith, mother of two boys, who was one of the sparks in the initial work of the group and a rent warden, was happy over her $4 reduction, but happier still that all the tenants got together. "It is only by organization that we will be able to solve the many problems that confront the Negro people," she said.

Mrs. Anna McPherson, a mother and a defense, worker, too, greeted the announcement of a $9 reduction with a twinkle in her eye and more seriously added that she hoped in some way this would answer those who sneered residents of Bedford-Stuyvesant recently.

"We hope our action will help other residents to follow our example to effect a wider reduction of rents for the Negro people for, as reports have shown, they pay the highest rents, though least able to pay," said Mrs. Gladys Lucas, treasurer and rent warden of the group. Mrs. Lucas is also a mother of two boys but looks like sweet sixteen.

The House Committee is comprised of the following tenants: Messrs. McPherson, Young, Beebe and the Mrs. Owen, L. Smith, Roscoe, Robinson, Johnson and Smith.

'LEAVE US ALONE.' ALA.

CHIEF PLEADS

Bee — AUG 8 - 1943

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Aug. 5—Denouncing unfair freight rates that discriminate against the South, Gov. Chauncey Sparks asked that Alabama and the South be left alone to solve its own internal racial problems.

Chicago, Ill.

The state's chief executive spoke here Friday at a ceremony dedicating the new highway between this city and Montgomery. He said:

"The day is over when Alabama and the South will longer submit to the economic unbalance to which it has been subjected in sharing the nation's wealth. The South has a right to demand that there be a more equal distribution of the nation's wealth so that all may enjoy its fruits.

"The South is just, the South is honest, the South is fair. It is going to give every man an equal opportunity, regardless of color. It is our hope that the peoples of other places will leave us alone to work out our problems of racial segregation."

Labor Meet Blasts S. C. Race Baiting

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

COLUMBIA, S.C. (ANP)—The Fort Jackson speech of Gov. Olin D. Johnston and charges of Sen. Burnett R. Maybank that 50 per cent of colored draftees are being rejected because of illiteracy, were scored heavily in a labor mass meeting here Tuesday.

Criticism of the governor's pledge to evict from the state any persons working for "social equality" and agitation among Negroes was made by James M. Hinton, secretary of the South Carolina Citizens committee. Mr. Hinton said Negroes sought only the right to vote where voting counted most and the right to have more and better schools.

"If Mr. Johnson is going to run anybody out of the state for these effort," he said, "He'll have to run out the 800,000 Negroes supporting them." Mr. Hinton said that had the 814,000 Negroes been organized into a single functioning body, Mr. Johnson would not have dared make his speech. He added, however, that "the days of our running are past." AUG 7 1943

Key speaker was Dr. D. A. Gar- land of Winston-Salem, N.C., na- tional representative of the AFL. He argued that Negroes were mis- taken in the conclusion that prob- lems affecting them were primarily because of their race. He said all problems should be considered as "class problems" and not racial, pointing to several incidents of proof that privations and sufferings are visited upon the poor Negroes



Mr. Stuart

The Miscreant of Race Family, Little Jack Horner— Not Uncle Tom

BY M. S. STUART

YOU HAVE heard about Tom—"Uncle Tom," the

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

type of courage and fortitude that exacted from millions of readers tears and admiration. He was the fictional symbol of thousands of men of color both before and after the Civil War who submitted to the inevitable with common sense, courage and calmness.

THE WRONG BOY

Sneering critics and scorn mongers have been talking about the wrong [illegible]ck—not Tom, who portrays character of convenience for the vitriolic indulgencies. Jack is the boy who hides back in his corner and keeps up the disturbance. Little Jack Horner—you remember him—who took his pie and hid off in a corner, afraid the other children might want some of it. The fellow who praised himself as being better than the other children, saying that was why his pie tasted sweeter than the rest. Now it is being slyly hinted that Jack was a family stool pigeon always pointing out the missteps of his sisters and brothers and saying, "I don't act like that, do I mama?"

FACTIONALISM

In Baltimore at the Business League convention a week or two past, it was disclosed through a chance remark that the bitterest kind of race factionalism has been kept alive there. The same is true in other cities. In New Orleans it also has been very bitter. It is obvious and acute in Memphis. In some of the smaller cities it is just a duet of discord. In some large enough it is a trio. In still others, a quartet, while in great places like Chicago there are enough factional leaders to form a chorus, all singing discordant notes, in clashing keys and opposing tunes.

CORNERS OF SELFISHNESS

It is hard to get these factional leaders together on anything. No matter how faultless any movement may be, unless it originates up or down town, you are safe in betting that the race leaders of opposing factions will find some plausible sounding reasons for either obstructing it or for letting it severely alone. The real reasons, of course, will be kept well under cover. They are the facts of selfishness and jealousy. The Little Jack Horners, back in their corners want to eat their pie unshared by any one. If anybody else starts anythin[illegible] some Little Jack will try to kill [illegible] in its early stages.

THUS IT [illegible] that the interest of the [illegible]ften suffers. Sometimes municipal au[illegible]ies who want to provide some[illegible] of benefit for Negroes are put in a quandry, not knowing which Little Jack's advice should be followed; and frequently do nothing rather than offend any faction.

FRAMED IN RHYME

Little Jack Horner sits in his corner,
Hopefully looking "Down Town,"
Trusting that he by the Powers That Be
May be offered the coveted crown.

Little Jack Horner sits in his corner,
Patting his own little back,
And modesty scorns to blow his own horn
The bosses' notice to attract.

Little Jack Horner sits in his corner,
Watching with envious eye
To see that no other, close friend or brother,
Gets too close to the pie.

MORE IN HARMONY, UNSELFISHNESS

There is [illegible] a great deal coming the Negro's way. Perhaps the thought that it will [illegible] small to be shared is responsible for much of the petty factionalism in some places. But it is believed here that less of benefits for the group, less in the way of recognition of race leaders, less in the matter of power in every way, can be gained by dividing up into obstructive factions than would be realized if the leadership of Negroes would present a solid front.

God Hates U.S. Hypocrisy, Respects Nazis

America Upholds Four Freedoms, Holds Down 12 Million, Says Dr. Johnson

H.U. PREXY HITS ARMY SEGREGATION

Afro-American

"We May Lose Confidence of China and Russia"

Baltimore, Md.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — "God Almighty hates hypocrisy," declared Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, as he flayed U.S. hypocrisy in an address before the Rhode Island Social Workers' Conference at Narraganset Hotel here Thursday.

Continuing, he said:

"God must respect the Germans who boldly state their principles and are fighting unitedly for them; God must respect Russians who have marshaled all their forces to fight for their ideals, while America with one hand upholds the Four Freedoms and with the other holds down twelve million colored Americans, and says by act and deed that these freedoms are not for them."

He cited the injustices and indignities heaped upon the colored citizens economically, politically, and militarily during the present war and the deep disappointment and hurt felt by colored people.

1914 Exodus a [illegible]ing

"The exodus of [illegible]probably two million [illegible]ored Americans from the South during the first World War, and their acceptance in war plants at that time," he declared, "was the greatest event in the life of the race since Emancipation.

"The second World War began after ten years of depression, which saw colored citizens deprived of even their traditional jobs. He, the colored man expected that this war would make plenty of jobs for him, but he was keenly disappointed. Union labor and industry excluded him from war plants."

The famous words of President Roosevelt and the appointment of the FEPC gave a ray of hope, he said, but even this was shut off as the FEPC became hemmed in and was killed politically.

Raps Jim-Crow Army

"A jim-crow army and navy — a navy in which no colored citizen may rise above the status of petty officer — and the policy of training a few colored flyers in a segregated school to [illegible] one type of plane only have added to our disappointment.

"The killing of the anti-poll tax bill by filibustering Southern Senators and the convenient absence of some Northern legislators when their presence was sorely needed added still more to our hurt," he said.

Refused to Fight for Lie

Declaring that the colored man's heart is not in this war, he said some have felt it "keenly enough to refuse to be drafted into the army to fight for a lie and had courage to face a court and say so."

Pointing out that while "a few colored Americans have gone over to the enemy in this war — the first time in American history that any of us have proved disloyal" — he said that even if fifteen had done this, "there must be many others with the same feelings."

China, Russia Skeptical

Stating that "while we cannot say anything about the imperialistic crimes of Great Britain, we may lose the confidence of China, if indeed we have not already done so, and the confidence of Russia," he declared;

"And as the four great nations sit around the peace table, two things will happen: as the peace is written for this war, arrangements will be made for the next."

James N. Williams, secretary of the Providence Urban League, presided over the meeting and Mrs. S. Foster Hunt, Urban League president, presented the speaker. Others on the platform were:

William P. H. Freeman, president of the John Hope Community Association; John F. Lopes, president of the Providence NAACP; Dr. James A. Gilbert, and Mr. Burt, president of the Social Workers' Conference.

While in Providence, Dr. Johnson was the breakfast guest of the Howard University alumni of Providence: Dr. James A. Gilbert, Medical School, '92; Dr. A. L. Jackson, '10; J. G. LeCount, attorney, '12; Dr. Carl R. Gross, '13; James M. Stockett, Jr., attorney, '14; and William Newsome, '22. Dr. Johnson was the guest of Mrs. Prudence H. Irving, '35, at the luncheon.

Chicago, Ill

Pearl Buck on Equality

Bee (Magazine Section

THOSE of our readers who have been following in the BEE the running installments of Pearl Buck's "What America Means to Me," must certainly have been deeply impressed with her chapter H on "Equality."

Miss Buck was amazed on returning to her own country, America, that it was "divided into two parts and that the two parts were living as though they were two separate nations." As she intimated, this is a dangerous situation.

Ever since, Miss Buck has interested herself, like all good citizens should, in the whole complex nature of the problem. She has found that our nation has forced a state of practical inferiority on the Negro which she deplores as "undeserved and unjust."

Miss Buck has seized the problem at its core where she feels a corrective should be instituted, namely at the institution and practice of race discrimination.

Miss Buck has rightly given a widened equality and justice everywhere. This, conception of the same problem on a world wide basis. She has [illegible] us to fight for after all, is "One World."

This will mean that we must not only become less selfishly preoccupied alone with our own problems—bitter, numerous and diversified as they are—rather, we must see our problems as having counterparts everywhere. Unitedly the underprivileged here and everywhere must make common cause against those who would make slaves of the "lesser races."

Equality to enjoy life and its opportunities commensurate with effort and capacity should not be denied any man in a civilized world. Miss Buck is leading the way —a hard hazardous way,—to the kind of dynamic reeducation that our statesman and citizens alike must pursue or forfeit claims of fighting for democracy.

Town Retains White Supremacy Loses FWA Grant

Chicago, Ill

Bee (Magazine Section

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 23—(ANP)—Charging that the "bureaucrats of Washington are continuing their efforts to cram the Negro down our throats" Mayor Sam S. Caldwell and the city government refused to accede to the demands of the FWA that 12 per cent of the skilled labor and 80 per cent of the unskilled labor on the proposed $100,000 health center for Shreveport be Negro. When the FWA disapproved federal assistance for the project the mayor said,

"It seems we have [illegible] our health center, but thank God we have retained our respect and white supremacy."

Two Negro Worlds

Weekly Review

Believe it or not there are two Negro Worlds, or shall I say two kinds of Negroes almost everywhere. In certain circles one kind is preferable and vice versa.

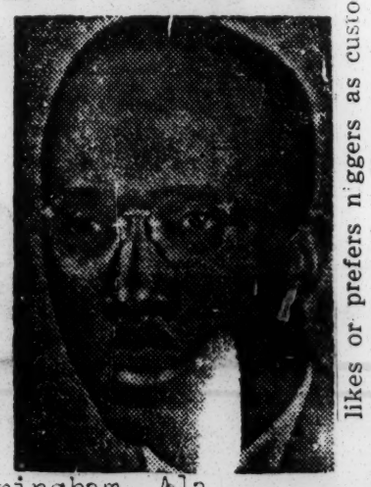
Let me illustrate. I stopped in a grocery store operated by an Italian in a neighborhood populated by Negroes of both kinds. It was Saturday afternoon and there were many folks in the store. I saw an intelligent Negro man and wife stand around nearly forty-five minutes trying to get waited on. It was so obvious that the clerks were giving them the "run-around" that I decided to do a little snooping to see if I could find out why.

I discovered that those who were being waited on were typical of the ones for the most part who reply to the clerk's query "What do you want?" invariably replied "Give me a dime's worth of this, that or the other." The clerk scooped whatever it was up and made a sort of passing motion of weighing it. I noted that he never [illegible] to pour any of whatever it was back or add to it. I discovered he just gave that type of customer whatever he happened to scoop up and the customer never bothered to see if he was geting his money's worth.

Finally, I saw one of the intelligent looking customers get the clerk's eye. She asked "How do you sell your steak?" The clerk replied by asking "How much do you want?" The customer came back "What is it a pound?" but the clerk still wanted to know "How much de you want?" The customer was growing more and more exasperated and the clerk was growing redder and redder in the face.

Therein I had the answer as to why this type of merchant in Negro communities does not want to serve the intelligent person who asks about the price of things by weight and brand. I saw why they like the dumb type of customers as customers and despises Negroes. I saw why it is Toney can come into a Negro neighborhood, build him a combination store and house, despite the racial zoning laws and grow fat and greasy in a few years. I saw why he

EDITOR'S DIGEST



Birmingham, Ala.

By ROBERT DURR

56k-1943

Alva Tabor's Passes Help To Win Tilt

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
NOV 6 1943

Big Green Wave Refuses To Roll As Tigers Get Going

CHICAGO — Tuskegee's Golden Tigers sparkled brilliantly here Friday night under Comiskey Park's lights before 15,000 fans and clawed a fighting, but weak Wilberforce eleven into submission by 27 to 0.

There has been a lot of good pitching in this big ball park during past baseball season, but none of it excelled the job turned in Friday night by Alva Tabor, classy quarterback of the 'Bama aggregation, who hit the bulls-eye four times with bullet-like heaves as the gallant defenders of Wilberforce tried to bat them down in vain.

It was the "big league" pitching of Alva and the catching of Head, Crawford, Miller, and Perry that spelled doom for Wilberforce.

Recover Fumble

After an uneventful first quarter, Tuskegee started rolling as soon as the second period got under way. A fumble by Buddy Gregory, Wilberforce halfback, was recovered by Tuskegee on the Ohioians 27, setting the stage for the first score. Tabor's first pass was good to Al Crawford for 11 yards. Jimmy Burton then ploughed through the Green Wave's line for 6 and 4 yards, respectively. Tabor then switched back to the air and threw a touchdown heave to Head for the first maker of the game.

In the waning moments of the second quarter, Tabor opened up again with his accurate tosses. Alva moved his team from their own 48 to the Wilberforce 11 by mixing an effective air attack with a good drive via the ground. On the 11-yard line, with but 10 seconds to play, Tabor threw Charley Perry a short pass which was good for another score. The heave was smack in Perry's hands and on the right side of the field.

Miller Scores

Five minutes of play had elapsed in the third period when Tuskegee chalked up touchdown No. 3. Starting on the ? orce 49, Tabor threw successful passes to Head, Crawford, and Pernell and moved the oval to the 27-yard line. From this point he chucked one down the middle to Miller for the touchdown.

Mid-way in the final period, Taber connected with a quick pass off the famous 'T' to Miller who was down on the Wilberforce nine. Here the Ohioians line came to life and smeared two running plays for a total loss of 10 yards. Tabor wound up again, then, and threw a perfect pass to Miller down the middle for a touchdown. The placement by Tabor was good and the Southerners held a 25 to 0 lead.

Two more points were added on a safety in the closing minutes of the game when James, attempting to punt Wilberforce out of trouble, was trapped behind the goal line by a charging Tiger line.

Tuskegee (0)		Wilberforce (27)
Perry	LE	James
Benson	LT	Walton
Milland	LG	Shack
Bowman	C	Armstrong
Woods	RG	Bailey
Mayberry	RT	Milner
J. Miller	RE	Sheilds
Tabor	QB	White
Crawford	LH	Parker
Head	RH	McNeill
Burton	FB	Ray

Touchdowns: Head, Crawford, Miller and Perry.
Conversion: Tabor.
Safety: James.
Substitutions: Wilberforce — Walton, Lowry, Malloy, Lee, Hunter, Tyson, McKinney, Morton, Hardy, Davis, Tyson.

Tuskegee — Smith, Augustus, Washington, Criggs, Wade. Officials: Mel Whedbee, Fisk, Referee; Henry A. Kean, Fisk, Umpire; Virgil Blueitt, Lane Tech. Head Linesman; Frank A. Young, Chicago, Field Judge.

DEMAND MAIL CURB ON RACIAL LIBELS

Spokesmen of Minorities and Trade Unions Urge House Group to Back Measure

New York Times
New York, N. Y.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — Against the continued opposition of the Postoffice Department, representatives of labor and minority groups are urging a House Postoffice and Post Roads Subcommittee to report legislation to ban racially discriminatory literature or pictures from the mails. Representative Samuel A. Weiss, Democrat of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee, predicted favorable action.

The subcommittee has concluded hearings on the House resolution introduced by Representative Walter A. Lynch, Democrat of New York, and the Joint Resolution introduced by Representative Samuel Dickstein, Democrat of New York. The Lynch Bill is more specific and is expected to be reported. More than 15,000 letters have been received in support of the measure, Mr. Weiss said.

Opposition was voiced by Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General, and by Vincent M. Miles, Solicitor of the Postoffice Department. Mr. Miles stated that any law barring from the mails "defamatory and false statements" against racial or religious groups would violate the principle of free speech, would be unconstitutional, would increase instead of decrease racial prejudice and would present serious administrative difficulties. Mr. Niles said such legislation was not needed.

Walker Voices Opposition

In a report to Representative Thomas G. Burch, Democrat of Virginia, chairman of the Postoffice and Post Roads Committee, Postmaster General Walker has stated that enforcement of such a law "would impose upon the department [Postoffice] the undesirable task of deciding controversies between those seeking to discuss freely racial and religious issues and those who might consider certain of such discussions in violation of this law."

Lewis G. Hines, national legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, said that "campaigns of vilification against racial and religious groups" had "victimized" unions for years. Hoyt S. Haddock, legislative representative of the Congress of Industrial Organiaztions Maritime Committee, described it as "a down-to-earth trade union problem."

In a statement, Richard T. Frankensteen, vice president and legislative director of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers, CIO, quoted Adolf Hitler as saying, "anti-semitic propaganda in all countries is an almost indispensable medium for the extension of our political campaign."

Dr. Williams Denounces Bias

Dr. Michael Williams, special editor of the Commonweal, declared that circulation of anti-racial material "threatened more than bombs and weapons."

M. Maldwin Fertig of the American Jewish Congress declared that no authors of discriminatory material appeared at the hearings because they "work in the dark." Miss Milly Brant, national vice chairman of the women's divisi..., A. J. C., said: "We don't realize how much of this material is being sent through the mails."

Dr. Samuel Margoshes, editor of The Jewish Day of New York, maintained that education alone was not the answer.

Witnesses included Morris Muster of the CIO; the Rev. Richard Morford, executive secretary of the United Christian Council for Democracy; Dr. Adele Sicular, chairman of the Citizens Committee of Upper West Side New York; George Starr, International Workers ... Paul O'Dwyer, New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild; Daniel Lapidus, United Community Council of Brooklyn; Miss Dorothy S. Strange, National Negro Congress; Representative Arthur G. Klein, Democrat, of New York; Representative Will Rogers Jr., Democrat, of California.

CHANGE THE WORLD



We Saw "Life with Father" Then ... in a Cafeteria to Talk

By MIKE GOLD

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Accompanied by a strapping young lieutenant whom I knew as a floor-boy in the fur industry, I went out the other night and saw that charming little comedy of old-fashioned domesticity named "Life with Father."

Then we walked around romantic Times Square in the dim-out, and finally settled down in a cafeteria for a renewal of a long discussion.

When the young lieu... went to a southern camp some six months ago I found him full of fighting spirit and hope for the future. Now he had changed. He had become gloomy and uncertain about many things, including this war.

Never before having visited the deep South, this boy was just a simple-minded Green American from New York. The attitude of our Anglo-Saxon South toward its Negro people drove him a little crazy. It was all so horribly Nazi in tone, so senseless, cruel and subhuman. Now he wanted to fight, not Hitler, but the Southern lynchers.

"Many of our Northern boys also get poisoned in a month or two of that atmosphere," he said. "Nobody ever tells them what a war against fascism is all about. They succumb too easily to Negro-baiting and Nazified Southern chauvinism."

I tried to fetch ... young soldier back to the larger and more objective viewpoint. This war is a huge planetry cataclysm in which the Southern species of fascism is only a segment of a greater whole.

* * *

For example, the war is dynamic. It is moving with faster and faster pace, upsetting thrones, dictatorships, political machines like a row of ninepins. All this must affect internal affairs here as much as it will China or Peru.

There are as many bewildering shifts from one side to another as in some of the dynastic brawls of the middle ages. Millions of ordinary people are being given vast lessons in geography, history and the various social philosophies. They are learning; they are daring and changing.

I told my soldier friend of something I had heard from other soldiers who had already been fighting. One heroic survivor of island battles against the Japanese told me that the American soldier went out from America a narrow-minded chauvinist prejudiced against Jews, Negroes and foreigners, but nearly always came back after his contacts with white Australians, New Guinea jungle men, Hawaiians, Malayans and others of the tribe of mankind, with his prejudices rubbed off.

The American transports coming home were loaded with soldiers who knew much mo... about democracy and mankind of whatever hue or tongue than ... they had sailed.

Another thing never to be forgotten.

The keystone of the arch of intolerance and reaction today is the Nazi party in Germany. When that is blasted out of life for-

...on the old-fashioned rooster mate and his lordly ways in the bour-
...geois home of 1880.

Clarence Day died a few years ago at the premature age of 36. I visited him several times while he lived, and marveled at his gentle profound courage.

Clarence Day, who wrote the New Yorker sketches on which this play has been built, managed to retain most of its thoughtful humor and the play has

...this play has ... the darkest ...
...ever, the arch of race hatred will be weakened even ... the ...
...Southern areas of our own United States. Thus, the key to a pro-
...gressive future for the world lies through the complete annihilation
...and overwhelming defeat of the Nazi and Japanese armed forces.

The path to Negro freedom in America, the way to destroy anti-Semitism in the world, the road to freedom for workers, small nations, women and other oppressed groups everywhere, lies now through Rome, Berlin and Tokio.

"Life with Father" proved a good escapist comedy for a young soldier with too many problems on his mind. It is a gentle satire

Here was a man completely crippled with arthritis who at 30

had already spent some ten years in bed. Day's hands were twisted out of all human shape as after a bad stroke. With a big pencil on a large yellow pad, he painfully printed in childish block letters the sophisticated and tender little sketches, that constitute "Life with Father."

Such suffering, such heroic effort at creation, such a saintly lack of self-pity! Clarence Day was interested in everything. He talked about Communism with me, among many other subjects, and the financial and personal problems of being an American literary Communist in the year 1923 seemed to concern him, too.

"Did you ever get lonesome?" he asked.

He was big, big enough to worry over another's problems. I answered that I was not at all lonesome in the bourgeois world. I refrained from adding the sorrowful question of the young invalid, "Aren't you?"

Well, the lieutenant listened to my brief memoir of Clarence Day and it heartened him somewhat. I think the life of Clarence Day can also be a lesson to the soldier of democracy who occasionally despairs of the future. We can always keep on trying, can't we? to continue."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Segregation Of Races Works No Hardships, Asserts Sen. Simpson

Scores Northern Politicos' Attitude Toward South In Address At Mobile

MOBILE, Ala. — (U.P.) — Segregation of the races works out in the "best interests of all" and imposes no penalty on a member of any race in undertakings to better his economic standards, State Sen. James A. Simpson, of Birmingham, declared here Thursday night.

In a speech before an audience of business and professional men, the president pro-tem of the State Senate charged that "New York and other Northern states are trying, through Washington, to impose upon Alabama the New York conception of racial relationships."

Alabama citizens, he added, are in danger of losing their heritage of democratic government through "legislation . . . and regulations by federal government bureaus which now carry 1,000,000 or more persons on their payrolls."

The Birmingham attorney and legislator declared further that Alabama "knows how to handle the racial problem and should be permitted to do so . . ., just as New York and other states should have the right to take care of the problem in their own way."

He condemned the Wagner-Murray bill pending in Congress as an attempt to "socialize medicine in the nation," adding that the philosophy expressed in this and other legislation enacted or proposed is "destroying the bedrock and fiber of our free government."

Some encroachment on rights of local governments is necessary in wartime, he said, "but these other things under consideration are not wartime measures. Once we can never regain our rights if the present trend of government is allowed

Many In South Fail To Okeh Negro Policy

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Administration's Way Of Handling Situation Causes Disatisfaction

BY GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J. — Although public opinion surveys have failed to reveal any large-scale defection from the Roosevelt administration on the part of Southern Democratic voters, there is evidence of considerable dissatisfaction among Southerners with its handling of the Negro problem.

The extent of this dissatisfaction was measured recently in a special poll by the Institute throughout the 13 Southern states in which 101 field reporters put this question to a cross-section of Southern white voters:

"Do you think the present administration in Washington has done a good job, a fair job, or a poor job in dealing with the Negro problem?"

Here are the findings:

Believe administration has done a good job	13%
A fair job	27
A poor job	35
No opinion	25

It will be seen that the number who think the administration has done a poor job is more than twice as great as the number who think it has done a good job.

An analysis of the reasons given by Southern white voters as to why they feel as they do reveals this significant fact, that the typical Southerner is not opposed to the general aim of improving the status of the Negro. Many more Southern whites want to help the Negro as a race than want to repress him further or even to continue leaving his status unchanged.

What many Southerners do criticize is the means taken by the administration in front the status of the Negro.

They feel that large-scale reforms have been undertaken too swiftly, that the improvement of the Negro race must of necessity be a process of gradual social evolution.

They tend to criticize the administration, therefore, not for its aims, but for its policies in carrying out those aims, and claim that the desire for swift and immediate reforms has made the Negro unruly and unmanageable in many parts of the South.

On the other hand, those Southern whites who think the administration has done a commendable job with the Negro problem offer few suggestions as to method and place a large amount of emphasis upon what has been accomplished

Mexicans, Treated as Colored, Protest to D.C.

Baltimore, Maryland
Afro-American

WASHINGTON

Protests against Texas discrimination reached the State Department last week following the jim crowing of a Mexican official and the attempted segregation of Mexican school children.

The condition was brought into prominence September 16, when the Blue Moon Cafe in New Gulf refused to serve Adolpho G. Dominguez, Mexican consul at Houston, anywhere but in the kitchen.

Backed by Government

The Mexican Government is supporting thirty-one families at Boling, who refused to send their children to a colored "Mexican" school at New Gulf, six miles away.

Boling school officials say the children from the first through the fifth grade will have to go to New Gulf because Boling teachers refused classes with Mexican children.

Mexican President Is Told

A similar situation is said to exist in Goose Creek.

Allejandro Carino, Mexican Congress member, has reported a series of such incidents to President Avila Comancho of Mexico.

Not An American Custom

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

Says United States Only Nation To Practice Racial Prejudice

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12—(ANP)—In an address last week on the Latin American workshop program conducted the past month at the University of Louisville, Dr. Robert Redfield, author and professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago, declared that the United States is the only country of the Americas given to racial prejudice.

In a comparison of certain social practices in South American countries with those existing in the United States, he explained that our practices of segregation and discrimination are as incomprehensive to the Latin American as the class prejudice in Latin America is to us.

NO MIDDLE CLASSES

He explained that the essential social structure in Latin America includes the aristocratic upper and the hard-working lower classes; there are no middle classes in any South American countries.

"A Latin American gentleman must not work with his hands and he looks down on the menial worker, treats him with contempt and even cruelty, and a wide gulf separates them," said Dr. Redfield. "This attitude is distasteful to our democratic ideals. It so happens that in Latin America most of the working classes are composed of Indians, but the Indian who is educated and cultured enjoys all the rights, privileges and social advantages in the community as those of different blood. The prejudice is not against a racial stigma but against the class. In this country the prejudice is against race—and the most educated and cultured Negro often is made to suffer through discrimination."

BEGAN WITH SLAVE TRADE

In speaking of the origin of racial prejudice in this country Dr. Redfield said that such developed with the slave trade in the 16th and 17th centuries and that investigation indicated that prejudices that existed in ancient times were not racial but class prejudice upon which the present class prejudice in Latin America is based.

"I believe that segregation and discrimination aaginst races should be eliminated in this country," he said, "but even though justice and equity are on the side of those wishing to abolish segregation and discrimination, sometimes the price to be paid in reactions to the arbitrary setting aside of precedents, is more than they are worth. More harm than good could result in many instances. It is a problem that must be approached thoughtfully. And a method that would be applicable in one area wouldn't work in another. Each phase of this racial problem must be considered individually."

Negro Educator Says Race No. 1 Dixie Problem

Henderson (N. C.) Times-News
December 9, 1943

Cannot Live Unless He Becomes Part of Labor, Conference Told

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 9. (U.P.)—A negro educator Wednesday told the Catholic conference on industrial problems that "whereas the south is the nation's economic problem number one, the negro is the south's economic problem number one."

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, member of the Virginia Union university faculty, spoke at a session on "The Negro's place in the Postwar South."

Hancock says that labor unions' policies regarding negroes are keeping the race from taking its place in American industry. He says: "Unless the negro can become a part of labor, he cannot live."

Editor P. B. Young of the negro newspaper, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, declared that the race problem has become a national and international problem. The postwar outlook of the negro worker, he says, is tied up with the outcome of the war and the determination of the peace.

A Catholic educator, speaking at the same session, asked two opportunities for the negro race—a chance for a good job and a chance for a good education.

The Rev. John S. Cronin, economics professor at St. Mary's seminary in Baltimore, says these two opportunities would bring a great gain in race relations. He says: "Then the next generation will not have the argument that most negroes as individuals are inferior, hence the race is to be kept down.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

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Jersey Jives Colored People

Afro-merican

An Interview with Governor Charles Edison of N.J.

Baltimore, Md.

He Is Aware of Injustices, Has a Sense of Guilt; Tries to Justify Treatment; He Urges Caution and Slowness in Seeking Opportunities; Feels That Race Will Progress by Keeping Out of White Folks' Jobs and Bedrooms; Carter Believes Some Good Will Come from Him

By MICHAEL CARTER

NEXT WEEK—Mr. Carter talks with Governor Colgate Darden of Virginia.

TRENTON, N.J.—The best way for colored people to get ahead in New Jersey is to keep their hats in their hands, walk softly, beg, and keep out of white people's jobs, parlors, and bedrooms. Governor Charles Edison, in another of a series of exclusive AFRO interviews, implied these techniques and openly cautioned slowness and courtesy.

The governor feels that it is a mistake to rush, make loud noises about democratic rights, or to force doors of equal opportunity. With all that, he is no demon. He means well, but considers the race problem too big to handle now. Most important of all, he has a conscience.

Slow Process

Riots broke out in Newark because colored people had antagonized whites, forced themselves on whites and generally disobeyed racial speed laws. "Colored people cannot expect to be accepted overnight. It is a slow process and cannot be forced."

Slowness is required because the ideas of democracy are too rich to be digested by Jersey whites. The racial indigestion from overfeeding on this diet or gulping food is bad for both races.

These are his sentiments. It also hurts Jersey war production. To avoid this, Governor Edison constantly advises slowness, caution, and good h[illegible]

Unaware of J.C. Schools

The governor keeps abreast of the needs and problems of colored people through a committee headed by Dr. Arthur Howe. It has no official function.

The governor did not know that there were jim-crow schools in the State. The causes of the Newark pogroms are a mystery to him. But he is sure that colored people are trying to move too quickly.

No Sincere Study

He also knows a number of jokes and anecdotes about colored people, which he uses to explain away the problems.

New Jersey is not making any sincere study of the serious race



GOVERNOR CHARLES EDISON OF NEW JERSEY

problem. Nor is there any organized program to expedite the integration of colored people in war industries.

"I have no figures on the number of colored people employed here in war work. I know that efforts to increase their employment have met with considerable success. I would say that there are many instances where colored folks have made rapid advances. There is a genuine tendency on the part of many employers to hire colored workers."

Cited No Examples

The governor could cite no examples of the progress he said had been made. He could only speak for the Edison Company in a general way.

Opposing any criticism of Dr. Howe, the governor denied that this chairman of the committee on colored problems was expelled from Hampton Institute.

"I do not believe that. I never heard it before. I think Dr. Howe knows the problems of colored people and knows how to handle them.

"I asked Dr. Howe to head the committee as a personal favor to me. His job is simply to interpret problems concerning colored people. I have considerable respect for his suggestions and advice."

No Worthwhile Suggestions

Governor Edison admitted that the committee had made no worthwhile suggestions and that it played a most minute role in State policies. It made no report on the riots, but has helped considerably in finding jobs.

"Let me put it this way. I think the colored people neither need nor desire anything else but equal opportunities for employment. Low-cost housing and free swimming pools are not the answers to your problems. No one believes in a lady bountiful.

Jobs Are Basic

"The basic issue is the right of the colored man to have and hold a job. All other problems will adjust from that.

"Most of your troubles come from people who are in a hurry. It takes a long time to make a social readjustment. You can't suddenly take an idea of equal opportunity and make it so by saying it."

Even the snail's pace, the hat-in-hand method advocated by the governor is too radical and too fast for the New Jersey State Legislature. The governor tacitly accepts this blocking of democracy as part of the American way.

Appointments Opposed

"I have tried to appoint colored people to certain posts. I have met with opposition. The stone walls of tradition are not easy to crash.

"I can only suggest appointments to the Legislature and it won't accept them. The colored man is not alone in suffering from prejudices. Many other people suffer too. And they don't put up such a kick about it.

"You can't say a man has a right to a job, because people will buck up and stop it. That course makes for fights. Slow pressure is better than sudden pushes."

Don't Have Rights

According to the governor, colored Jerseyites don't have rights. They have a few privileges which must be protected by slowness and politeness under all circumstances.

On the revisions of the State Constitution, suggested by the governor, "All people will profit."

"They (colored people) will benefit just like any other group. I don't think they are fully benefiting at the present time. But, under the new revisions, all of us will benefit from lower governmental costs, and more efficient government."

No Speeding Law

At regular intervals in the AFRO's two-hour conference, the "No Speeding to Racial Equality" sign was hung out. Fear of haste, too-quick racial equality was expressed, whether it fitted into the conversation or not.

"If you move too fast and insist too vehemently on your constitutional rights, you are liable to create a bad situation in which white people will get angry with you.

"You must make haste slowly. The fast method causes riots. Colored people can make their best contribution to New Jersey and the war effort by moving slowly. Prepare to work on the jobs that are available and don't offend other people.

No State Troopers

"I have instructed the Civil Service Commission to be fair in appointments. It will employ colored workers as qualified."

There are no State troopers in New Jersey. The governor said, "Come to think of it, there are none—imagine that." He offered no suggestion or hope that there ever would be any.

Immigrants Troublesome

Immigration of West Indians and colored people from other States causes considerable trouble in New Jersey. It seems that many of them want to ignore the governor's ox-cart speed laws.

"At an Urban League dinner, at which I was privileged to speak," the governor said, "a colored speaker said, 'We have established certain relationships with the whites here. Immigration has upset these relations. There is a certain resentment of newcomers who upset our relationships.'

Agree on Pace

The governor, as well as two aides who were present, was amused at this. The statement, accorded to a colored man, indicated that both colored and white people could agree on slowness.

"Commuters from New York to Jersey don't make any trouble. The West Indians imported here don't make trouble either," said the governor, "but the outsiders do. There is trouble in integrating them even with the resident colored people.

They laughed at this too. If colored people resent each other, then why should not white folks resent them too?

Laughter Ceases

I mentioned the anti-immigration laws of the 1880's, when white immigrants were deprived of the privilege to come to Amer-

room. You would not want them to crash the gate. It would be wrong for them to enter and say, 'I have a right to do this or that.' You antagonize people then."

Edison's Formula

The governor's formula for colored people is best explained in a little story he told me:

"I was up at a nice Christian resort sometime ago. My aunt had a colored chauffeur, a very fine boy; in fact, one of the best boys I know.

"Now this boy could find no place to sleep in the resort. White chauffeurs could sleep there but no provisions had been made for this boy.

Took Things Easy

"This boy could have raised hell and insisted on his democratic rights, but he did not. He took things easy and slept where he could.

"I was indignant. I spoke to the administrators of the place, and now they are going to make provisions for such emergencies.

"That's a victory, but if the boy had insisted on his rights, he would only have antagonized people."

Petition Dangerous

The colored "boy" of whom the governor speaks with such affection is really a grown man. The incident happened two years ago. The governor is not even sure that it is wise for a colored man to petition the democratic government of America. "You have the right to petition, but it's dangerous to use. You may antagonize people."

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS ON CHARLES EDISON:

Governor Edison is a man with a conscience. He has, I believe, a sense of guilt about the treatment of colored people in America.

He evidences this guilt in trying to think that colored people are largely responsible for their plight. This is why he is filled with anecdotes and stories which tend to justify their treatment. He will show, in a personal story, for example, that colored people neither respect nor trust one another.

Aware of Injustices

That proves, to him, that white people should not be expected to be very different. Despite this attempt to justify life, he is aware of injustices.

He has a hearty respect for the potentiality of colored people. He probably knows how he would act if he were colored and suffered our plight. That is why he cautions slowness and circumspection.

Summarily, he is not a bad person. He can be approached.

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
December 10, 1943

The Negroes in the North

To The News and Courier:

In reply to your item "The Colored Man's Right" in Saturday's paper. You state that the negroes are not well received in the North and are forced to live in ghettos in the large cities and you infer they have no chance in the rural sections.

I am a native of New York state and have been over very much of it. I never heard of any place where the negro was not welcome if he behaved himself. It is true that they live in a section by themselves in the cities, the same as they do in the South. New York city is the only city in the state with a large population of negroes. Here they live in a section by themselves, but I do not know if I should call it a ghetto or not, for Webster says a ghetto is a section of a city occupied by Jews" and I never saw a Jew around "Sugar Hill" in Harlem.

In this Sugar Hill section there are many wealthy negroes who have fine homes. In other words, they are in the sugar".

In regard to the rural sections I will relate only what I have seen. I live in a small town a few miles from Syracuse, there were only five negroes in the place. One was a meat cutter in the best market in town, two were chauffeurs and one a paper hanger, and the other a handy man. They all lived to themselves in what is known as "The Island". They all were considered good citizens and I am sure the village would have welcomed more of them but negroes very seldom go to a small town.

The reason the negro is not used much as laborers on the farm is that there are no servants' houses on the farms, and when the farmer hires a hand to work he also takes him into the family and gives him his room and board as part of his pay. He could not do this with a negro.

There is nothing to stop a negro from owning or operating a farm, and many do this very thing.

For several years I operated a thrashing machine, going from farm to farm thrashing grain for the farmers. There were three families of negroes who owned or operated farms on our route. One I will never forget, he lived near us and his chilrren attended the same school as I did. He was a very reliable and honest negro. His name was Green, and the people around there always said, "His name is Green", he is blacker than hell, but he is the whitest man in the street.

G. H. MATHEWSON.
North Charleston.

Editorial note: "Ghetto" is a word adopted by Thomas Sancton of The New Republic, New York, to designate Northern city districts in which negroes live.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Senator Hattie Caraway Is a Reactionary Southerner

Colored People Are "Child-Like and Don't Think Much;" Sure, Arkansas Has Poll Tax, and a Brick School, Too; She Admits She "Doesn't Think Much" About Most of AFRO's Questions; Threat of Lynching Keeps People in Hand

By MICHAEL CARTER

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The clocks in Hattie Caraway's office probably keep excellent time. But the calendar of social progress has never passed 1840.

To Senator Caraway, "her" colored people are like great big affectionate dogs. Sometimes the dogs get out of hand and you have to strap them.

You feed the dog, you teach it tricks with pencil and paper. But if it gets too familiar and sits at the table with you, you slap it down.

Although the Senator has considerable colored population in her State, Arkansas,, she knows practically nothing about them. She remembers a few names: Joe Louis, Booker T. Washington, and that "Doctor fellow—Carver Washington."

To her, colored people are a nameless mass, everywhere except in the draft boards.

On migration of colored people from Arkansas: "I sort of wondered about that. I don't see how we can keep them all down there. There's no preventive legislation and they are leaving—some of them. I reckon they all will be coming back after the war."

State Has Poll Tax

Poll tax: "Certainly, our State has a poll tax. It is a State matter, and we can have one if we want it. I don't think the Senate or any branch of the Federal Government should intervene in the affairs of a State like that. The State itself will act when it's ready. No, the State is not yet ready to act. I can't imagine it (the poll tax bill) aiding the Negro.'

Opposes Brutality

The woman, who represents the great State of Arkansas, and who will, by virtue of her place in Congress, help to create the post-war world, is a humanist. She told me that she opposed brutality, that she would be horrified at horsewhipping, or cruelty to animals. She is also opposed to any anti-lynching bill.

"I'm against lynching. Don't see any reason for a law now, because there is not any more lynchings going on now. Since it is on the decline I don't see how a Federal bill will help.

"You know how some of you all are—apt to take advantage of everything. An antilynching bill might cause trouble. People might get out of hand, maybe." Did the Senator mean that colored people might "get out of hand?" Yes.

Discipline for Colored People

She believes that the omnipresent threat of murder and insane mobbery is discipline for colored people. Keeps them in hand, sort of.

Nor can the Senator see how jim crow, which is really a complicated pattern of social relations, affect the war. "I don't think much about that. I don't see how it hinders anything."

During the first part of the interview the Senator had been apparently drawing doodles on her desk. She brightened up and asked me who I was. I told her. "You a student?" she asked.

Can't Understand Objection

"I don't see how you all object to separation. I don't see anything wrong in going separately. We always lived with 'Nigras.' Up here we all ride together, but I can't see why you want to go where you are not wanted."

The Senator answered the questions about our Nazi-like Red Cross policy, similarity between Jap-Nazi ideas of race supremacy and the American "Mister-Master White Man" method with a profound shake of her greying head. "I don't think much about those things.

"Am I going to think about them? I don't see how the war can make me do that. No relation at all."

About equality in educational opportunities and equalization of teachers' pay: "We have a brick school for them in Jonesboro. Maybe not so many schools in other parts of the State. I can't say much about them."

This Flower of Southern Womanhood agreed that the Detroit pogroms were a dirty shame. All the Southerners to whom I talked, and the Nazi-Jap radio broadcasts I've heard liked the same subject. Caraway absolved white Southerners of all shame for the riots.

Thought North Was Friendly

"I never did hear all about it; but the Southerners are not to blame." By implication she laid the blame on the colored people.

By inference she indicated that the Northern white man, after his first taste of association with colored Americans had reacted normally. Murder was the result. Her attitude in this was, "See, you thought the North was your friend. Now you know."

"I never stopped to realize why I liked some of the 'Nigras' who worked for me. I always did like some of them. It's just typical of the South—we like the colored people.

"We get a 'Nigra' for stealing a hog and we sort of let him go. We sympathize with him. Oh, of course, I mean if it's all colored. If it's white it's different."

Explained Love for People

The Senator went on to explain in infinite detail her great love for the colored people. The whole South, she said, shares this affection. Her description was touch-

It reminded me of the visual evidences of this great fraternity. I thought of the bad housing, the lack of voting rights, syphilis, pellagra, lynching, general abuse and other whimsies of love.

But, "I could not support the Barbour Bill (Civil Rights Bill for the District of Columbia). I just can't see how we ought to have those things in the South," she said.

Child-like, Not Capable

No, the white Southerner did not have a sense of guilt about his relations with "Nigras." "We sympathize with them. They are so child-like and they are not capable, you know."

What about colored doctors and lawyers, and newspapermen? "Oh I guess they are different, but you know what I mean."

Personal Observation:

Senator Hattie Caraway of Arkansas is a short, plump, motherly-looking reactionary Southerner.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNFIT

Says No Southerner Should Serve at Peace Table.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26—(ANP)—The opinion that because of their "inborn racial prejudices," there is not a single member of the U.S. Senate qualified to assume the leadership at the peace table was expressed Tuesday by Solon H. Bryan of Arden, Ga., in a letter published in the Atlanta Journal, most widely circulated newspaper in the South, wrote Bryan, "one needs to put aside his prejudices, sympathetically recognize that all races are equal in the sight of the world. We should know that we cannot enter into understandings with other nations without giving, and continue without giving, we cannot hope to lead at the peace table," Bryan declared.

Chicago Defender
AUG 28 1943

Keeps Color Bar On Rail Union

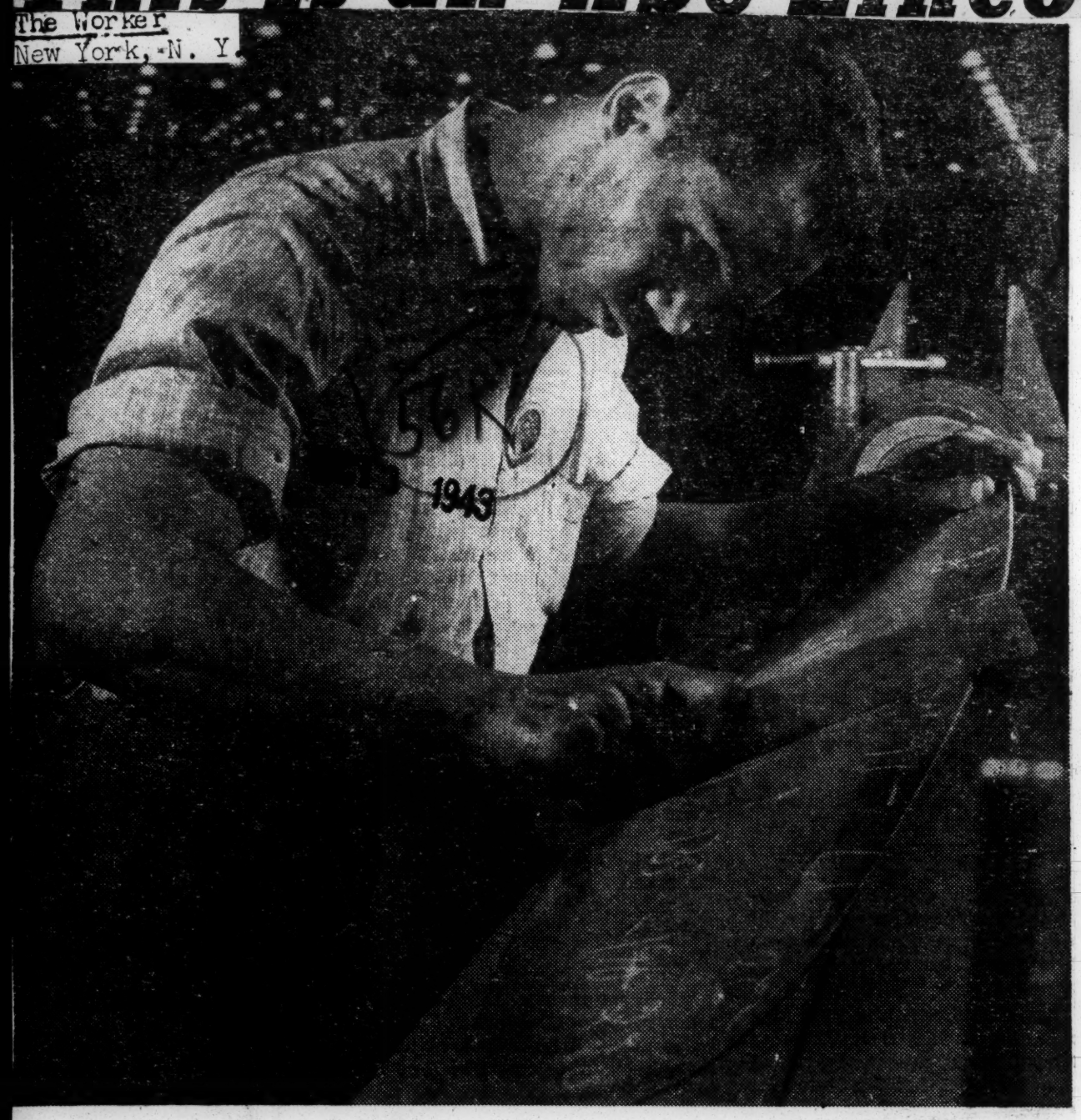
The Chicago Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees with its membership of 2,000 has gone on record as opposing the Railway Mail Association's policy of barring Negroes from membership in the association. This policy has been in practice since 1913, shortly before the Alliance was organized. The N.A.P.E does not bar members of the white race from joining.

Two years ago leaders in the Chicago branch made efforts to bar the Negroes from membership in the Council of Postal Employees in the city. The move was defeated.

56k-1943

This Is an 'Abe Lincoln' War

The Worker
New York, N. Y.



NEGRO AIRCRAFT WORKERS in a large eastern aircraft factory "reads the blade" with a template placed against a propeller. Keen eyes and high precision work are needed for this job. —OWI Photo

White Press Asked To Quit Using Color Tag In Coverage

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Charging that the practice of daily newspapers in tagging Negroes with a color label was a device designed to further widen the imagined differences between the races and create attitudes of ill will, the Chicago Branch NAACP last week opened up an offensive against the guilty newspapers.

Oscar Brown, president, declared that the "special type treatment" of news figures when they happen to be Negroes sets up certain false values in the minds of white readers and tears down the morale of Negroes, resulting in delaying if not complete destruction of the national unity needed to win the war.

"We resent the special treatment given us by the daily press as much as we would no treatment at all," stated Brown. "We are not asking for special rules of news coverage and writing as applied to us. All we want is equal treatment in the news."

Deploring the feeble coverage of news concerning Negroes, the NAACP head observed that most of the items appearing in daily papers were concerned with crime. Since only Negroes are designated racially the impression is promulgated that only Negroes represent the criminal element in the population, he continued. The practice has been extended to other areas went on Brown, so that Wendell E. Green has now become the 'Negro municipal court judge" and James B. Cashin the "Negro member of the civil service commision" when the other members and judges are never so racially labeled.

Brown said that conferences with the offending editors and publishers had been asked and that continued efforts would be made by the branch to induce them to abandon the "Negro race policy."

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Courtesy Might Be Encouraged by Car Cards.

By Ruth M. Levantine.

Your editorial "Unwarranted Baiting" telling of the incident of a "well off white passenger" interfering with the Negro driver of a Madison Ave. bus, hit a responsive chord. On the same day that this appeared in your paper, I encountered an incident of intolerance on the Madison Ave. bus, also.

A middle-aged woman beautifully coiffed and well dressed with all the physical earmarks of a lady took to task a little old parchment skinned Chinese man who accidentally lurched against her when the bus started suddenly. She couldn't "understand why they were permitted in this country," and "they would as soon put a stiletto in your back as not." He looked hurt, but said nothing, which added fuel to the fire, because a seat then became vacant, and as he didn't move aside quickly enough to suit her, she shoved him, still muttering about foreigners. He was really startled, but still silent moved as far away as he could get from her.

Couldn't all the billboard space in the busses and subways now being devoted to telling us about the nature of famous people, the movie to be sure to see, how to make our homes and selves beautiful, be put to better use by spreading the gospel of equality? And while they're about it, some could stress courtesy in public conveyances, because tolerance and courtesy go hand-in-hand.

Perhaps if they were put across in the same chatty manner and with humorous illustrations like the other copy is run, they would get across to some of the travelers. It might even shame some of the school youngsters and he-men into giving up their seats to white-haired ladies and old men.

Manhattan.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Future Of Negro In State Discussed

The Negro and his place in Alabama's future was discussed at the opening session of the South Alabama Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at St. John's A. M. E. Church at 15th Street and Seventh Avenue, South.

The conference Friday was expected to elect delegates to attend th General Conference in Philadelphia in May, 1944, and will continue in meeting through Sunday morning services.

Bishop Temple Nichols reported to the assembly on his conference with Gov. Chauncey Sparks in which they had discussed the future of Negro citizens in the state. The governor, Bishop Nichols said, had assured him of sincere efforts being made to help Alabama Negroes to exercise their fullest capacities wherever opportunities arise.

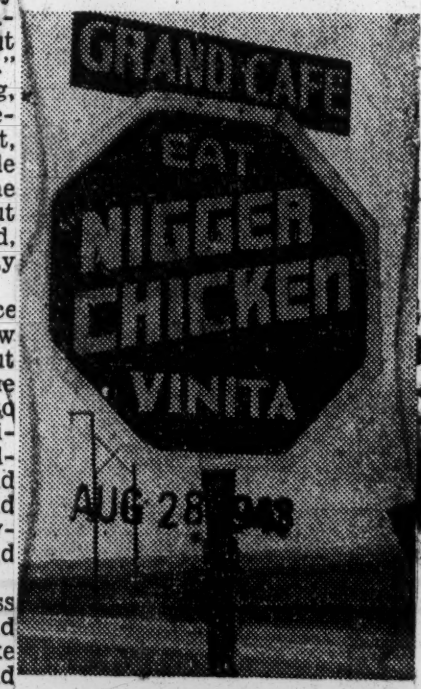
Asst. City Atty. Ralph Leader addressed the opening meeting of the conference Tuesday, praising highly the patriotic activities of Negro citizens in the sale of War Bonds and Stamps during the war.

The Rev. J. H. Hillson, pastor of Payne Chapel, was speaker at the Wednesday business session.

The conference is being attended by delegates from Birmingham, South Birmingham, Florence and Huntsville districts.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

INSULT TO RACE



In the vicinity of Venita, Okla., offensive signs, blaring the above message greet Negro tourists who find it necessary to travel in that part of America. This insulting matter has been referred to Walter White, of the NAACP, urging him to write to the Mayor of Venita and the Governor of Oklahoma, as well as the owner of the Grand Cafe displaying the signs. The signs are reported to be in reference to Southern fried chicken or pork chops.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Race Prejudice Seen Cause of Third War

"We see our country committed now on a world-wide not escape the conclusion that the Charter on a national scale; look activities of the Common Council for American Unity, held here so the third world war may also be caused by it . . . it seems we can-

upon our handling of racial, relations," declared John Collier, US Commissioner for Indian Affairs, speaking at a meeting of the Atlantic Common, one of the through the infusion of racism, ment."

racy and world organization depend largely on the power of racism, Col- lier continued; "we know already a predominant concern of the nation just as the present world war tion through its political institu- would not have come about exceptions, that is, the Federal Govern-

Robert Minor, whose vitally important interview is printed on this page, will be one of the instructors in the full-time two-week day course under the auspices of the Workers School, on the Negro People and the War. This course will be held in New York from Oct. 18 to Oct. 29. The hours are from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, Mondays through Fridays. The fee for the course is $10. If you wish to register apply now to Elizabeth Lawson, Director of Full-Time Schools, at Room 301, 35 E. 12th St.

The Worker
New York, N. Y

By ELIZABETH LAWSON
(Director of Full-Time Schools, New York Workers School)

ROBERT MINOR says that "the open gas jet on the floor below is one of the most dangerous obstacles to our immediate job of winning the war."

"And the gas jet is—what?" he was asked.

"The continued Jim-Crow status of the Negro people in America," he answered.

Minor, who is assistant general secretary of the Communist Party, last week agreed to be one of the instructors in the full-time two-weeks morning school on the Negro People and the War, which the Workers School has announced for October 18 to 29. He was enthusiastic about giving the time to teaching although this is ordinarily one of his busiest periods—the weeks before election.

Asked if he could take time out for a teaching job, he didn't like my expression "time out" and said so.

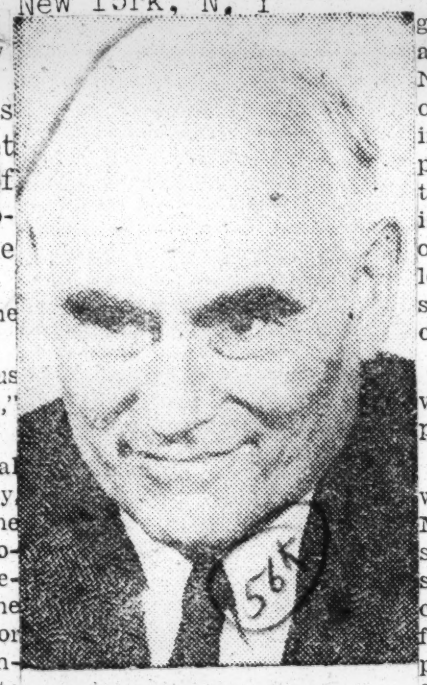
"To teach a school on the problems centering around the American Negro now," he said, "is to teach one of the two most important questions of all those that are grouped around the basic problem of how to win the war."

"What are those two basic problems?" I asked.

"Labor—that is, the trade union movement and the political movement of labor," and, second, the question of the American Negro. "In teaching this school, I want to contribute to the work of training people on this question because it is a matter of rooting out the ugliest and the most immediately dangerous flaw in American life."

"Why do you speak of winning the war as the most basic question, and the other two questions as 'grouped around' it?"

"Because," he said, "if we don't win the war quickly and decisively, both these questions will be answered not by us, but by Adolf Hitler and not in words, but with gallows, jail, and concentration camp. Nazism will answer with the extermination of the Negro and the Jew, along with the American trade unions and all political freedom, along with the right to fight for the right to advance."



ROBERT MINOR

He went on: "When a school in our country teaches on questions concerning the position of the Negro, it must not be neutral, or 'impartial.' There is no such thing as impartiality in the struggle of mankind for freedom. Such a school must be belligerent, warlike, partial, partisan — 'overbalanced,' the liberals might call it. That is the only way good teaching can be done in a war, and that is the most objective and scientific way. Science and truth are on one side of the fight, not on both sides. Science and truth are partisan.

"In teaching this school, we must choose among three so-called points of view which are current today, all of which are put forward as 'for the oppressed peoples,'" Minor said. "One point of view is that which considers the American Negro as isolated from the great decisive events of the day, as being outside the range of the war, out of the framework of national unity. People who see things from that angle either do nothing but bewail the supposed 'hopelessness' of the situation, or else desperately oppose the great forces now engaged in fighting on the democratic side of the world struggle."

"How widespread is that point of view?" I questioned.

"It is held only by a small group, blinded and confused. They are chiefly those who follow the Norman Thomas capon philosophy, or who are unconsciously influenced by the very deliberate propaganda of sabotage groups of the Trotzkyite type. This group involves no considerable number of American Negroes. Nevertheless, although it catches only a small group, this view is poisonous."

"What are the other points of view among the American Negro people?"

"Another point of view," Minor went on, "is that represented by Mrs. Pearl Buck and other persons of general benevolent disposition, who have unquestionably contributed much to the struggle for freedom of the oppressed peoples, but who are far removed from the large questions of policy in which the decisions made determine the course of the struggle. These people undertake in a general kindly manner to deal with questions of national oppression, on an ostensibly international scale, but with a narrow blindness toward the enormous decisive events of the war—decisive on exactly the question of the liberation of the oppressed peoples. The narrowness of this point of view has harmfully influenced also some of the Asiatic leaders. Not seeing the world struggle as a whole, they are therefore not always able to save themselves from being exploited by the imperialism of Japan and Germany. These are the people who have not yet seen that if this war is lost by the United Nations the cause of national liberation throughout the world, including the cause of the freedom of the Negro people of this and all countries, will receive a decisive defeat for a large part of a century to come."

"And the third point of view?"

"The third point of view, which is free from those faults and thoroughly sound, could be called the 'Frederick Douglass point of view' applied on an international scale to the present war. In this respect it coincides with the Marxist view.

"This is the only point of view that is in accord with the 'general democratic world movement,' as the Marxists always called it, with those currents that are moving forward with the sweep of history. This was basically the view of Frederick Douglass, applied in the terms of his own time. Applied in our times, the general democratic world movement' necessarily includes the support of the labor movement, and, as to nations, it necessarily includes the Socialist state that now exists.

"This is the modern continuation of the Frederick Douglass line.

"We have to bear in mind that the American Negro in 1861, in spite of all the injustices that abounded in the North, armies and on the part of the United States government, flung himself nevertheless into all-out support of Lincoln's war.

"Why was this? It was because the Lincoln government represented the current of history moving forward, and the emancipation of the Negro could only come in concord with this forward movement. The effort of the slave-owning class to overthrow and destroy the American republic, which Marx then called 'the only popular government in the world,' was an effort to force history into a gigantic push backward. But the uprising of the slave power in America was a temporary reversal of the forward movement of history. The Civil War was the successful struggle of civilization to move ahead. And it gained the support of those classes that represented the release of the forces of production of modern industry and civilization—not only labor but industrial capital, then a progressive force.

"Frederick Douglass, the great leader of the Negro people, had vision that was in some respects greater even than that of Lincoln; his vision can in some ways be compared to that of Marx and Engels. Douglass saw that the emancipation of the Negro was inevitably identified with the democratic revolutionary war carried to the enslaved South by the armies of Grant and Sherman. In this respect his view coincided with those of the Communists in the United States, such as their best leader, Colonel Joseph Weydemeyer.

"The young Negro manhood of today, by overwhelming majority, takes the point of view so well expressed by the young hero Joe Louis, and put into spontaneous action by Dorie Miller in his own individual effort at Pearl Harbor.

"The weakest people in the Abolition movement said in 1861 that Lincoln was conducting the war for the preservation of a Union which condoned the slave system, and to defend a Constitution which guaranteed slavery. Events did not permit them to say this very long. But Douglass's understanding of the situation was immediate. He said at once that the preservation of the Union, through the very necessity of war, would be a preservation on a higher plane. The assurance of abolition of slavery was not to be found then in Lincoln's words, but in the grim necessity of war.

"This present war is also a Lincoln' war, a people's war of national liberation.

"None but a blind man can say now that the victory of the United States, the Soviet Union Great Britain, and China will bring a situation which by the remotest possibility includes the enslavement of Europe, Africa and Asia."

"Some people would answer you," I reminded him, "by recalling what Mr. Churchill said—that he had not become the king's first minister in order to preside over the dissolution of the British Empire."

"What would anyone expect him to say?" replied Minor. "And he spoke the exact truth. The purpose of this war is not the liquidation of the British Empire, and it will no more be liquidated by its victory than the United States was liquidated by its victory in 1865. But it is also true that history is not shaped by the quite inevitable statements of prime ministers. The fact remains that no person with a vestige of intelligence really believes that the Hong Kongs and Shanghais of a victorious China will ever again be ruled by any people but the Chinese; and it is equally true that no intelligent person really believes that with the breaking of the Japanese grip on the Asiatic continent, India can be ruled again from outside her borders.

"The whole damnable Jim-Crow system must be wiped out now—not as 'post-war' business, but now—in the Army and Navy, in industry, in civil life—as a necessary means of strengthening our country's war capacity. And the big thing is that it can be done now. It is a military necessity.

"Good luck to your school. Go into it in a fighting mood. Theory is as necessary a weapon as guns."

Red Cross Cancels Pageant When D. C. Theatre Bars Race

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Cancellation of a proposed Red Cross pageant at Loew's Capitol Theater here on Sept. 15 was the result of NAACP protests against the theater's refusal to admit colored patrons to the theater for the event.

In a drive to get recruits for war service, the District of Columbia Chapter last week invited student and graduate nurses to view the film "So Proudly We Hail," a story of war nurses in Bataan.

Colored nurses had been invited by the Red Cross to attend but the management of the theater stated that it would adhere to its policy of barring colored. In a telegram to Norman Davis, chairman of the Red Cross, the NAACP wrote, "We strongly protest action of American Red Cross in reserving for graduate nurses portion of Loew's Capitol Theater showing 'So Proudly We Hail.' Policy of Capitol to exclude colored is well known. Under these circumstances action of Red Cross manifests callous disregard for colored graduate nurses and amounts to tacit approval of theater's policy. Urge that arrangement with theater be cancelled unless all nurses admitted without regard to color."

56k-1943

Is It Malice Or Irresponsibility?

Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal

We have not yet heard that a public meeting in London has severely censured the city of Detroit for its failure to conduct a grand jury investigation into recent race riots there; but it would be interesting, if such a meeting ever took place, to hear the comment thereon of Representative CLARE BOOTHE LUCE, particularly if one of the speakers had demanded aggressively to know what CHURCHILL intended to do about it.

The analogy of course is not a fair one. Negroes are American citizens and the imprisoned leaders of India's Congress Party are Hindus, not Englishmen. But there is just as much reason why Mr. ROOSEVELT should not intervene in the matter of the Pandit NEHRU as there is why Mr. CHURCHILL should not intervene in Detroit. Both the Indian deadlock and the Detroit situation represent painful and delicate maladjustments of political and social relations between two races. Both represent a degree of failure by the white race to handle these relationships with wisdom and tact. But both are immeasurably complicated by the fact that their solution must necessarily depend upon the primary demands of the war, and that the very pressures of war itself act to lacerate the existing wounds.

All of these considerations have operated to stay the tongue of thoughtful persons who otherwise might have spoken sharply both of the British lack of imagination in handling India developments, and of the moral failure of Detroit to ease its racial tension. To all such potential critics, the war must come first, and divisive criticism which can weaken or destroy our war effort is set aside.

But such a weighing of causes and moments does not influence Mrs. LUCE. For a gifted woman comparatively new to public life, she has developed a positive mania for rushing in where angels fear to tread. Her impetuousness involves her in some curious situations, and the speech prepared by her for the India League is one of them. Some sincere friends of India are members of the League and lent their names and presences to the Monday night meeting which was arranged to protest the anniversary of GANDHI's arrest and detention by the British. But the League numbers among its guiding spirits many other persons whose concern for India is subservient to and of considerably later growth than their known anti-British sentiment. A surprising number of the strongly Anglophobe supporters of America First have turned up as charter members of the India League, although one of the cardinal principles of that seemingly defunct monument to isolationism was that the United States should stay at home and mind its own business.

Except for the tragically unsuccessful instance of the CRIPPS offer, the CHURCHILL government's handling of India has not been outstandingly wise and successful. And except for a few shining examples, the United States' handling of its Negro problem is not a model for democracies to aspire to. But in both cases the problems involved are painful and of long growth, at no time to be settled by flat decisions or by excited accusations hurled by people not immediately concerned in the solution. In her customary sneer at the President, Mrs. Luce took occasion to inform him, patronizingly, that Pandit NEHRU is a good man, of lofty mind and character and that his "only fault" is a "passionate love for Western concepts of political freedom and democracy." It is perfectly true that Mr. NEHRU has a lofty mind and character, although his passionate love for Western concepts is open to debate. He is, for instance, at least equally as attached to Russian political concepts, and to the value of revolution as a political weapon, two ideas which Mrs. LUCE presumably would not include in her definition of Western concepts of political democracy.

But Mrs. LUCE goes farther than merely asking for a consideration of Mr. NEHRU's release. In that she is joined probably by even more English critics of British Indian policy than she is by Americans. She distorts still further Mr. CHURCHILL's often misquoted statement on the application of the Atlantic Charter to India, and concludes with an appallingly mischievous suggestion that once the war is won, the British will seek American aid to "defeat" the Indians. This must have delighted the America First Anglophobes in the audience and is a brand new weapon in the armory of those who are now working overtime to sow distrust among the allies who must meet in unity around the peace table or throw the world back into another developing chaos.

One of the most difficult things to decide about Mrs. LUCE is whether she is merely irresponsible, or maliciously responsible. Either way she is emerging increasingly into view as a dangerous woman with a predilection for destructive words.

News Birmingham, Ala.

Conner's Defeat

So it's Bailey in Mississippi, and not Mike Conner. That's surprising, but explainable. Both men ran on an anti-Roosevelt platform. Both were aware that the voters objected to what they consider an intrusion on the Southern way of handling the Negro problem. As candidates, they responded to a Mississippi groundswell. But as candidates, they differed in ulterior motivation. Mr. Conner could not get rid of the imputation that he represents interests which are merely exploiting the Negro issue. Mr. Bailey seems to have been believed when he insisted that he speaks for the common man.

Conner was handicapped by a tradition. Mississippi does not like to give a former governor a second term. Only one man, Bilbo, appears to have overcome that hindrance. But, being Bilbo, he must be regarded as the exception proving the rule. It is obvious that Conner is not backed by the same star. It is obvious, also, that his performance as governor left lingering traces of resentment. In any case, when lined up against a politician like Bailey, who as speaker of the House has been making political hay for 20 years, Conner's record was not sufficiently attractive to make him a favorite.

It is no less obvious that his brand of "dissension" was not what most voters wanted. Bailey had the edge on him because Bailey is not the bitter-ender Conner has become. Bailey was mildly anti, Conner was hotly so. Bailey was thinking in terms of Mississippi politics, Conner preferred to be tested by his attitude toward national affairs. Evidently what Mississippians wanted was someone who was "right" but not fanatic on the subject of "bureaucrats" and "regimentation" and the like. After all, a Mississippi governor can't do much about altering the national picture.

So Mike Conner will have to be content with his job as football commissioner. His jurisdiction, to be sure, is now limited to four colleges. That means that he will be able to give much more time to his law work and to inviting his soul. Such an experience should help him greatly, at least to the extent of understanding that what he took to be the wave of the future may be merely a ripple in popular psychology. The people of Mississippi, like the people of other Southern states, may gripe about the Roosevelt administration, but they are still standing under the old flag.

Race Relations In South

Montgomery Advertiser

The attached (a letter from a Negro minister, the Rev. J. A. Brodie) is sent you because it is a true expression of Southern inter-racial relations, a vital matter for other sections of our country to apprehend. The appeal by Southern Negro leaders to the good will of their white compatriots in the name of themselves and their followers is of itself proof of mutual good will.

As doing justice to the fundamental good will existing between the two races in the South, and for its emollient effect upon a war-aggravated misconcept of racial relations here in its chief habitat, I thought you might want to publish pertinent parts of it.

Montgomery, Ala. ROBERT H. SCOTT.

It should ever be remembered that during the period of the War Between the States, the Southern white men left their wives and children in care and under the protection of their slaves and without thought of any betrayal of that trust, and that trust was not betrayed. You trusted us then, you may trust us now. . .

Montgomery Advertiser

There is a close tie between the Southern white man and the Southern negro that only they can understand. There are no two races that can live together and understand each other like the Negro and the Southern white man. There is no Negro born in the South that wants to live apart from our white friends and there is no Negro born in the South that wants "social equalities." We teach the Negro boy and girl that racial integrity is best attained by racial purity and solidarity, and that the South is the home of the Negro and that the only friends of the Negro is the Southern white man. We preach from our pulpits that the Negro must train to be better servants along industrial lines, better cooks, laundresses, waitresses, and more trustworthy servants.

Whatever may be said of the hardships of slavery, it must be acknowledged that slavery was a blessing to the Negroes. It must be admitted that the slave owners turned out four million men, women and children better trained in trades, industries, morals, manners, and religion than any other four million people since

The Southern white man is noted for his generosity, his hospitality, and for his adherence to customs. Among the outstanding things that he has always done is to feel a great responsibility for the Southern Negro, and the Negro is 100 per cent American. We are willing to die side by side with the American white man for democracy.—The Christian Science Monitor.

Time Chicago, Illinois

The $64 Question. According to the Sydney *Sunday Telegraph*, the favorite Australian poser concerning the U.S. is the Negro problem. Sydney folks wanted to know whether a Negro could become President, how the U.S. proposed to settle the Negro problem "in view of the coming recognition of the equality of other races with the white." They also wanted to know whether Mary Pickford was still married, what the Statue of Liberty represented, how much to believe of the Hollywood version of the U.S., whether the people prefer nightclubs to churchgoing, etc.

OWI has received more & more queries from matrimonially minded women ("Would I enjoy living in Kansas?") and others startled by the love-making of far-from-home U.S. soldiers ("When I go out with an English boy, he might want to kiss me, but . . . the American soldier!").

Double Talk. The larger questions are often hard to handle. Lacking any clear-cut answer to the Negro problem, for instance, OWI has put Paul Robeson and other "experts" on the air to talk around and about it. Inconclusive as this is, OWI has at least tried to make a fair presentation of the issues.

Once, at least, OWI has been glad to fall back on deliberate double talk. That was when a bewildered Australian asked what double talk was. OWI dug up a fluent Bronx taxicab driver named Elmer Zittenfeld. Elmer explained that he was about to show the English how to wriggle out of losing a political argument. Said he: "Well, the way I see it is this. If President Roosevelt refuses to greet Congressmen on lend-lease, the Treasury gram seriously intended to inform. Department will be forced to reconstram all war bonds issued since the 18th of frammish. On the other hand, if you analyze this from a sedenian point of view, a publicate of the fidicium might prelegude the whole election."

OWI hoped that Elmer's explanation

Real Problem in B'klyn Negro Area

Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

AN EDITORIAL

A FEW years ago we smoked out a pro-fascist outfit, known as the Midtown Civic League, which functioned in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn. Its purpose was to drive the Negro residents out of the area. Its guiding spirit was a certain Sumner Sirtl, leader of realty interests in Brooklyn.

Real estate interests had a two-fold objective in fostering a drive against the Negro people in the area, a drive that has never ceased. With the removal of the Fulton St. "El" and the building of the Independent subway, they saw a chance to get rich quick by building the area into a swank district. At the same time, by pushing the Negroes out and forcing them into a narrow ghetto, they could compel them to pay higher rents.

This is the source and inspiration of the current anti-Negro drive. It doubtless explains the 100 mysterious witnesses upon whose testimony a Brooklyn Grand Jury based its anti-Negro, provocative "findings" of wholesale crime in the area.

We don't doubt, too, that behind the Grand Jury presentment are some anti-LaGuardia politicians who seek to exploit the difficulties and the discrimination practiced against the Negro people for their own partisan purposes. The Grand Jury places the entire blame upon the Mayor for the lack of recreational, child care, educational and housing facilities.

Unquestionably, the area is deficient in these facilities, and this is the real problem involved. While the Mayor bears some responsibility for some of these deficiencies, it is obviously absurd to place the entire blame upon him.

By projecting the problem into the arena of partisan politics, the Grand Jury makes infinitely more difficult its solution. By hysterically manufacturing a crime wave, it tends to stir up hostility between Negro and white, which also aggravates the problem.

The Grand Jury advocates more police and a policy of "mussing up." Do the jurors seriously believe that this will solve the problems of the area? Do they think that creation of an atmosphere of tension and terror will help to promote good citizenship?

Exactly the opposite is true. Police clubs will certainly solve nothing. The citizens of the area need recreational, educational, housing and child care facilities of the area. They need the elimination of the shameful jim-crow practices in industry and in all other phases of our national life. They need the destruction of those fifth column groups that attempt to split our national unity through spreading race hatred.

To fight for these things a local community movement of the Negro and white leaders and organizations in the area should be built up immediately. Moreover, the Mayor and the Board of Estimate should take immediate steps to appropriate the necessary funds to develop the recreational and other badly-needed facilities in the area.

The Mayor should appoint a city-wide committee of prominent Negro and white citizens to fight jim-crow in industry and in the life of the city.

Energetic action is needed to prevent the Grand Jury "findings" and the propaganda of Sirtl from bearing the bitter fruits of another Detroit.

DISCRIMINATION'S NEW FACE

Guardian Boston, Mass.

President William Green and his American Federation of Labor (largest body of organized labor in the world in which certain important unions practice systematic discrimination against colored workers) ran into a hornet's nest at their Chicago meeting this week when the aged—if not venerable—labor leader opposed modification of the nation's Chinese Exclusion Act. Opposition to Green's discriminatory stand, surprisingly did not come most forcefully from those who sought to aid the Chinese, but from persons who saw in the exclusion of Chinese a new face on the old pattern of discrimination so successfully practiced against this country's 15,000,000 colored people.

Dr. Albert Sprague Coolidge of Boston, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts and veteran liberal, was one of the first to fit Green's anti-Chinese stand into the whole general picture of racial discrimination. "The Civil Liberties Union," Dr. Coolidge said, "is opposed to ALL forms of racial discrimination. We are devoting much time and thought at present in an effort to achieve a non-discriminatory handling of racial issues," he added; "no man should be discriminated against because of race and religion."

An even sharper rebuke of Green's attempt to divide the races came from PM, New York newspaper with a wide Boston circulation. In an editorial this newspaper said: "Mr. Green, when I read an "explanation" from you that the Chinese are not "assimilated or absorbed" by the American population . . . I remember the same kind of racism which top AFL unions practice against the American colored man. Many of your unions observe an unwritten Colored Exclusion Law."

B'klyn Civic Leaders Blast 'Post' Attack

New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker

By John Meldon and Harry Raymond

Brooklynites were angered yesterday at race hate headlines in New York newspapers directed against the police-beleagured Bedford-Stuyvesant Negro neighborhood.

Developments around the alleged "uncontrolled crime wave" in the area, charged in a Kings County Grand Jury presentment, were:

1. The N. Y. Post was sharply assailed for a scare story stating that Miss Helen Nelson, director of

Post Office Stand Perils Anti-Bias Bills

New York, N. Y. The Worker

WASHINGTON.—The rising wave of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro propaganda by fascist groups throughout America was dramatically presented this week to a House subcommittee studying the Lynch-Dickstein bills to bar seditious material from the mails.

More than 50 witnesses, representing the AFL, CIO, fraternal, Negro, Jewish and civic organizations, crammed two days' hearings full of first-hand testimony on the urgent necessity of taking some measures to curb those groups who are seeking to divide the country and pave the way for negotiated peace.

At the conclusion of the hearings, Chairman Samuel Weiss, Pa. Democrat, made it plain that the subcommittee was amply convinced of the need for legislation embodied in the Lynch-Dickstein bills and would favorably report out such legislation to the full Post Office and Post Roads Committee.

The major stumbling block to barring "mail-order Hitlers" is the attitude of the Post Office Department which declares that there is no present need for the enactment of this legislation and has gone so far as to minimize the menace of anti-Semitism and anti-Negro propaganda to justify its position.

The job ahead for the 15,000 people who sent letters, telegrams and cards to the subcommittee asking favorable action on the Lynch-Dickstein proposals is to concentrate on the full Post Office and Post Roads Committee to make plain the overwhelming need for closing up one of the major avenues of fascist propaganda—the United States mails.

Lewis Hines, in behalf of the AFL, pointed out the long-present need for "an instrumentality" to stop the spread of race hatred.

Appearing in behalf of the national CIO, Morris Muster, president of the Furniture Workers Union recited the firm attitude of the CIO against racial or religious discrimination and urged passage of the legislation as a "step in the right direction." Muster called for "immediate investigation of the seditionists and fifth columnists indicted by the Grand Jury a year ago."

Newly-elected New York City Councilman Michael Quill spoke before the subcommittee for the New York CIO Council, Richard Frankensteen for the United Auto Workers, and Hoyt S. Haddock, representing the CIO maritime unions summed up labor's position with his statement that "without racial unity there can be no national unity and without national unity there can be no United Nations support for the

American Jewish People's Committee, the International Workers Order, the National Lawyers Guild and the National Negro Congress.

56k-1943
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

The Government Must Act

AN EDITORIAL

JUN 22 1943

The moment has come for President Roosevelt to speak out frankly and boldly on the issue of race conflict in the United States.

The moment has come for every high Government official concerned with war production—Donald M. Nelson, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes—to tell the American people of the terrible peril which the race riots of recent weeks are creating.

And the moment has come for the Dept. of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to crack down without mercy or timidity on the instigators of these two outbreaks.

There no longer is time for academic debates, for esoteric arguments as to how the cause of better race relations can be advanced for posterity, for quibbles as to the propriety of discussing such delicate matters in public.

A few months ago it might have been contended that the storm would subside, that isolated flare-ups would best be handled by the silent treatment. This claim has been shattered in the last few weeks. Today the war effort of the United Nations is being endangered by every hour of delay; the last desperate resort of our Nation's enemies is to divide white against black, creating turmoil in vital war plants, spilling blood in American streets.

JUN 22 1943

Too many Americans are listening to rumors, are caught up in the nightmare spell of "impending race riots," are letting their minds be diverted from the grave and immediate business of war.

We do not know whether the inciters of these panics are paid or volunteer servants of the enemy. But we know they must be stopped now—swiftly and decisively. We know that each day they continue unmolested endangers the lives of Americans at the front.

The President can clear the air, sifting the rumors from the facts. He can both dispel the notion that we are a Nation hopelessly divided and at the same time cite the ultimate perils of these violent beginnings. He can do so by speaking candidly to the people. And he should be supported by the testimony of his key aides, recording the damage which is being done to the home front by these fantastic assaults on the rights of minorities.

The alternative is to let this creeping paralysis of racial warfare blanket our war effort, providing joy for the Axis radios and breeding despair among millions of Americans.

JUN 22 1943

We urge Mr. Roosevelt to challenge the hate-brigade in a statement to the American people.—JAMES A. WECHSLER.

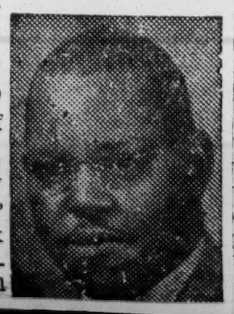
The Globe Trotter

By Cliff Mackay

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Job Fear: Ally Of Hate

MANY HAVE BEEN the reasons given for the current wave of racial hatred and tension sweeping the nation. A few have been cited here from time to time by this writer. Overcrowded transportation systems, inadequate recreational facilities and an extreme shortage of decent housing, all have contributed to severe cases of taut nerves, needing only an 'incident' as the spark to set off disastrous racial conflagration.



MACKAY

The fact that the incidents which touched off the flames of hatred which swept Detroit, Beaumont and Mobile were later proved lies, is not important in itself, except that it provided proof of the deeply smouldering resentment, bred of economic fear, gripping American workers, both black and white.

For the most part only slight attention has been paid this fear, which is real in every sense of the word. The job scarcity psychosis created by those trying depression years is too deeply ingrained to be thrown off in the comparatively brief period since jobs became abundant under the war economy.

FEAR NOT SECTIONAL

AUG 1 1943

The fear of white workers that they will no longer retain their exclusive right to certain jobs after victory is achieved is genuine. It is not sectional, nor is it necessarily promoted by workers from any one section of the country. Motivated by fear, these white workers begin now their pogrom against black workers, seeking to deprive them of their hard won economic advances, to drive them back into traditional menial occupations.

AUG 1 1943

You see the results of this fear in the recent Packard plant strike in Detroit. Three thousand white workers walked off the job because three skilled Negro workers were up-graded. The haunting spectre that after the war these Negroes and others would permanently keep these jobs heretofore the exclusive property of white men was clearly behind that strike.

This economic fear is not new. It has been the basic cause of all racial discrimination, of racial segregation and of racial oppression since world industry began. It has merely been sharpened by the constantly growing demands for men in an ever-tightening labor market.

UNEMPLOYMENT HAUNTING

Predictions of conservative business experts do little to alleviate this fear. Several have already said that if business is as good after the war as it was in the war year of 1940, there still will be between eighteen and twenty million unemployed. The spectre of unemployment haunts all workers, black and white.

While the fear of white workers is based on the spectre of Negro workers competing for the higher-paid jobs, which in the past had been the exclusive property of the whites, the fear of Negro workers is just the reverse. They fear that after the war, they will lose the job opportunities which had suddenly opened to them, that they will be relegated to the mop and broom and to the back-breaking, low-paid dirty work.

This fear is real too. Many remember too well the 'hire last, fire first' formula reserved by so many American industrialists for use against Negro workers. They remember too well what happened after the last war. Many of them just within the past two months or so were able to get away from the stigma of relief. This fear drives them to stubborn determination that what happened before will not happen again. So in common all workers share this fear of job insecurity, of unemployment, of uncertainty about the future.

EMPLOYERS HOLD FEAR

AUG 1 1943

There is another fear, too. That is the fear of employers that workers of all races will some day wake up to their trick of playing one race against the other, and thus leaving the way open to exploit both. That is why it is to their advantage to foment racial cleavages between workers. That is why the Klan, the National Workers League and kindred organizations work overtime to create divisions where none existed before, to stir up old fears, to play upon petty prejudices.

These fears are the real, deeply underlying causes of racial strife and misunderstanding in America today. It is to their correction that a forward-looking government must give its attention, not after the war, but now. And they can be eliminated

Our progressive President in his Wednesday night address indicated that he is already thinking in that direction in outlining his broad program of extending social security to millions not now covered, of granting economic safeguards to the millions now in uniform, who after the war will be thrown onto a nation returning to a peacetime economy.

WORKERS NEED ASSURANCE

AUG 1 1943

If it is important to give assurance of economic security to the millions of Americans who have donned uniforms to fight on the world's battlefronts it is equally important to give this assurance to the much larger number, who have donned overalls in the nation's battle of production on the home front.

This assurance would do more than anything else to ease the racial tension, which is so firmly rooted in the uncertainty of all workers about the future. Just as the President says he cannot do it alone. He must have the aid of Congress.

A Congress, which killed the National Resources Planning Board the only federal agency attempting to map a broad program for the future, is not likely of its own volition to act favorably on the forward-looking proposals that agency reccmmended. But Congress can be made to act. It becomes increasingly clear that the people must bring pressure on their representatives to get them in line with the progressive thinking needed now if we are to be saved from utter chaos in the post-war period.

Spirit Of The Free Press
Norfolk, Virginia
Journal and Guide

JUN 26 1943

Inter-Racial Amity

From Boston Herald

THERE is nothing novel in the reorganization of the Federal Committee on Fair Employment Practices, with Monsignor Francis J. Haas, dean of the Catholic University of America as chairman, and Samuel Zemurray, president of the United Fruit Company, as members. The new committee, like its predecessor, is charged with the duty of investigating complaints of discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin. Persons who have read careful-ly the mass of comments on the startling—and it seemed so tame page news. Nor was the recent Southern Inter-Racial Conference in Richmond, Virginia, at all according to the best-informed penalties for blacks.

The most promising measures are those which the south-erners themselves are initiating. These are all more or less fundamentals between whites and blacks, under the leadership of the Negro. Persons who have read careful-ly every community. The Haas committee, for example, can see to it that the federal agency does not provide formal, lenient considera-tion of the violent misdeeds of whites and wild, informal, cruel The cure, and South, is of all municipal, state or federal legislation, but a better laws now on the books and the creation of fairer and more cordial relations between whites and blacks, under a program designed to soften racial antipathy. White spokesmen held a meeting at Atlanta six months ago to discuss the problem that our system of government does not

prove a historic turning-point. The program adopted calls for "inter-racial progress and amity" and may result finally in providing more of the opportunities and advantages to which the Negro is clearly entitled. Northerners will, therefore, watch with interest the proceedings of both the white and colored groups when they gather in Atlanta next month.

The U. S. S. Harmon

From Boston Post

WHEN the new destroyer escoast vessel Harmon slides down the ways at Fore River on Sunday, it will be the first United States warship named in honor of a colored man. It will commemorate Roy Harmon, a mess attendant aboard the cruiser San Francisco which shot its way through a whole Japanese squadron in the Pacific. He was killed in action at Guadalcanal, and was awarded the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism.

Harmon's mother will christen the ship, coming all the way from her Texas home for the occasion, which will make history for her race, for the Navy, and for democratic relations on this continent.

Star Chamber School Boards

From The Petersburg Progress-Index

In at least two cities in the State, Newport News and Suffolk, the local newspapers have come to grips with their school boards. In the former the dispute grows out of the dismissal of three Negro school teachers against whom it appears there has been no public complaint. The 'Peanut City' paper takes up the cudgels for two or three teachers with whom the board refused to sign new contracts, which is equivalent to dropping them from the teaching staff.

As in similar cases, the trouble seems to stem from the star chamber proceedings of the school board, its refusal to inform the public why these teachers, described in the papers of both cities as capable and efficient, have been denied renewal of their contracts. As to the Suffolk teachers, one has taken her case to court, although it is not clear on what ground legal proceedings have been instituted.

Last year a bitter controversy arose in the city of Clifton Forge over refusal of the board to permit the local press to have reporters attend its meetings. The board insisted on giving the press "hand-outs," a procedure which is naturally resented by any self-respecting newspaper. This also appears to be the policy of the school trustees in the cities mentioned.

No official organization we can recall at the moment touches more intimately the lives of the people of a community than its school board. It elects the teachers who in a large measure shape the lives of the oncoming generation. When one who has long served the community is dismissed the public has a right to know why.

Therefore it seems to us that meetings of the board should be open to the public, for when they are not friction is sure to ensue. For the life of us, in view of the resentments star chamber proceedings create, we cannot conceive why such boards persist in maintaining secrecy about the things they do.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

JUN 1 1943

'Bill of Rights' Our Refuge

The grim determination to keep the Negro in his place continues, though now if ever the nation should be a unit. Within the week a most important manufacturing plant, at work on war materiel had a strike of its 20,000 employes, started because in the regular order of things the management upgraded three Negroes.

That was not to be according to objecting whites, craftily persuaded to protest by the same fifth columnists who have made Michigan the scene of several "hate' strikes.

Race prejudice is an American habit of long standing, but it hardly seems excusable that habit shall stop war production.

This grim determination to keep black Americans from a living such as others have, is not limited to workers, more endowed with biceps than brains. It is more often backed by property owners who defend real estate restrictions that limit Negroes to certain areas. In Illinois where a law is under consideration which would make restrictive covenants unlawful, speakers from Chicago declared to the legislature that the covenants should be maintained because ours is not a democracy, but a representative government where the will of the majority is the highest law. They went on to sayed that the 90 per cent of the people who wish to limit Negroes, are to have their way over the minority.

Some of the benefits of life in the United States are common property. Two of these, health and peace, are lost to the majority unless equally maintained by the minority. There is no color line which sickness and crime respect.

But there is one thing which should stop prejudices since self interest does not. It is the "Bill of Rights." In a group of amendments passed immediately following the adoption of the Constitution, the founders of this nation undertook to prevent the very thing which our enemies attempt.

They say America is a nation where the majority rules. True! Provided it is understood that the majority stops where the rights of the minority begin, and that refuge of the minority, the Bill of Rights", has its boundaries defined.

JUN 7 1943

That far our enemies may go. Beyond that they may not go lawfully. If solicitude about public health and morals and education does not make them good neighbors for the good there is in cooperation between the races, they must stop because American principle forbids the persecution of the weak by the strong.

Upgrading of workers is recognition of merit, a practice good for those who are directly affected, and better for the inspiration it is to all. We are engaged in a great war, one in which none of us will escape without paying part of the price. We know now that underlying the conflict is a world wide unrest, born of men's refusal to be exploited by a "superior race." We know now that this war is but a prelude to a still greater one, as it is the follow up of World War 1, unless we set up better world housekeeping.

Evidently all are not awake to this awful possibility. Some like the "hate" strikers at the war production plant and the citizens defending segregated housing before the Illinois legislature, intent only upon their own wishes, cost what they may.

But the soul of democracy is expressed in the "Bill of Rights," the inviolability of even a single individual's rights when everybody else would invade them. To have it any other way enthrones might as the supreme arbiter of men's destiny, not right!

How blind are they who do not see the inconsistency of the restriction imposed upon the minority by race prejudice at this time when civilization is fighting to save itself from the logical working out of that practice!

JUL 1943

JUDAS TEAR

A letter from a Negro soldier says, "The moment the 92nd Division moved into Fort Huachuca (Ariz.) Private Jim Crow went on sentry; now the post has two service clubs — one colored, the other white." He concludes by saying, "Three cheers for this democracy for which we labor!"

A reader of that letter cannot help feeling the vehemence in that closing remark. He can fully understand the depth of sarcasm which propels the soldier's pen as he writes each of those words.

For true it is that the democratic principles which are purported to underlie the fighting of this war, are as shallow and false as a Judas tear.

It is felt in many quarters that Negroes are winning prestige in the forums of world public opinion and are gradually achieving equal opportunity for development of their native genius. But to the less optimistic there are too many evidences that exploitation, imperialistic enterprise, and all the other anachronisms of our present world system will continue to exist, even after the present conflict has been written into history.

Conditions of slavery persist in the colonies of our British ally, and there are no sound reasons for us to believe that an Anglo-American sponsored Giraud government will offer even as little tolerance as the French system has shown in the past. This, notwithstanding the powerful influence of Felix Eboue, black saviour of the Tri-Color, in the post-war world.

Tales are told every day of the renting of natives by Kenya, East Africa, tribal chiefs for work in the British diamond mines, and of their forced life in government-controlled compounds where government passes are the only license for men to live with their wives.

This, like the lynching of a Negro in America, is just one of the scores of injustices that are heaped upon the darker races of the two continents. Combined with the frequent reports from Negro soldiers and sailors, who complain of being literally spit upon as they tour San Francisco's Chinatown, these revelations tend to make a decidedly sombre picture.

It is entirely likely that this piece will be accused of nonsensical sameness, and that frequent repetition either destroys its worth or proves its weakness.

1943

Letter From Race Bigot Condemned

Daily Worker

DES MOINES, Iowa—(SNS)—Declaration of Independence never meant that Negroes be included in Jim Crow law in Iowa and dares the following letter to publish it. Incidentally, the writer deplores the lack of a uniform by Jefferson was ashamed of slavery as a Negro does not change his color." as were most of the Founding states. The letter. "They are still Fathers."

Editor's Note appended "We are not afraid but we are ashamed to publish it. Incidentally, Negroes and should be segregated."

The letter itself speaks for itself:

"So long as there shall exist, by reason of laws and custom, a social condemnation, which....artificially creates hells on earth, and complicates destiny that is divine, with human fatality;....so long as, in certain regions, social asphyxia shall be possible; in other words, and from a yet more

messages (ed) like this cannot be

1943

Atlanta, Georgia

By Iowa Newspaper

56k-1943

THEY ARE INFERIOR

What is the matter with the white people who demand segregation of the races?

William T. Cochran, white, sent the AFRO this quotation from an article by Horace R. Cayton in the Nation of July 3:

"As for white people, many are reacting to the colored man's new attitude with fear or hate. In the South, and often in other parts of the country too, they fear that their prerogatives are being challenged. They are infuriated by the colored press and in terror of the emotions which they sense behind the mask-like countenance of their once humble black servants."

What "prerogatives" are being challenged? Does any citizen lawfully have special privileges on account of his color?

The Constitution provides just to the contrary. In the Fourteenth Amendment, it specifically declares: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens."

White people who restrict colored people to the rear seats in a bus, keep them from eating a sandwich in a public restaurant, or from occupying a public hotel room, or from working at prevailing wages in a war plant, are undoubtedly unsure of themselves and quite fearful that the medieval theory of overall racial superiority has at last been exploded.

In an army camp not far from a large colored college, the post commander, who had been asked to bar colored people from an officers' club, said: "The socially desirable people in this area are colored."

An observer at a Southern interracial meeting listened to speakers for an hour, debating how to keep racial segregation and make it palatable, looked around the room and noted that, mentally and spiritually, the segregationists were the littler people.

Up in Hartford, Conn., Radio Station WTIC refused to permit a Yale professor to say that the Red Cross is segregating colored blood plasma for no good scientific reason whatever. Defending segregation, the Hartford chapter admits there is no scientific basis for blood plasma jim crow and says it is done because there is a deep-seated sentiment against mixing of white and colored blood. Is there doubt in anybody's mind that those who argue for hate and sentiment are inferior?

While there are no superior races, many individuals are superior. In Baltimore, the ratio of colored to white is 1 to 7. But recent public school tests showed that there were 13 children with intelligence quotients of 130 or above. Three of them were colored. That is a ratio of a little less than 1 to 4.

If there were really such a thing as a superior race, there would be no race problem in our country, no need to rely upon legal evasions and terrorism to enforce separation of people who want to be friends.

King Christian of Denmark had the right idea. When Nazis demanded anti-Jewish laws, the king said: "No, we do not consider ourselves inferior to them." Then he attended services in a Jewish synagogue in full regalia.

If there were a superior race, it would have nothing to lose by being courteous, and just to others. Superiors are sure of themselves. It is the fellow who isn't sure who is inferior, who is to blame for the lack of racial harmony when we need it most.

Comments
Batesburg, S. C. News
October 8, 1943
MEN AND THINGS

By SPECTATOR

Do Amercans know what America stands for? I recall a group of French people who spoke to a group of Americans one day in the old Franch village of Beaune. The French remembered a shipment of flour from the United States and they thought of America as the land of plenty. It is the land of plenty, but it has been the great beacon to humanity as the land of liberty, the land of opportunity. Not all who came here as poor boys developed into great industrialists of vast fortune, as Andrew Carnegie, the Scot did. But thousands came from Italy, Greece, Sicily, France, China and other countries in order to enjoy the opportunity to live without fear; to work and to enjoy the fruits of their toil.

We cannot overestimate the great privilege of being able to choose one's employment and to work at it with the confidence that hard work will be rewarded by fair payment and that a man and his family can enjoy what he earns. Men and women came from all the other countries of the world, willing to deny themselves for years and then to travel for several weeks in the utmost discomfort, even squalor, because they had a dream of America as a country where they and their children might live, a country in which their sons and daughters might rise from the humble station of all their ancestors and become outstanding citizens of the new world. Many of these men and women have become the most useful people, the finest spirits of all America. To us, America may be something which we take for granted, but to them the greatness and the glory of America is a precious reality which never loses its glamor or appeal.

I quote from something which has come to my desk, because America needs to be reborn in us and rebuilt for us:

KEEP AMERICA AMERICAN

"On July 3rd one of our great city nespapers sent out a report to ask the first five persons he met on the sidewalk, 'What is the meaning of the Fourth of July?'" Not one gave even a fairly intelligent answer.

"Some months previously the New York Times reported a shocking ignorance as to fundamental facts of American history. About 25 per cent of 7,000 high school graduates thought George Washington was president during the Civil War. Stanford University, the American Legion, The American Bar Association, and [illegible] polls show that a large percentage of high school boys and girls do not know the names of their senators, and the majority of adults (voters) do not know who their congressman is.

"Yet we talk of educating the Germans and the Japs and expect to indoctrinate Malays, Hindus, Parasees and Hottentots in the great principles of democracy.

"We spend more billions of dollars per pupil, in teachers and school buildings than any country in the world. We teach our children botany, zoology, cooking, shop mechanics, and later on they get a very good dose of Karl Marx. But what are science and technology worth if we do not learn to understand and practice the principles of a free society? The dictators have science and technology. Of what avail is ship or sail, or life itself if freedom fail?"

There is a world of information floating about us. Almost every week I meet some one who brings up something that seems to have a new "slant." All of us know that America has been—and is—a country on wheels; all of us know that each town, each village, is full of cars and trucks; and every farming community has trucks and trailers. But I heard a gentleman speak recently at The South Carolina Highway Users Conference and he brought in a great many figures and statements of fact beyond the knowledge or experience of most of us. I am hoping to get a copy of that talk.

I recently heard a long conversation with one of my helpful friends, Mr. Frank E. Lawrence, Director of the State Planning Board, about the resources of hte state. Mr. Lawrence told me that North Carolina had made a survey of the mineral wealth of its mountains and had discovered mineral wealth it had not thought of. The same mountains extend to South Carolina, into several of our counties, and may contain much the same mineral wealth.

In a Spectator letter and broadcast recently I spoke of our lack of exact and complete knowledge of even our resources of water for industrial use; and I advocated then that we make a survey of the resources of the state.

In Charleston some weeks ago I heard two insurance men in a discussion. One man, a successful executive and builder of a successful southern company, said this: "I have known for some time that our people would not buy insurance from a southern company, just because it is a southern company; and so from the first day we built our company on a program of meeting the sharpest competition with any and all companies. We have never sold a dollar of insurance to anybody on the ground that our's is a southern company; we sell insurance on the basis of value, in competition with the world." That is exactly what we must do in presenting the advantages of South Carolina to industrialists. Nobody will invest a dollar in South Caroilna merely because it is South Carolina. Not only may we not hope for that, but the truth is that our own people do not seem disposed to invest their money in South Carolina. The same sales talk, meaning the same presentation of positive advantages might not only attract outside capital, but it might attract our own people to invest. But I am emphasizing an elementary principle, that men invest money in order to make a profit. They do not invest because of mere ballyhoo, or local patriotism. It is possible that we do not know enough about what is under the ground of South Carolina to awaken an interest in our own people; how, then, may we hope to attract outsiders? Industrial engineers tell us what big industrial plants need and want. We must understand what we have to sell in order to sell it.

Much that is being said about preparedness for peace seems to me to be more or less like space-fillers. That is, that somebody is writing or talking because it is a topic of general interest. Obviously, if the Germans were to surrender suddenly—as they did in 1918—there would be a somewhat abrupt cessation of war production. Let us agree that some foresight, even preparation, is desirable. Perhaps we are overworking the words "plan" and "planning," just as we've strained over "co-ordinate" and "co-ordination." Well, everybody is planning; at least we have something to talk about. Our highway department may be able to build a thousand miles of road and repair fifty thousand miles in a year. I do not know; those figures are just to illustrate the poit. If the money is available; or if the money will be available, it is probable that the highway department is ready with plans and specifications. Commissioner Williamson and Chief Engineer McMillian are looking ahead, of course. And they could probably call for bids next week so far as the funds may be available. But even that takes time. Regardless of the money, or the urgency, there must be bids invited and studied; and contractors must get their forces lined up. So, instead of so much talk let us look about to see how the workers can be restored to productive employment.

Some of the colored newspapers are writing every week in such a fashion as to stir up and even inflame their

"The negro in war industry is joining his labor unions and waging successful battle against Jim Crow locals. The CIO in is determination to fill the membership vacancies created by the withdrawal of the United Mine workers, is not only accepting him on complete equality with the white worker but has set up a negro bureau within its own supreme council. And when John L. Lewis is accepted back into the AF of L, the negro expects fully that Lewis will move to liberalize that elder labor organization's negro policies."

The colored people have advanced remarkably in seventy eight years—seventy eight years; but some people would try to do even more in one year; and they think it can be done by law, by force. Foolish, foolish people.

What the colored people have accomplished they have accomplished with the cooperation of most white people.

The politicians have done nothing for the negro since 1863. And even that was a mere act of military strategy, though no one would wish to undo it today.

Charleston, S. C., News Courier
October 22, 1943

What They Demand

The right of the Southern negro to vote no one, certainly not The News and Courier, disputes. The News and Courier has no defense for intimidation of negroes or for employment of force, at this time, to prevent their exercise of the rights of citizens.

The News and Courier denies that any obligation rests upon white men to receive negroes into their political clubs and their primaries. It is no duty of white people to be political shepherds of negroes.

If they would organize a party, Democratic or Republican, hold primaries, vote for their nominees or others, in general elections they have those privileges.

The negro is entitled to have his dollar's worth for his dollar. He is getting it.

No employer is under obligation to hire a negro if he prefers a white man. The white man's right to employ a colored man to build a house, to drive his car, to cut his hair, if he prefer a colored man, is absolute.

When agitators cry "Abolish Jim Crow!" they mean, of course, "Abolish separation of races."

The agitators are demanding that in Charleston, S. C., a merchant, a printing office, a master barber, shall have no right to prefer white persons in employment as salesmen, printers, barbers. The agitators are demanding that hotels in Charleston shall have no right to refuse a room to a negro.

The agitators are demanding that negro and white children shall not be taught in separate schools.

The agitators of 1860 demanded that negro slaves be freed and carried their point. The negroes are free. The agitators are no longer content and are demanding, though they are not yet bold enough to put it in words, that soon or late white men receive negroes into their families.

That is what they mean when they say "Abolish Jim Crow."

When we say "agitators" we include persons in high place in the Roosevelt administration whether they hold office or not. Some of the most influential persons in the administration hold no office.

Race Bigotry Decried By Walter White

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

New York, N.Y.—Asserting that "we do not need more investigation so much as we need to apply remedies already well known" Robert Wagner, (N.Y.D) reminded Sept. 1 listeners to a WMCA "Unity at Home and Victory Abroad" program here that at the root of outbreaks like the August 1 Harlem disturbance were the "weliknown conditions of segregation, discrimination, insecurity, overcrowding and bad housing."

Wagner called the democratic spirit as seen expressed on New York's sidewalks, symbolic of America's strength.

"Only in a democracy," said Wagner, "would we find citizens of a minority race such as the Negro, serving with distinction as Judges, and police officials, in legislative and executive positions, in the City and State of New York. Only in a democracy could people, drawn from the four corners of the earth, live as citizens and neighbors, uniting their efforts in the progress of our City and Nation.

"Where this picture of harmony and good will is marred by some minority incident or problem, it simply shows that our performance does not quite come up to our sincere ideals.

"In the recent Harlem outbreak, the physical damage caused by lawless individuals resembled the damage that might be caused by an enemy air raid. But the difference is this—while air raid damage would have strengthened our unity, the damage that occured in Harlem uncovered an element of disunity and a weakness in our armor of defense."

In another broadcast earlier in the Unity at Home series, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary on Aug. 28 over WQXR also discussed racial bigotry within the United States.

"One of the tragedies of our present situation is that too often bigotry is dynamic, untiring, and amply financed; while the forces of decency and democracy are passive, inarticulate, and unorganized. That is why this series of 30 days of broadcasts on "Unity At Home; Victory Abroad," arranged by Mayor LaGuardia whose handling of the recent trouble here in New York set a superb standard for America, is of the utmost importance. This is not a question of every American loving Jews or Negroes, Catholics or Protestants, foreign or native born. You and I do not have to do that. But we do have the obligation to speak out against bigotry and to work actively against the denial of any democratic right to any other American because of his race, his creed, his color, or his place of birth. We must do this if for no other reason that that when you or I either deny, or permit others to deny justice to another American, we thereby rob ourselves of these very rights.

"Too often even those in high position take the easy way of opportunism. For example: the Att'y General of the United States, Mr. Biddle, recently made a proposal—which is a violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution—to deny a man the right to move to an industrial city to work—if that man be a Negro. I understand, now, that because of public outcry against this proposal to the President that this particular recommendation has been dropped."

White Woman Tormentor Saved By Negro Victim

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—Despite the fact that he and his wife had been repeatedly insulted by their neighbors after moving into a so-called "white section" in Queens borough, Clarence Rannie, last Friday, interceded for one of his oppressors—an aged woman—when the case was called in Flishing Magistrate's court.

Rannie won his plea to the court and the white woman was freed, but Magistrate DeAndrea gave her a lecture on racial relations, declaring that no group or race has any monopoly on decency or patriotism.

Rannie, 47, who operates a beauty shop in Harlem, moved with his wife Evelyn, to their new St. Albans home on September 8. Every since then, he told the court, they have been ridiculed and insulted by their white neighbors; they have been spat upon, their home has been stoned, their auto tires punctured and they have been besieged by crowds in front of their home yelling "Dirty Niggers."

In desperation, Rannie obtained a summons for one of his white neighbors, Mrs. Elsie Schmidt, 114-32 169th street, charging disorderly conduct and the use of abusive langnage.

Arraigned before Magistrate DeAndrea, Mrs. Schmidt admitted that she was among those who heckled the Rannies when they moved in, and admitted that she shouted: "You people ought to be among your own kind."

Magistrate DeAndrea, after hearing the woman's statement ,told Rannie to sign a formal complaint so that Mrs. Schmidt could be brought to trial.

But Rannie protested, declaring: "Please, your honor, I don't want her punished. I just want to be let alone. All I ask is that they mind their own business and I'll mind mine."

"All right," agreed the judge. Then, turning to Mrs. Schmidt, he continued: "As long as he respects you, you should respect him."

Again addressing Rannie DeAndrea advised: "When they say these things, tell them to read the casualty lists and they'll see where there are whites and blacks, Jews and Gentiles, Germans and Irish—all races, all nationalities. Tell them no group has any monopoly on decency, patriotism or bravery—no in this country."

Roosevelt Assails Racial Strife As Aid To Enemy

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

"Practice as well as preach the principles of democracy for all men," President Franklin D. Roosevelt told the nation this week.

In a letter to Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, on the occasion of the opening of the 33rd annual conference, the president declared it "fitting" that the league should impress upon the nation the fact that all Americans must cooperate effectively in winning the war.

The Urban League conference opened Tuesday following Mayor Edward J. Kelly's proclamation dedicating the entire week to the "Victory Through Unity" theme of the session.

In his message, the chief executive said:

"Men of all races—black, brown, white and yellow—fight beside us for freedom. We cannot stand before the world as a champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principles of democracy for all men. Racial conflict diminishes war production, cuts down the flow of guns and planes and increases the toll of American lives. Racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad.

"Ours is a two-fold responsibility. All true Americans must be prepared to protect with life itself the inalienable rights of all men without regard to race, creed or color. All true Americans also must increasingly accept the responsibilities that go with democratic privileges.

"The National Urban league has accepted this challenge. Your organization, in welding together in this cause men of good-will of all races in America, contributes to the National unity and the deepening of the concept of democracy."

A "race riot clinic" featured the opening session. Delegates representing the 47 league branches heard Frederick B. Sweet, educational director, United Auto Workers (CIO), and Ira DeA. Reid, sociology department, Atlanta university, discuss the underlying causes of the recent wave of racial disorders, and propose approaches to the elimination of the causes.

Color Question Posed to Roosevelt and Churchill

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK.—Consideration of the problem of the color line is beyond doubt one of the 20th century. Unless it is met and solved the colored peoples of India, China, Burma, the West Indies, the United States and other parts of the world will continue to view skeptically assertions that this is a war for freedom and struggle for freedom for the people. More concretely, would be continuing Imperialists in exploitation of white people. We know you

"May I respectfully urge in-democracy.

"Failure to solve this problem will inevitably mean other wars, caused only incidentally by the

conclusion in your deliberations consideration of practical means of inclusion of welfare of colored

both are aware of the need of to take such action as will galvanize into even more active support of the United Nations by colored peoples because they are reasonably certain it is included continuation of white

In the agenda of the present assured that they too will share in the freedom for which we

meeting. However, we urge you

56k-1943

HERE IS A PROGRAM

To Abate Racial Friction Through An Interracial Commission

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JUL 24 1943

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

THERE is no reason why there should be an abatement of racial friction. Indeed, every sign points to the fact that there will be more friction after the war, when we have the terrific problem of integrating the people in our armed forces back into civilian life. We might as well face it and make some plans for meeting it. America has never evolved a method of dealing with minority groups that it did not care to assimilate, except by subordinating or exterminating them. That was true of the Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Mexicans. Sometimes the continued migration of these groups was stopped: note the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1890, the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924, the limitation of migration of Filipinos, our own national subjects, and the agitation for the exclusion of Mexicans. Most American Indians were liquidated and those remaining were relegated to reservations. America still has to develop some technique of handling non-white minorities. This is going to be a long and painful task, and the "brother in white" is as puzzled about how to go about it as is the "brother in black."



Mr. Cayton

A BROAD PROGRAM

I'd like to suggest a program which could be inaugurated in every city in the country. It is a pattern which could be followed, giving Negroes the initiative in view of the lack of imagination and the general lethargy of the white community.

A BROAD interracial committee representing a cross-section of the most powerful elements of the community—business, labor, professions, and the church—should be organized. This committee should then request official city and State commissions to make inquiries into the possibilities of race conflict, and devise a short and long-run program for racial amity.

The short-run program should deal with such pertinent questions as the following: What are the tension areas where conflict might take place? What are the plans of the police to control the situation? Are there sufficient police reserves to cover these tension areas and maintain a pool of men at headquarters to take care of emergencies? What special instructions have police been given in handling interracial conflicts, and have provisions been made so that they will not terrorize the Negro community and fail to restrain whites? What plans can be made to cancel the furloughs of soldiers, sailors and marines, and for military police to clear them from the conflict areas? Under what circumstances are Federal troops to be called in, and are the city and State officials aware of the necessary steps involved to obtain Federal troops?

ON the long-run program, the commission, aided by the larger citizens' committee, should make official investigations and recommendations for enlarging housing, recreation, and health facilities. It is obvious that Negroes have a more pressing need for these new services, but in these boom, war production centers all of the population suffers from the lack of them.

A SERIES OF "DON'TS"

These are short and long run things which a commission could investigate and a citizens' committee exploit. The more fundamental issue of the Negro in the social structure of the country is still a third step. While working for the avoidance of violence and for an ameliorative program concerning itself with obvious and present social disadvantages for the Negro, no back-tracking should be made on the fundamental issue of a greater participation on the part of the Negro throughout the entire social structure.

Here are a series of "don'ts":

Don't form two committees, one white and one black; it is a community problem affecting both Negroes and whites, and should be treated as such.

Don't dissolve your citizens' committee as soon as the commission is appointed, an inadequate commission is sometimes the best way to put a proposal on ice. Your committee should co-operate with, but also prod, your official commission.

Don't let the problem be discussed in the citizens' committee or the official commission purely in psychological terms. The whole thing can be talked away by promises of good will, education, racial understanding, or any other of those words. The lack of adequate housing, upgrading in industry, recreation, and health facilities must be met. If there is any group to be propagandized, it should be the whites, for they, if we are to learn anything from our previous experience with riots, are the aggressors, and have also denied the Negro the concrete things which have been mentioned.

Don't take anything for granted; see that Negroes are on all committees, that they examine with the rest of the committee members the plans of the police department; that they are not simply charged with the responsibility of keeping Negroes in line, but participate in the general plan for the entire city.

Don't forget that every riot is as important as the loss of a battle in Europe or the South Pacific. Take the initiative and demand a citizens' committee and an official commission, whether whites realize its importance or not.

DON'T THINK THIS IS ALL GOING TO BLOW OVER—IT ISN'T!

JUL 24 1943

A Second Look

By J. Saunders Redding

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

DEC 12 1942

ARTHUR P. DAVIS, who writes the stimulating column "With a Grain of Salt," made an interesting suggestion in regards to the situation in Newport News, conveniently called the "Palmer case." Taking the view that the solution lies in some form of protest, Mr. Davis suggests that Negro teachers refuse the jobs made vacant by the Newport News School Board's dismissal of three principals and three teachers.



MR. REDDING

Such an action would be powerful protest, but it would not be a solution of the shameful difficulty. Such an action might further embarrass the School Board and might lead to a settlement (which is quite different from a "solution"), but if Negro teachers refused to fill those six vacancies from now until kingdom come, and the conditions which made those vacancies continued in existence, nothing would be gained.

No action, no matter how forthright, which does not first restore the dismissed teachers to their jobs and grant them the full exercise of their right to a hearing would even approach "solution." And then if it turned out that the six persons were dismissed because they campaigned for their rights, the "solution" would be altogether a phony unless their privilege of fighting for their rights was vindicated and upheld.

"Solution" is a difficult word, and it is quite possible that Mr. Davis used it hastily. "Settlement" would be entirely different. Settlement tastes of compromise. Compromise is often good and too frequently necessary, but in the Newport News case, so fundamental is the issue involved, that there should be no compromise.

CANNOT AFFORD COMPROMISE

A community, a democratic culture—no matter how small a segment of it—simply cannot afford to compromise with the forces of absolutism. Race has no more to do with this consideration than whether Mr. Ivey or Mr. Palmer's eyes are gray or brown. It is on this ground that the solution must be sought.

Whenever it is possible to weave the "race problem" into the larger fabric of American life it seems wise to do so. In this case such a weaving is possible. It would be extremely unfortunate and, in the longer view, dangerous to allow it to be thought that the Newport News case is just another difficulty involving only racial attitudes and patterns.

The really significant thing is that discriminatory treatment of one portion of the body politic is potentially discriminatory treatment for other and larger portions. Enough has not been made of this simple fact in programs of race cooperation and betterment. (Indeed, only Labor has used it with any degree of effectiveness.)

MUST BE DESTROYED

In Germany, for instance, Nazi discrimination started against the Jews, then spread to the Communists, then to the Catholics, and now a whole civilization is bankrupt, rotten with it. In its first stages, it was merely dismissed as the "Jewish problem;" now, woven into the whole fabric of German life, it has become a terror that freedom-lovers must destroy root and branch.

If the Negro in America can hold up the horrible example of Germany and make its diabolical significance clear to white America, then, if Democracy is really loved, there will be no more Newport News cases, and the race problem will begin to disintegrate.

JUN 27 1943

OPINION

PM
New York, N. Y.

FDR's Negative Race Policy

Our guest editorial today is by Thomas Sancton, a Mississippian who is widely recognized as one of the outstanding younger spokesmen of the new South. A former Nieman fellow at Harvard, he is managing editor of The New Republic, *and is now working on a book entitled* The Southern Mind and the Race Problem.

Mayor Edward Jeffries of Detroit likes "to work in a quiet, unobtrusive way" to prevent race riots—"on the theory that that's the best way." This was one of the mayor's several extraordinary observations made in a PM interview June 28. "Publicity," the mayor said, "would only aggravate the situation and defeat the very thing we sought to accomplish."

JUL 2 1943

Throughout the history of America's race problem there has existed a breed of weak and inadequate government officials who, like this mayor of Detroit, have fallen back upon the hush-hush method of dealing with the problem. Of all the alternative approaches to a dangerous situation, this approach is the one which requires absolutely no guts. It is the approach which inevitably fails.

Here in Detroit Mr. Roosevelt may a preview of the inevitable failure of his this thing for the living open danger that view the image of his own supremely policy. Mr. President! It is time for you it is. negative policy toward the race crisis; to say something and do something about and here in the tragedy of rioting and this crisis. Throw off the negative advice his sullied national prestige he may witness of the hush-hush men about you and see and undertake an uncompromising in-

vestigation of Detroit discrimination was welcomed news, but it was not enough. Educational programs on race tolerance by committees, unions and other organizations are not enough. The American Negro—maturing socially and politically; thrust upward through economic strata by the war economy; smarting at the mockery of a Four Freedoms war and a caste-ridden homefront—is challenging for a new social basis. This is one of those evolutionary currents of humanity which no amount of high-flown white oratory will ever divert. And white America, North and South, driven by the subterranean fear and ignorance in our culture, is beating back at the Negro with open violence. No committee, no legion of committees, is going to be able to subdue this crisis through piecemeal efforts.

As an emergency stop-gap measure we need a great out-spoken speech by Mr. Roosevelt, discussing the race problem, pointing out its dangers to the war effort, appealing at last to the springs of simple idealism which have all but dried up in our national life. And then, for the first time since 1876, we must tackle the race question with a broad national policy.

We need a cabinet office for race relations, as Carey McWilliams suggests in his book "Brothers Under the Skin;" since this is a maximum and somewhat optimistic hope, we should at least expect to see created a powerful division for racial minorities within the Interior Department. We *need* a national fair racial practices act, patterned after the machinery of the Wagner act; the Administration at least should begin the fight to get it through. This Congress would almost certainly kill it, but the groundwork must be laid. We need strong Administration support of the anti-poll bill; not this contemptible hands-off policy. We need a propaganda technique by which the OWI can enter areas like Detroit and attempt to cut away the mounting tensions by open propaganda and educational campaigns. We need a program like the Farm Security Administration to lend Negro families money to continue to leave the South in large numbers and to supervise their settlement in other areas. The concentration of the Negro population in the South has created the caste system to develop a fiercely self-perpetuating tendency. The Southern poll tax cabal in Congress is one evidence. It seems to me that the long range solution of the race problem depends largely on continued migration of vast numbers of Southern Negroes.

There are many, many things to be done. The mildest of them will meet with violent political reaction from the South. But Mr. Roosevelt must accept that fact. The conditions which produced riots in Mobile, Beaumont, Los Angeles and Detroit continue to operate, and his present negative policy cannot possibly forestall other riots. Poisoned and festering situations like a race crisis don't solve themselves. Mayor Jeffries can bear good witness to the fact.

Sometimes late at night in the New York broadcasting area a Freedom House radio program signs off with a choral recording of the Battle Hymn of the Republic. "Mine eyes have seen the glory"—a stirring, nostalgic piece of Americana reminiscent always of Abraham Lincoln and his war. There is a rare quality that exists in the memoires of those times. Reading back over Lincoln's honest, open speeches on the race question, reading back over Whitman's on-rushing, eloquent democratic poetry, and the clean, high courage and morality that lived in Emerson's though—I wonder, what is it that has gone out of American life, when we can sit by for three years and behold a mounting race crisis, with never a major protest by large numbers of the Northern members of Congress, with never a bold and affirmative act by the national government.

THOMAS SANCTON

OPINION

PM

New York, N. Y.

Race Riots

There is evidence that racial conflict in the U. S. A. is accelerating. The trouble in the Mobile shipyards, at the Packard plant, in the Mexican district of Los Angeles, the high school outbreak in Newark, and now the Beaumont riot and the Florida lynching, give evidence of the increasing tension. One of the all too few studies of racial problems was written recently by Carey McWilliams, Los Angeles attorney and writer. His book, Brothers Under the Skin, *was published by Little, Brown & Co.* ($3.00.) *Today, against the background of the Beaumont and Florida outbreaks, we are printing excerpts from McWilliams' conclusions in that book.*

The engineering of a program to end racial discrimination in America is, today, a practical political possibility. The war has released throughout the world (despite momentary manifestations to the contrary) a great upsurge of democratic sentiment. It is now possible to mobilize the political strength necessary to effectuate those controls and procedures essential to a real job of social engineering on race problems. . . . The reluctance of the rest of the nation to interfere in the South has noticeably abated in the last two decades. Thousands of people realize today that, as PM has stated, "the South needs help." . . . There are progressive elements throughout the South that would actually relish national intervention.

All of America is coming to a general realization of the fact that the South's attempted solution of the race problem—namely, a system of biracialism—is an obvious failure. Racial segregation, like slavery itself, is a malignant growth in a democracy. . . . Biracialism is stultifying, costly, stupid, and self-perpetuating. . . . It breeds resentment, suspicion and humiliation, and undermines the Negro's faith in democratic Government itself." . . .

Now is not only the opportune time to liquidate the last vestiges of this system in America, but we *must* proceed to do so if the critical tensions already developing are not to explode, with disastrous consequences, either in the immediate future or during the post-war period. . . .

In mapping out a program of social action on race problems the first consideration to be recognized is that, as Max Lerner has said, "the conditions under which a negative state was able to function—no longer apply. They have been destroyed by a world revolution. And yet the same revolution gives us the tools for *an affirmative state.*"

We should not fear the exercise of the power of the state for democratic objectives. The mere fact, for example, that government has not acted in a particular field does not constitute a reason why it should not act now, if the necessity is apparent. . . . At the outset of democratic development, it was perhaps sufficient merely to define humans rights. In a world of open resources and expanding industrial opportunities, it was sufficient to define the right and to remove the shackle. But in this kind of world it becomes imperative that the right be implemented and that the vague declaration be enforced.

Our first assignment, therefore, is to establish the principle that, *as a matter of national policy,* there shall be no discrimination against individuals because of race, color, creed, or country of national origin.

If we adopt a national policy against discrimination, it can be implemented by appropriate directives to every national planning agency. . . .

To assist in the development of such a policy, a Congressional committee of inquiry should be created to investigate the whole problem of colored minorities in the United States. The scope of the inquiry should be broad and all-inclusive; it should not be limited to any one group or to any particular area. . . . Out of such a hearing would come, I am convinced, a series of concrete recommendations. . . .

The first step which Congress should take is to enforce—to implement—the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. This action should take the form of re-enacting a new federal civil-rights status. To be sure, the Court held the original act unconstitutional; but precedents have been reversed and, in view of the way in which the Court has changed its own theory of the Fourteenth Amendment, it is altogether likely that such an act would be upheld today. . . .

To be effective federal intervention must take place on several different levels. One of the most serious handicaps which colored minorities face today is that of residential segregation. Segregation by ordinance has been held unconstitutional; but segregation by restrictive clauses in grant deeds has been upheld. . . .

In the exercise of its wartime powers, the Federal government can unquestionably disregard these restrictive clauses or even suspend their enforcement for the duration if it so desires . . .

The problem of colored minorities in the United States is merely a reproduction on a miniature scale of a set of similar problems which will be faced by whatever federation of powers or international energies from this war. Our Indian problem has its parallel throughout Central and South America. Our Negro problem has its parallel in the West Indies, in Central America, in Africa. Our small-scale problem with the natives of American Samoa and Guam has its stupendous counterpart in the whole problem of native peoples throughout the Pacific area. These problems are not "solved" merely by the declaration that "imperialism" must be banished from the post-war world. The problem of adjustment, of acculturation, of cultural conflict, remains. By taking the initiative here, we might be in a position to assert real world leadership in relation to these same problems after the war. On the other hand, by continuing an ostrich-like do-nothing policy at home, we are certainly inviting another Versailles.

—CAREY MCWILLIAMS

56k-1943

About The Negro And Social Equality

(From The Jackson, Miss. Advocate)

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

Over in South Carolina where old fashioned Southern Democracy flourishes to a degree no less vigorous than in Mississippi, Governor Olin D. Johnston has recently been indulging in some most energetic fanning of the flames of race hatred, bigotry and ignorance. In his most recent remarks Gov. Johnston makes the implication that the Negroes of his state were seeking "the mixing of the races in our schools, churches, and dwelling places; asserted that, "I am tired of people agitating social equality of races in our state", and in address to the State Guard, said, that, "if any outsiders come into our state and agitate social equality among races, I shall deem it my duty to call upon you men to expel them."

Replying to the Governor's address to the State Guard, the Negro Citizens Committee, in a letter to him, said, "The Negroes of South Carolina are not impugning the motives of his excellency in his address, but references made can serve no good purpose of either race, that Negroes were not seeking "Sociality Equality", but did seek, "Equal Educational Facilities", and the right to participate in the state government.

Joining the Negro Citizens Committee in replying to the Governors address to the state guard were the Columbia Record, and the Charleston News and Courier, two of the leading white daily papers of the state.

The Charleston News and Courier, agreeing with the Governors segregation platform, denounced his threats to use the state guard to "Suppress Free Speech", and held that there is no advocacy of "Social Equality" and mixing of races by Negroes of the state.

The Columbia Record, most influential of the state's evening papers, went further in its criticism and charged both Mr. Johnston and Gov. Johnston with using the race question for political purposes; observing that Negroes had used fair and sensible methods to solve their problems, and in the Equal Pay Case, had been driven to the courts by an unsympathetic legislature; observing further that, "Negroes are asking equality under the law to which they are entitled, and to talk about calling out the state guard to resist agitation which threatens no resort to violence is nonsense."

With a clarity and force unequaled by any American of contemporary American life and history, Mr. Wendell Willkie, among the greatest of the great of the world; statesman, diplomat, private citizen number one of the United States, titular head of the Republican Party by virtue of his 1940 candidacy for President, and by far the most able and outstanding candidate for the 1944 nomination, in a radio address to the nation and the world last Saturday night, denying their aspirations for "Social Equality" so-called, gave true expression to the hopes and desires of Negroes as contained in the Negro question.

Observing the long history of the Negro Question in South Carolina and throughout the south, one is apt to question why it took Negro leaders such a long time to make open denial to the accusation that Negroes were seeking "Social Equality", such a claim being the most potent and powerful in the armour of those who would forever hold the Negroes in a position of oppression, exploitation, and second class citizenship. The answer to such a question might well lie within the psychological patterns long existing among Southern Negroes, that made it seem easier to bear the burden placed upon him by those who charged him with seeking "Social Equality", than to give expression to his true desires, hopes and aspirations.

What was said by Mr. Willkie, what was said by the Negro Citizens Committee of South Carolina, what was said by the two leading newspapers of South Carolina, is a true statement of the only real and undeniable aspirations, hopes and desires of Negroes in the south and throughout the United States; and from Mr. Willkie's address, from the letter of the Negro Citizens Committee of South Carolina and from what was said by the two leading South Carolina papers, a great amount of light has been let into the darker recesses of the Negro question, and Negroes throughout the South and the nation may well look forward to the time, when aided by honest and courageous Negro leadership, the question of "Social Equality", and the Negro question, will be brought before the bar of an enightened Public Opinion for its last and final judgment.

What Price Demoracy

Tribune

Washington, D. C.

This is what has happened in America during the past few days:

1. A Negro, Cellos Harrison, 26, accused of murdering a white man, was dragged from the jail at Marianna, Fla., and lynched by a mob of white hoodlums.
2. In Collins, Miss., 15 Negro soldiers were jailed and two shot.
3. In Mississippi, a few days earlier, a sheriff had killed a Negro soldier, after which, the Governor of Mississippi asked that an entire Negro Regiment be moved to the North.
4. A riot broke out between white and colored soldiers at Camp Stewart, Ga., and a white MP was killed.
5. A Negro staff sergeant, stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., was arrested by MP's, beaten and jailed by civilian police, and reduced to the rank of a private by Army officials for teaching a white WAAC to drive a car.
6. In Beaumont, Texas, a mob of white hoodlums surrounded the county jail demanding to know where peace officers were searching for a Negro accused of rape. Held off by the level-headedness of the sheriff, they stormed the Negro community, set fire to their property, and injured 10.

While all this was going on Negro soldiers by the thousands were on foreign soil defending American democracy. A Negro air corps outfit had just completed participation in the raid on Pantelleria and moved on to other combat territory—all for democracy.

The items above are just a few of the happenings in one week. There were many other incidents just as shameful.

America must feel a responsibility to its Negro citizens that demands of it the protection enjoyed by its white citizens.

Are American Negro soldiers in Africa and in other parts of the globe, fighting to perpetuate a type of democracy that would permit these whites to continue lynching their brothers back home?

The Florida lynching indicates that this Southern custom is not just a peace time luxury. They have illustrated that they mean to continue this Southern pastime even during the war period.

Our Government must take a firm hand in this situation to the end that lynchings, the shootings and mistreatment of our soldiers and all of the other undemocratic practices are put at rest for all times.

The Axis powers were given a plenty to aid and comfort them by the happenings of the past few days, traitors and not worthy of the first magnitude and are and all who furnished them this aid and saboteurs of the first magnitude and are not worthy of being considered as American citizens. These hoodlums are too low for even a concentration camp, but such a place would be far better than to roam at large in the streets shooting, beating and humiliating their fellow human beings.

Editorial of the Week

Washington Tribune

Washington, D. C.

Racial Prejudices Stupid and Costly; Prolonging War and Human Suffering

(From the Philadelphia Tribune)

The war has brought into bold relief the stupidity of American discriminations and prejudices.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

In every phase of our effort to win the war, the racial question arises as an impediment.

Soldiers bleeding their last drop of blood and in dire need of a blood transfusion must wait until it can be determined whether the available blood plasma is "white" or "colored."

The production of essential war materials is stopped until a colored worker is thrown off the job. Assembly lines in factories and shops are left idle while men and women engage in killing each other because some are white and others are colored.

Even the armed forces must use valuable time, money and materials to create and maintain separate quarters and latrines for colored and white fighting men.

Aside from the tremendous cost in money, effort, time and material, American discriminations and prejudices are causing the "Good Neighbor" policy Latin-America to approach the point of failure.

Approximately two-thirds of the population of Latin-America are so-called colored people. These can have little faith in our preachments concerning the "Four Freedoms," when at home color of skin determines where a man shall eat, sleep and be buried after he is dead.

The United States needs the good will of all of its neighbors. To secure and hold this good will will, more than money is required. The United States can not hope to have the good will of Lain-Americans until racial discriminations are abolished.

In the face of these self-evident truths, the citizens of the United States are paying too high a price for their racial prejudices. Since all the people, prejudiced and unprejudiced, must pay this tremendous debt, the unprejudiced must crack down on those who desire the special privilege of discriminating against other groups.

Racial prejudices, if permitted to continue their control over the actions of the American people, will prolong the war and cause useless suffering.

Racial prejudice is not only stupid and wrong, it is tremendously expensive.

FDR: The Sphinx

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Never before in our history has there been as much need for frank statements and real action about America's race problem as there is today. Yet, from President Roosevelt down to the lowliest freshman Congressman a tragic conspiracy of silence is strictly maintained about this, the nation's number one question. Except for an empty declaration about the fabled Four Freedoms at the beginning of the war, neither Mr. Roosevelt nor any other Government officials has uttered a single word that would give heart to America's great group of colored citizens and at the same time effect national unity to prosecute the war.

On the other hand, white racial bigots in out of the Government have enjoyed a continuous field day by spewing forth their race hate, intimidating and even murdering innocent Negro citizens. In fact, our [illegible] Government, with a silence that almost indicates approval of the champions of the rope and the fagot, has done practically nothing at all to protect Negro citizens, punish lawless whites and maintain democratic principles.

Negro soldiers in the uniform of their country are murdered in cold blood in the South. Negro war workers in Detroit, Mobile, Beaumont and other cities are murdered, intimidated and discriminated against. Negro people are barred from public housing projects, otherwise deprived of their rights as American citizens. In sum, instead of effecting national unity the war has brought about national racial dissension worse than at any time in a quarter century.

Almost daily some Southern Congressman gets up in our national legislature and damns the Negro people. Almost weekly some Southern Congressmen sows the seeds national Jim Crowism by refusing to appropriate funds for Government agencies unless the agencies establish Jim Crow practices or bar the fruits of their work entirely to Negroes. The National Youth Administration was abolished by Congress partly because Negroes were enjoying its benefits, which enabled them to aid in the war effort as skilled workers. The appropriations for the Office of War Information, the Farm Security Administration and the Public Housing Administration were sliced by Congress for the same reason.

Meantime, not a single so-called liberal Congressman arose in the House or Senate and said a solitary word in defense of democracy, the Negro citizens or the agencies the race hating Southerners and the reactionary Republicans, their allies, had knifed to death or critically wounded. Senators Wagner and Mead have remained silent. Representative Joseph Gavagan has said nothing. No Northern Congressman, even those who depend on Negro votes to help elect him, has uttered one word in defense of democracy, and incidentally the Negro people. They, like the President of the United States, have permitted the Southerners to spread the poison and national racial hate as if they themselves approve it.

The time has come for honest Government action about the race problem. Fifteen million Negro Americans are embattled on the alter[illegible] and American Fascism. If the Government does not act quickly and resolutely, our so-called democracy may well crack up before we can tote the fabled Four Freedoms around the globe.

With A Grain of Salt

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

ON MONDAY, May 31, I delivered the principal address at the commencement exercises of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute. In this speech I made the following comments concerning organization:

"The future ought to see fewer racial organizations and more national ones. By this I mean that we ought to ally ourselves with pressure groups having national memberships, for our future is tied up with that of all working people. And pressure groups have already proved their power in our nation. Whatever one may think of the ethics of John L. Lewis, he has proved that a group of underprivileged men by sticking together can move mountains. The America of the future may be an America of unions and collective bargaining. If so. it will be a place where no man, no matter how good he is, can work alone. There will be no more rugged individualism.



DR. DAVIS

"If you are a tradesman, part of your efficiency will be your union affiliation. You must therefore join some union even if you have to fight your way in. The same applies to those of you who will teach. As loosely organized as the Virginia State Teachers Association has been, see what magnificent results they have achieved in Norfolk, Newport News, and Richmond by simply working together. Think how much more powerful they will be when they are a part of the CIO or some other national workers' organization."

When I returned to Richmond that evening, I found in my mail the following letter from Mr. A. M. Rivera Jr., of Norfolk:

"Your review of the Palmer, Picott, Thompson case as far as you went was characteristic; however, you left almost as much unsaid as you said, and I hope you have not closed your account on this week's observations.

"As you stated, it is beyond . . . doubt malicious intimidation specifically designed to 'keep the Negro in his place.' This all adds up to sound thinking, but your suggestion that successors for the dismissed pedagogues refuse to accept the jobs, smacks of naivete and presupposes organization among the teaching group. You should also know that as long as the 'teaching profession' is made up of so many garden varieties of students, called to teach much in the same manner of our clergy to preach, and so few real craftsmen, the future does not promise to be illuminating.

"Being a teacher yourself, you should know that too many students turn to teaching because upon graduation from college or normal school a job in a class room is a pass to a certain social bracket. It is a known fact that an unhealthy number of graduates begin teaching with the plan of 'just teaching for a year or two.' The permanency of the job begins to take shape after the position has engulfed them and they consider themselves 'stuck.'

"The Palmer case is a hangover of all the teacher salary cases in the state and proves the need of a strong teacher union. Were the teachers of the state organized not in a quasi association, but in a union, the Palmer case would have never come about because the teachers' strength would have been exhibited long ago in the salary fights. If, in the face of a union, the case were to arise, teachers all over the state could exert any kind of pressure they wished. Why don't they unite?

"There are many reasons, expressed and implied. They consider their work a profession and to unionize will place them on the level with the worker. (Howard University's faculty feels differently about this.) Then, as I have said, too many are just transient job holders with little or no love or aptitude for the work and have no desire for tenure. Then you know how hard it is to organize our folk. . . ."

It seems Mr. Rivera and I have been thinking alike. Incidentally, I tried several years ago to organize the professors of a certain well-known college into a teachers' union. Sending letters to twelve picked men, I asked them to meet at a certain time to discuss the matter. Not one showed up at the meeting or in any wise acknowledged the letter.

56k-1943

Fillmore Section Closely Policed; Servicemen Can't Buy Liquor After 12 p.m.; NAACP Partly Effective

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

JUN 5 1943

By VINCENT TUBBS
(AFRO War Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — There is more going on here than meets the eye—at first glance.

Although no color line is apparent," Frisco has its "race problem." Old residents attribute the increasing proportion of the so-called "problem" to the influx of the nearly 10,000 immigrants from the South, principally the Southwest.

With these newcomers have come large numbers of "pimps" and women of the evening. This is one of the major problems of army and civilian authorities in the new settlement from which the Japanese were evacuated and into which the Sons of the South have moved.

Close Policing

To combat the illicit trading in human flesh, the Fillmore District of the city is one of the closest policed areas. Talk is that any woman seen with a service man is taking liberties withtheir quarter, but there were no her freedom. Court magistratesknown hard and fast rules affecthink only in terms of six monthsting the races, except in the case for such alleged offenders.

Other measures enforced here include a rule affecting all nite spots that service men cannot be served liquor during the day until after 5 p.m. and not after 12 p.m. No person, soldier or civilian, can purchase liquor in package stores except during the specified hours, 5-10 p.m.

Hotels permit no visitors after 12 p.m. and hotel managers enforce the rule explicitly. No lone woman can obtain accommodations. She must not only have her man with her but her marriage license as well.

Frisco's NAACP

This is a look at the rather lewd side of the so-called "problem." There are community problems as well.

San Francisco has a branch of the NAACP but no Urban League. The NAACP branch has principal offices in Oakland, across the bay. Its effectiveness has been felt in some quarters but not in others where some of the old residents feel it might do a world of good.

There is no YMCA nor YWCA. Most community activities center around the Community Center, now quartered in a building which was formerly a Japanese propaganda school.

The center personnel is making a valiant effort to integrate the newcomers into the community pattern but has been deluged with the personal problems of the immigrants such as helping them find housing. Efforts to bring the newcomers around to what is called the "way of San Franciscans" have had to go wanting.

JUN 5 1943

Racial Settlements

This "way of San Franciscans", I have been told, consists in taking all interracial connections in stride and without a consciousness of one's own color.

Because there were so few colored in Frisco prior to Pearl Harbor, there were few restrictions based solely on color.

The Chinese settled in Chinatown and stayed there because of restrictive covenants; the Japanese had their ghetto, but barred no newcomers who were armed with the almighty dollar; and the colored, in some manner, pulled off to themselves in the Fillmore district.

JUN 5 1943

The Italians had and still have

Segregate Selves

However, the Southern immigrants—accustomed to jim crow and other racial bans—have exhibited a tendency to establish self-inflicted barriers. This the old residents are combating.

Their methods are those usually used in propagandizing. Oakland recently had a mass meeting at which shipyard workers aired their grievances and San Francisco proper had its mass meeting the Sunday for the same purpose. At the same time the newcomers speak their pieces, they are introduced to the "way of San Franciscans."

The process is bearing fruit but the complaint is that not enough of the immigrant population attends the meetings.

FBI Vigilance

Another interesting sidelight is the reported interest of the FBI in the attitude of many colored toward the evacuation of the Japanese.

Several persons have told me that they are sorry many of the Japs had to fall heir to such a plight for some of the Japs were tried and true Americans. Several persons have mentioned the reluctance with which sons and brothers entered the service knowing that they might have to meet some old Japanese friend in the field and do battle unto death.

It is said in some quarters that the FBI has conducted intense investigations of these attitudes.

JUN 12 1943

As the Amsterdam News Crow Flies

By W. E. B. DuBOIS

—New York, N. Y.—

Pole Axe the Poll Tax

It will take more than the dissolution of the Comintern to make modern labor forget what Communism has done for Russia.



E. B. DuBois

There are no headlines for the most desperate phase of this war—the fight against the U-boat.

The Washington struggle for black bus drivers is taking on the proportions of a major engagements.

In the re-organized FEPC, the Catholic Church has a chance to head the fight against race prejudice. We shall look on with interest and fear.

Segregation

Elmer Carter, for ten years editor of Opportunity, has in his syndicated column in the Negro newspapers, a searching warning against racial segregation. He says "We dare not permit ourselves to be isolated, for then it would be ridiculously easy to be culturally, economically and socially hemmed in."

Because a Negro group, if segregated, can be easily picked out for repressive action, Mr. Carter warns vigorously against segregation; advocating living in white neighborhoods, refraining to "think in terms of Negro business", etc. This is a strong and plausible line of argument and a very old one. I remember my grandfather's diary, written sometime about 1830; he bitterly complained at being invited to a "Negro picnic". He was no Negro, he was an American! Now the answer to Alexander Dp Bois in 1830 is the answer to Elmer Carter in 1943: either they attend Negro picnics, or they attend none at all.

We Negroes are not in the main and usually segregated because we choose to be, but because we are compelled to clan together in sheer self-defense. Of course there are cases where in bitter resentment or in timidity, we cower to ourselves to escape insult; but much more often we herd together in self-defense: in physical self-defense, in psychical self-defense: to give our children playmates, to improve our schools, to build and conduct our churches, to gather and interpret news about ourselves, to write our own history and sing our own songs. This is not voluntary segregation—it is compulsory self-defense.

Life Without Choice

Of course Mr. Carter knows and recognizes this; this is why for so long he edited successfully a "Negro magazine"; he could have done in those years a good job on the Atlantic or on Harper's; but he was not asked. In my younger years, I had no idea of becoming a "Negro" editor, or a Negro leader, or a Negro sociologist But like Mr. Carter I had no choice. My work as "assistant instructor" in the University of Pennsylvania was successful, but I had as much chance of a professorship there as a snowball in Hell. I lost no time being sorry for myself but accepted with enthusiasm my job of being a Negro. I have been accused of overdoing this—of being altogether too "proud" of my race. The point is I had no choice. I had to do the work and I found it of absorbing interest. I seriously doubt if life at the University of Pennsylvania or Harvard would have been nearly as interesting and fruitful as my life has been.

But the main point is that neither Mr. Carter nor I had any choice. The path lay straight before us. We took it. Was it dangerous? Yes Did it give whites a chance to boast that race separation was justified or its results? It did. Nevertheless the American Negro would not have been what he is in strength, self-reliance, intelligence and accomplishment, had not three generations of hard-working youth dared to be Negroes in order to be men.

JUN 19 1943

S. C. Leaders, Informed Papers Flay Houston, Texas Governor's Plea

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—(ANP)—The Negro Citizens committee, such influential white newspapers as the Columbia Record and the Charleston News and Courier, plus a liberal number of indignant Negro organizations, pounced upon Governor Olin D. Johnston's Friday address before members of the South Carolina home guards at Fort Jackson and individually and collectively condemned the assertions made by the state's chief executive

Governor Speaks

Gov. Johnston had told the state guardsmen that "if any outsiders come into our state and agitate social equality among races, I shall deem it my duty to call upon you men to expel them." He said, "Segregation is the only way to handle the race question," and "for generations we have lived in South Carolina without trouble. We have treated the Negro race fairly. We have given him educational advantages far beyond his ability to pay. We have given him every opportunity to work that leads to decent and adequate livelihood. But we cannot and will not tolerate the mixing of the races in our schools, churches and dwelling places."

The governor said he had told newspapermen at a recent governors' meeting that "South Carolina was fully able to take care of the race question without outside interference; that the white people of his state had successfully run this government for generations and that we intend to run it as we had done in the past . . You cannot mix the races and have no trouble. God didn't see fit to mix them. I am tired of people agitating social equality of races in our state."

Committee Replys

The Citizens committee, in a replying letter to Gov. Johnston, said Negroes were not seeking "social quality" but did seek equal educational facilities" and the right to participate in our state government." The letter, signed by E. A. Adams, state president, and James M. Hinton, state secretary, said: "The Negroes of South Carolina are not impugning the motives of his excellency in his address, but the inferences made can serve no good

The Charleston News and Courier, agreeing with the governor's segregation platform, Monday denounced his threats to use the state guard to "suppress free speech" and held that there is no advocacy of "social equality" and "mixing of the races" by South Carolina Negroes

The Columbia Record, most influential of the state's evening papers, went further in its criticisms and charged Gov. Johnston with using the race question for political purposes. The record observed that Negroes had used fair and sensible methods to solve their problems and were driven to the courts in the "equal pay" case by an unsympathetic legislature. It is said theer was no evidence to which they are entitled, and to talk about calling out the state guard to resist agitation which threatens no resort to violence is nonsense." It concluded that the state might well select two others in the place of Sen. "Cotton Ed" Smith and Gov. Johnston as 1943 senatorial candidates.

JUL 3 1943

Baptist ministers in Columbia and several other groups also sent rebuking letters to the governor, who thus far has made no further comment.

Round Table Discussion Is Held

Baltimore, Md.

JUN 26 1943

CHICAGO—The Chicago Round Table discussion coming from the University of Chicago went on the air Sunday despite opposition. An advised by way of letters that the subject of race tensions shouldn't

The program was broadcast over the National Broadcasting System. Speakers were: Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the department of sociology at Howard University; Carey McWilliams, author of the book "Brothers Under the Skin" and commissioner of immigration in California, and Robert Redfield, dean of the social sciences division of the University.

Subject of the round table discussion was "Race Tensions and Post War Problems," and former the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, creation of anybody who fights for democracy for propaganda purposes," he said, "so why shouldn't we discuss it with the idea of trying to do something about it?"

Discuss Race Tensions

Dr. Frazier also suggested that local communities can do a lot to help by organizing interracial citizens committees which will have better race relations in all class and other group.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Liberal White Writer Sees 'Gradualism' As Solution To

Negro's Problem

NEW YORK, July, (ANP) — Asserting that peoples under the slowly developing democratic process have attained some measures of justice through a combination of "persuasion and pressure" James Boyd, described as a liberal white Southerner, writing in the June 26 issue of the Nation on "Strategy for Negroes" suggests that Negro leaders urge their followers to adopt a program of "gradualism" to achieve manhood rights.

Should the race accept gradualism as the method Boyd advises The attack should be made on the economic front, he contends, because it is here that the "enemy is weakest" and the Negroes' friends "most numerous."

"With economic betterment, social amelioration is bound to follow," read the essay, "but if the Negro reverses the process and attacks on the social front, he is likely to alienate many who would normally stand with him in his economic campaign."

Disturbed by what he termed an attack by Negro leaders on "liberals" both north and south, Boyd charged that "the attitude of some leaders and most Negro newspapers, internationally or not, is tending to produce a race war." He denounced "explosion" as a futile and ridiculous solution.

The theory of explosion, he said holds that all progress is made by fracturing a social mold or at least attempting to fracture it. The Negro, he continues, would have to embrace the latter method, but it is pointed out that the Negro does not possess "the military strength to challenge the white man. And it is doubtful whether he can get much help."

"No honest American can be happy about the Negro's present lot," writes Boyd, "or anything but contemptous of the whites who would worsen or even stabalize it. But though Americans fought once to free the Negro from slavery, they will hardly fight again over the precise status of a race which in the 70 years since it was freed has made a cultural advance unparalleled in cultural history and which now occupies positions of esteem in the arts, and in some branches of learning, of rank in the army, and of influence in congress."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
Home Front
Crackup Seen

What has happened to the home front? It seems as though Hitler and Hitlerism are more destructive within our country than all of the Axis armies of Europe and Japan.

I am thinking of racial strife and the tension which has the entire nation in its grip. It is about time the government take some action against those who are sowing the seeds of race hatred since we are ALL striving for victory. And we cannot hope to achieve it as long as there are some whites who insist on discrimination in all of its various forms.

If I remember correctly, this country is supposed to be the greatest democracy of the universe, and my conception of the word is as Lincoln expressed in his immortal Gettysburg address, "All men are created equal."

We are now giving everything to save the same democratic way of life that Lincoln cherished. But I ask myself, why sacrifice everything that we hold dear for something we have never fully shared in? If the colored soldier has to make the supreme sacrifice, let it not be in vain. The American colored people are justly proud to bear their share of the burden of this war, and then some, so why can't we enjoy equality socially and economically as well as our white fellow citizens.

There are a number of places, especially in the lily-white South, where the word democracy only applies to the southern white man, and we, his dark-skinned brothers, are excluded completely. Is that the kind of "democratic government" we are sacrificing our lives for?

One has but to recall the barbarian incident of a month ago in Detroit. If these things are allowed to exist in our United States, what do the people of Europe, Asia, and Africa think of our form of government?

So I say again, before we try to give democracy to the rest of the world, let's first get true democracy at home. — Cpl James Johnson, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

RACE ISSUE 'HOT' IN MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss., July 22—(ANP)—Race feeling in Mississippi is being heightened by the stump speaking of Mike Conner, who is rallying state-wide support to his campaign for governor by speaking of his white supremacy and anti-Negro platform, and by the failure of many Negroes—now getting the highest wages in their lives—to work any more days weekly than is necessary for them to earn enough money to live on.

Some whites, who believe that the army does not want more Negro soldiers and that whites are being inducted in greater numbers to fill the state's quota, have voiced fears for the "sanctity of white womanhood" if Negroes remain at home and at the same time refuse to work full time. Efforts have been made to enforce a state-wide anti-vagrancy law and have the governor issue a "work or fight" proclamation forcing everybody to work full time or go to jail.

SUPPORTS CONNER

The campaign of Conner, an ex-governor, has won the support of many newspapers. Describing his contemplated program, the Wayne County News said in a recent editorial:

"He stands squarely for white supremacy at the polls and everywhere else, and for the protection of white womanhood he pledges every resource of the state and every drop of his blood. He opposes co-operating with the federal courts in cases properly belonging to state courts."

BLASTS HIS RIVAL

A recent editorial in the Jackson Daily News, lambasting Conner's chief opponent, asserted:

"One major problem we have in Mississippi today is more industrial and racial, although, it contains elements of both.

"It is going to take brains, courage and intelligence to deal with the problem. It cannot be successfully handled by blatant demagogues — especially a demagogue of the type who is now going over the state bragging muchly about how, when he happened to be serving as governor, he called out troops to prevent the threatened lynching of a black fiend in human form who had brutally ravished and then deliberately murdered two white women at a dairy farm on the Southwestern outskirts of Jackson.

"Governor Johnson, it is stated, is a very sick man, unable to attend the duties of his office, and it is sincerely to be hoped that if Mississippi is destined to have an industrial upheaval or any sort of trouble with the race question it will not develop until he hass been restored to health or is out of office and the reins of state government are in the hands of a strong and capable man like Mike Conner."

A letter sent to Governor Johnson's office has attracted wide attention. The letter says:

Unless something can be done about it, in my humble opinion, we are headed for serious racial troubles in Mississippi."

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

SOUND BLOWS AT ARROGANCE

The question of whether an American citizen should enjoy the rights and privileges as guaranteed by the constitution ought not be debatable. Besides this fact that it is a question of law, we contend when our enemies at war that it is morally wrong to enslave man or to deny them equal protection of the law. And yet it has been one of the big issues between the Republican and Democratic parties for years.

But as we hear and see such men in both parties as Vice President Henry A. Wallace and Wendell Willkie, denounce the treatment of the Negro is receiving, tell America that we cannot, with good grace, practice the so-called Four Freedoms and at the same time close our eyes to such atrocities as the Detroit riot, that issue is bound to disappear from the political arena in America.

Mr. Wallace, who has been branded as a liberal, but who heretofore has said little on the Negro question, warned that:

"Why not start practicing the Four Freedoms in our own back yard? We cannot fight to crush Nazi brutality abroad and condone race riots at home. Those who fan the fires of racial clashes for the purpose of making political capital at home are taking the first step towards Nazism. We cannot plead for equality of opportunity for people everywhere and overlook the denial of the right to vote to the millions of our own people. Every citizen of the United States without regard to color or creed, whether he resides where he was born, or whether he has moved to a great defense center or to a fighting front, is entitled to cast his vote."

Mr. Willkie admonished both major parties that they had played unfair with the Negro, saying:

"Our two major political parties have their separate ways of approaching the Negro vote. One has a tendency to ask the Negro for his vote as a recompense for an act of simple justice done 80 years ago. The other retains political power by, in effect, depriving the Negro of his right to vote in one part of the country, while seeking his vote in another on the plea of great friendship for his race.

"Both attitudes must be changed. One party cannot go on feeling that it is has no further obligation to the Negro citizen because Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves. And the other is not entitled to power if it sanctions and practices one set of principles in Atlanta and another in Jackson."

Of course it will take a long time for the masses of the people to come to agree with these views. But the very fact that men of great leadership—and we consider anybody who takes a different view a disciple of Hitler—like these two men have the courage to speak freely and with correct vision on this important question, encourages us to realize that changes in the right direction are taking place.

AN AMERICAN NEGRO SPEAKS

Greensboro, N.C. Advocate

At Lake Junaluska Rev. Lucius Pitts, young negro minister, is directing the religious activities among his race in a very notable and effective manner. During the sessions of the Wesleyan Service Guild week-end conference at Lake Junaluska on July 31-August 1, Lucius was invited to speak. In an humble attitude and well chosen words he recounted the story of his own life as "an average American negro, with a little above the average college training," born of poor parentage who were tenant farmers of Christian character. Lucius worked his way through college and prepared himself for Christian service. Said he: "The negro loves America; the negro is an American because of his historical background and because of what he has been able to contribute to America. Our contributions have not been made to try to press our way into the life of the white race, but as a result of the sufferings and joys of the negroes. I regret very much that some of the negro race who feel that they should have certain privileges and who when they fail to get those privileges by asking for them, take the matter to court, and failing there take them by force. There is still another group who are asking certain rights, but who, instead of going to court or taking them by force, are sitting down with a group of white friends and together are working out the problems of the negro race. The negro must try to build his attitudes on Christian principles. We do not ask for sympathy, pity, or charity. We only ask for a chance."

56k-1943

Fascism Reaches Down To Swing

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

A BELIEF IS current among certain leading musicians that Gene Krupa was convicted and sentenced on that reefer rap out California way because our potent fascist leaders resented the noted drummer's championing of Roy Eldridge, his sensational trumpet player. Krupa, you may recall, has consistently gone to the bat for Roy, refusing to play engagements in towns where there would be discrimination against him, and at least once engaging in a fist fight over attempts at jim crow.

It is also held that those same anti-Negro forces would like to see Charlie Barnet, who uses four sepia stars in his band, toppled and have thus far tried unsuccessfully to frame him. He has been warned against taking his mixed band to Detroit where he is scheduled soon to appear, and consistently receives letters blasting the use of colored and white musicians. Probably Charlie Spivak when he featured Willie Smith, now a sailor, and other leaders of interracial units have faced similar attitudes.



AUG 1 1943

I have never yet had a satisfactory explanation as to why Benny Goodman, first big bandsman to feature dusky musicians, suddenly changed his mind and began fronting an all-white crew. Did he suddenly grow weary of the fight against fascism in music? Has our powerful bloc of Hitler helpers, grown actually more vocal since Pearl Harbor, enough strength to build back a strong colore line in a field which showed tendencies of becoming openly democratic!

Readers of this column can do much to counteract this reaction. Write laudatory letters to those musicians with guts enough to lead or play in interracial bands. Support them whenever they appear in your locality. Show them they have your backing. The knowledge that they have your 100 percent support will not only lend them moral strength to continue their hard battle against freedom fascism in music but may encourage still other bandsmen to follow suit.

STAY OUT MRS. ROOSEVELT

In keeping with the rising tide of anti-Negro feeling in powerful quarters, with the desire to see Hitler win rather than relax native fascism one iota, Gov. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina last week stated that he would call out the state guard to eject from that commonwealth any "race agitator" —race agitator meaning, by his definition, any person desirous of helping the Negroes of that state attain some of the democracy for which they are sacrificing and dying.

AUG 1 1943

Since American seems to be composed of 48 little governments that insist upon treating their subjects or guests as their own laws see fit, federal constitution or no federal constitution, I want to give a warning to a distinguished woman:

AUG 1 1943

"Stay out of South Carolina, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt."

Mrs. Roosevelt happens to fit Gov. Johnston's definition of race agitator, for she is one of those persons who believe the four freedoms should be for domestic consumption instead of merely a foreign slogan, who thinks democracy ought to begin at home instead of Europe, and has backbone enough to say it.

Blease Attacks Race In 'Bid' For U. S. Senate

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

SALUDA, S C.—Former state supreme court justice, Eugene S Blease, speaking to Saluda County farmers at Gardis Friday, let go another blast at Negroes, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Walter White and Mrs. Roosevelt in what observers believed to be his bid for the 1944 senate election race.

AUG 5 1943

Judge Blease told the farmers while he believed a majority of the white South Carolinians "are tired of the administration's courting of the Negro," they should stick to the party. "Vote the Democratic ticket if they put a yellow dog on it," he shouted.

Recalling his defeat at the hands of Burnet R. Maybank of Charleston in last year's senatorial race, the former judge said friends told him he would have been elected had he not raised the "Negro question" and federal operation of the WPA and the NYA. (In a Columbia speech last summer Mr. Blease referred to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the NYA as a "big black greasy [illegible]") But he countered the belated advice with, "Oh, no! If it hadn't been for these two questions, I wouldn't have run."

AUG 5 1943

SAYS NAACP INFLUENTIAL

Declaring that president favored repeal of the poll tax and "letting the Negro vote," the former jurist said Walter White of the NAACP "is one of Mrs. Roosevelt's right-handed buddies. He eats dinner at the White House with her. That's all right, but don't try to impose that on us. Let her take them up to Hyde Park, with the NYA bath tubs," he said.

The NAACP itself is influential, he said. "It's my honest opinion you can't get appointed to the United States Supreme Court today if that Negro association (NAACP) opposes you." James F Byrnes, he said, had the endorsement of congressman Arthur Mitchell.

Mrs. Roosevelt came in for the former judge's riling. "Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt," he declared, has done more to stir up race trouble than did Thad Stevens. She may not know it, but she doesn't know the race. She's doing the race wrong and the race will live to regret it."

He wound up his discourse on the "Negro question" by declaring that he doesn't hate Negroes. He has always defended them, he said, and his first law case was that of "an old Negro man and his wife who had been accused of stealing."

Discourteous Whites Hear Race Protests

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga.

BEAUFORT, S. C. — Three white speakers at a meeting of Beaufort County Citizens were severely criticized here this week for the lack of courtesy while referring to their colored neighbors. The three referred to the Negroes as "you fellows," "you folks," "that boy," and called the colored men and one colored woman by their first names. One smoked throughout the meeting.

JUN 16 1943

The meeting rose to unprecedented interest when the Rev. Wm. H. Simmons, Sr., pastor of the Ladies Island Baptist church, and president of the Beaufort NAACP branch, arose and declared he couldn't stand the insults any longer. The young minister told the speakers that their conduct was a reflection on their intelligence and knowledge of "techniques as well as "a flagrant insult."

"I wouldn't think of addressing any one of you improperly," he said, "and naturally do not cherish being treated unkindly and primitively by anybody who should know better. We have the same sensations as other people, think and feel as other people, and wish the simple courtesies accorded other people."

APOLOGY GIVEN

The Rev. A. F. Woodbury, assistant pastor of Grace A. M. E. Church and vice president of the Beaufort NAACP branch also took exception with the methods employed by the speakers and held that such indulgences imperil possible cooperation among Negroes. Laymen also supported critical views.

JUN 26 1943

One of the speakers quickly apologized and confessed he didn't know his methods, used for years, were offensive. None of the others made a statement.

Colored citizens are regarding the incident as the first ever to occur when Negroes on the spot championed their cause and desires. A better understanding on what pleases the Negro is regarded as a certain outcome from the views expressed by the Negro leaders.

Negroes Bear War Bias Brunt

PM New York, N. Y.

ACLU Finds Outbreaks Worse Than in Last War

Civil liberty for Americans in this war shows an improvement over conditions during the last war in every respect but one—discrimination and mob violence, the American Civil Libertes Union reports.

JUL 23 1943

The ACLU annual report said that "changed relationships and war tensions have brought widely scattered outbreaks against Negroes" on a more violent scale than any such disturbance in recent years.

Representation

Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel for the ACLU, told PM that establishment of a "super-board" to handle race relations, as was reported from Washington would be pointless unless Negroes were accorded representation on the board.

"Unless Negroes also serve on the board, it will only mean further patronizing of the blacks by the whites," Hays said. "It will be a question of what we're going to do for the Negro, instead of a case of working out race relations on a sound basis."

Committee Formed

The ACLU announced it had formed a committee, headed by Pearl S. Buck, to fight discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces and war industries. The new committee will help co-ordinate the efforts of the many organizations now working against discrimination, to reap the fullest possible benefits of their work.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of the Colored People and the ACLU joined in testing in Federal courts, the Texas law barring Negroes from voting in the state Democratic primary. The case has been accepted for review by the U. S. Supreme Court, and is expected to be heard this Fall, at which time the ACLU will file a brief as "a friend of the court."

Congresswoman Makes Plea For Understanding

Amsterdam News

Rep. Frances Bolton Of Cleveland Upholds Cause of Negroes

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—In one of the most forthright addresses on the Negro and his place in American life ever heard in the house of representatives, Rep. Frances P. Bolton of Cleveland, speaking on the poll tax measure last Tuesday, stated that the question of race transcended every other issue before congress today and that if the attitude on race could not be changed it would bring upon their heads and the heads of their children, a cataclysm that will make this present war pale by comparison.

Mrs. Bolton, daughter of a famous pioneer family of Cleveland, granddaughter of one of the founders of Colgate college, and famed as a philanthropist, particularly in the field of nursing, has long been active in institutions working in Negro welfare. She is president of the Payne foundations and a trustee of Tuskegee institute.

Defines Races

"To my mind this issue is one that transcends every other issue we have had because it takes up the great problem that will face the world after this war—race", Mrs. Bolton sad. She further stated that "Races are the result of biological changes brought about by climate, by food, etc. What is man? He is the product of his food, of the climate he

JUN 23 1943

Against Anti-Semitism

The Daily Worker New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I read Mike Gold's column describing signs of organized anti-Semitism in New York. I agree, and wish to point out that such signs are, each tiny one, of much greater importance than is generally attributed to them by well meaning liberal opinion. As happens almost universally, the fascists, with no qualms, start the offensive, in a small way at first, in a pseudo innocent manner, soon to

is subjected to, he is the wind that blows through his nostrils, he is the result of sunlight or the derth of it. Let us remember also that as a man thinketh, so is he.

"Though this legislation affects a great many white people throughout certain sections of our country, the main problem, one most of our people are afraid to touch on frankly, is the problem of the Negro. You know the Negro is a human being. You have developed in a generation he has hardened. But in a generation he has hardened many things and he has learned many things and he has learned many things and he has learned

break out in the Detroit manner, because liberal forces were not alive to the situation or equal to the challenge thrown to them right at the outset. Why must our forces wait until the first small signs of sneaking fascism burst full blown into a major catastrophe before we muster sufficient indignation to act?

Two weeks ago I crossed the bridge that spans the Harlem River and emerges on the Manhattan side at 155 Street and Edgecombe Avenue. Written boldly over several yards of the concrete walls on that bridge, near the Manhattan side, are slogans on the theme that the war is being fought by Christians for the gain of the Jews—and the usual ugly names are used to designate the Jews. These slogans are so prominently placed that it is absolutely impossible for anyone to miss them. The effect must be one of demoralization for patriotic Americans who see it day after day, and encouragement for fascist Americans. Yet, today, two weeks later, the signs are still there. There are policement on duty there at all times.

Now there are any number of anti-fascist organizations in the neighborhood. I know there are loyal American Negro organizations in the neighborhood; there are progressive clubs, synagogues and churches, a Communist Party branch. And withal, the slogans have not been removed! The moral is plain. If in this stage of development of the war we are not always on hand, like the minutemen, to crack down on anti-Semitism, the first overt sign of the Nazi offensive—well, what more is there to say?

Sincerely,

A FRIEND.

The WORLD Courier TODAY Pittsburgh, Pa.

By George S. Schuyler

Alabama's Governor Sparks not surprisingly urged "absolute segregation" in a Founders' Day speech at Tuskegee institute which may win him the Iron Cross. Warming that "outside agitation has been harmful," he insisted that "the two races are distinct. They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels and should remain separate." He did not explain why there is such a variety of shades among Alabama's colored population, "the two races are distinct."

It might not be a bad idea if "the two races were distinct" in Alabama and had no contact whatever; i.e., "absolute segregation." I suggest the southern half for the colored folk and the northern half for the white folk, much as Haiti was divided between the blacks and the mulattoes or Belgium between the Flemings and the Walloons. This would be an incalculable boon to the colored folk, freed from the incubus of irnorant, arrogant, exploiting racism, although bad for northern Alabama.

It would not work, of course, because white people will not stay away from colored people. They starve and pine away without them as a flea skrinks without a dog. Colored labor and the resources of colored lands are vitally necessary to them. What was Europe before it found colored people to fleece? What was Anglo-America before the African slave trade got into its stride? What enriched the Belgians, the Dutch, the Spanish and the Portuguese, to say nothing of the French? What is Germany and Italy after, if not colored people to enslave? Segregation, indeed!

Today's Letter to a Congressman

Now is the time to tell your Congressman what you expect of him. Congress has adjourned until September, which makes it an opportune time to write your representative, who will think of the home front crisis and what must be done to improve it. We are making a contest of the letter-writing by our readers and offering $5 each day for the best letter to Congressmen. Send a duplicate or carbon copy of the letter to the Congress Mail Editor. We'll print the winning letters. Keep them short. Today's best letter to a Congressman was written by S. Menschel, 2140 Daly Ave., Bronx. PM

To: Rep. John E. Rankin

Many times have you risen in the sacred halls of Congress to denounce foreign elements who seek to disrupt relations between the Negroes and the whites in America. That is why I write this letter to you, Congressman, and not to my own representative from New York, for you are an expert on racial unity.

After reading some of your recent speeches in the newspapers I became frantic, for good reason. I send letter upon letter to Mayor La Guardia beseeching him to institute immediately a policy of complete segregation of the races in our public schools. After all, we New Yorkers have no desire to see the Beaumont and Detroit riots repeated here. But, alas, to no avail! Our Mayor does not understand. He has a crazy notion that he can "coddle" the Negroes here (treading on dangerous ground, dont' you think?). He forgets that there are millions of pure-blooded whites who will not tolerate this much longer. You see what we have to contend with?

Oh, yes, before I close I'd like to compliment you on the splendid fight you put up in Congress to prevent our boys from the danger of becoming contaminated by Negro blood. Br-r-r! I shudder merely to think of what might have happened had you not been successful in your battle to have the Red Cross label those bottles!

Yours for a pure America . . .

OPINION PM New York, N. Y.

A People's War . . .

A lot of people like Hearst and Patterson and Sen. Wheeler never saw, and never could see, this war as a people's war. There is nothing surprising in that. Such people see all humanity in their own image, and surely therefore they are entitled to the most bitter cynicism.

But there are many others, who look upon the war the same way, whose cynicism fits them ill. They are the timid or the disillusioned who have soured because the battle is hard, and because not all of democracy's defeats so far have been on the battlefield alone.

I am thinking of many battles we have lost, or may lose, on the Home Front alone. I am thinking of the Negro boy shot dead in the streets of Newark, his white assailant still at large. I am thinking of Martin Dies and the Congressional circus in which he wields the whip. I am thinking of zoot-suit riots in Los Angeles, and strikes in the coal fields, and tax bills which mock the principle of equal sacrifice.

IS THE NEGRO A PROBLEM?

The Northwest Enterprise Seattle, Washington

By Nettie J. Asbury

In the Letter Box of June 16 there appeared a letter by H. J. McClatchy. In part he says: "We already have an apparently unsolvable Negro problem. Seven hundred and fifty thousand from slave ships have grown to 15,000,000 and men have been striking in war production plants, rather than permit Negro promotion to place formen over them. Why add a half dozen Oriental problems ot the Negro one?" —California Joint Immigration Committee.

Let us examine the records of the Afro-American, and see whether he is a problem or not. We find that the black man accompanied the explorers that antedated the coming of the May-flower. Some came to the shores of North America with Columbus and a few with Balboa. We find that Menendez had a company of black men when he founded St. Augustine in 1465.

In the Revolutionary war black men fought heroically and, indeed, it was the patriotic Crispus Attucks who drew the first blood and paid the supreme sacrifice.

At Bunker Hill another black soldier fired the shot that wounded the British officer, Major Pitcairn. Also at Brandywine beach a black man, giant in size and called Samson, bravely charged the British with a scythe. In all it is claimed that 3,000 black soldiers saw service in the Colonial armies.

In the war of 1812 black men were called to the colors. Commodore Perry commended the valor of the black sailors at the battle of Lake Erie.

In the Civil war, approximately 200,000 colored men measured arms with their white comrades in the srtife for the preservation of the Union. President Lincoln himself said that the cause would have been lost but for the timely arrival of the colored men. We might have been the Disunited States today.

Again in the Spanish war, colored soldiers were the first to be dispatched to the scene of battle. President Theodore Roosevelt testified to the valor of the black men at El Caney and at San Juan hill.

New registrants under the selective draft of the World War I numbered 2,280,527. In the mobilization of American manpower 342,277 were inducted into military service. About 200,000 colored American troops landed in France to fight in the front line trenches. Fourteen hundred of these were comimssioned in the armed forces, ranging from second lieutenant to majors. The deeds of these officers and enlisted men under them were rewarded by Distinguished Service Medals, the Croix de Guerre and other honors.

In the present World War, colored Americans are serving their country. A company of youth are serving in the U. S. air corps.

Not only in war has the colored American served his country faithfully and well, but he has contributed in the fields of science, literature, art, music, industries, labor and loyalty. He has given to America a Booker T. Washington, a Dr. Washington Carver and a Marian Anderson. In the footing of the column of contributions to America I find that he totals 99 per cent in Americanism. Definitely this is an asset. I can figure out no problem or problems in a liability.

Such letters as this one of H. J. McClatchy can only be interpreted as rank propaganda, which incites race hatred and thereby lays the foundation for a third world war.

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BETWEEN THE LINES

Houston, Texas Informer

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK
(For ANP)

JUL 29 1943

WHITE SOUTH SUCCUMBS—

It is becoming increasingly difficult to arrive at the truth of current matters. Propaganda plays such important part in the news of today that one is never certain when one has the facts in the case; and so long as any decisions are based a one-sided statement of affairs they are erroneous, if not indeed harmful. A calm and dispassionate appraisal therefore is exceedingly difficult in current matters. Propaganda is fast over-playing its hand and there may be in the near future return to deliberate and dispassionate reason on the many matters that pertain to our social and economic salvation.

During World War I

During World War 1 the Negro was propagandized at home and abroad. Returned soldiers tell of the barrage of pamphlets strewn upon the trenches of the allied armies telling Negro soldiers to lay down their arms and cease fighting against their "German friends" and for their American enemies. Negro soldiers knew the truth of much that was said, but they stood by their guns and saw the battle through.

In World War II as in World War I the Negro is proving himself the super-patriot. He turned the deaf ear to propaganda in World War I and he is doing the same heroic thing in World War II. It is true his sacrifices may be taken as matters of course, and there may be those who discount his super-patriotism. but history will not deny him the high place on its honor roll that he has so signally deserved.

Because the Japanese are dark people, it was easier for the propagandist to break through the Negro's patriotic guard. We live in a color-struck world and "Color" is the pass word at the gates of almost every earthly paradise. Because of slights and affronts Negroes have been driven back upon one another and there has been engendered a loyalty and sympathy hitherto unknown. Because the Japanese were dark peoples there was a subconscious bond of unity and amity between the Japanese and Negroes. Axis propagandists were not slow to take full advantage of this circumstance and so proceeded to propagandize the Negroes.

The close watch the FBI has instituted on Negroes was doubtless based upon the known activities of the propagandists of the axis nations. Some Negroes came dangerously nearer to hearkening to the pleas of the propagandists than in World War I. Negroes are more outspoken in their resentment of th semi-citizenship to which they have been assigned in this country. This resentment is more stubborn in its manifestation than ever before although the Negro is not less loyal. He knew that axis propaganda was designed to undermine his morale; but he also knew it contained much truth and it was in this that his resentment was bolstered. And while a few Negroes here and there were awed by the axis propaganda, the race as a whole stood firm. The race will stand firm to the bitter end!

There are reasons, however, to believe that the white south has succumbed more generally to the propaganda of the axis henchmen. A few weeks ago it was by chance I was thrown into conversation with an intelligent white man on the streets of a certain city. We had just come out of an interracial meeting and he inadvertently or on purpose let slip the remark that certain organizations of the southern states had been formed and instructed to watch out for Negro uprisings. These uprisings were to be put down in short order—and by force. Of course I had not heard of such plans for the suppression of imagined Negro uprisings for I knew that there were no such uprisings planned among Negroes.

It is true there may be clashes here and there as is always the case when the wrong white man bumps into the wrong Negro. But that there is any plan of a general Negro uprising to overthrow the white man's rule of the south is propaganda pure and simple! It just shows that the white south has succumbed to axis propaganda in a way the Negroes of the south have not.

But more important than the casual conversation of a white man on the street was the way other communities sent in reinforcement to Suffolk, Va., where a riot was in process of formation. Unless the surrounding communities had been organized and instructed to act in concert in a given emergency, Suffolk would not have had such ready response to its call for help. The white south succumbs—to propaganda. An impending Negro uprising in the south belongs with the "Eleanor Club" stuff!

JUL 29 1943

Jim Crow Attack Flares in Queens

By Ann Rivington

JUN 21 1943

The Fifth-Column "zoot suit" provocation against national unity has reached its long claw from Los Angeles to Corona, Queens, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

Negro youths of the community, many including war workers, are the victims.

Italian youth and young men, also including war-workers are the tools.

The unseen and unnamed agents of Hitler who have provoked attacks within the last ten days, in an area where Negro and Italian workers have lived side by side in perfect amity for 30 years, have received the help, intentional or not, of the local police.

JUN 21 1943

So much was learned by this reporter in an investigation yesterday afternoon.

The trouble started, four of the Negro boys involved told Communist Party leaders in the neighborhood, when "some Italian fellows" called some Negro boys "bad names" at the Alburtis Ave. subway station in the white neighborhood of Corona, where the Negro boys had to go to take the train to work. One of the Negro boys, they said, was wearing a "zoot suit."

JUN 21 1943

The Negro boys said that they got a group together that night, and went to leaders of the Italian boys to ask them "Why call us names? Let's be friends."

The white boys agreed and "shook hands on it."

But next morning the trouble started up again. The Negro boys, who were outnumbered, refused to fight. That night, however, a group of them met an Italian group near the station and a fist fight started.

In the white community, gangs were formed, who roamed the streets armed with sticks, stones, clubs and knives, looking for Negroes who would dare to "cross the line" of Roosevelt Ave. Without "crossing the line," it is impossible for Negroes to go to a movie or to take the subway.

Even small boys were pressed into the service as "scouts," to look for "zoot-suiters."

Negro youths didn't dare go on the street except dressed in their oldest cl

JUN 21 1943

Wednesday night, the police were called out. Eyewitnesses told the **Daily Worker** that they patrolled the streets in both Negro and white neighborhoods, with plainclothesmen and radio cars. They drove Negroes off the street, using their clubs, it was started, but did nothing to interfere with white gangs of scores of youths, who roamed the streets and the park, openly armed with sticks and newspapers rolled up to serve as clubs.

One onlooker reported he heard a policeman say, "Let 'em go on till there's a couple of killings."

Finally a group of Negro boys appeared at the subway station, and the attack was on.

Police did nothing to interfere with the white boys, but joined in the attack on the Negroes, making free with their clubs, our informants stated.

All that night, it was reported police in radio cars patrolled the Northern Boulevard area, where the Negroes live, getting out of their cars from time to time to drive the Negroes back into their homes.

The **Daily Worker** was told that Negro youths were beaten in the streets by police, and that several—the number was not known exactly—were taken to the 110th Precinct Station House, questioned and beaten, and then released.

The white neighborhood was rife with rumors yesterday, ranging from "rape" to "the n----s are trying to take the park away from us."

JUN 21 1943

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE RACES

JUL 29 1943

By OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

Not even the dreadful news from Detroit, on top of what were clearly color line riots in Los Angeles, tells the whole story of what is going on in this country. For trustworthy reports from whites and blacks alike reveal the fact that there are numerous race conflicts which are not even reaching the newspapers. This seems to be especially true in the south. But the south now has in fullest measure its tu quoque. Its press can point to Detroit and say, "You see, the same thing happens to you in the north when southern conditions are reproduced there."

JUL 29 1943

At Detroit the outbreak has brought about the death of 31 persons and the injury of 700, with more than 1,300 arrested of whom 85 per cent were Negroes although the chief aggressors were whites. It is already revealed that many causes have entered into this conflict. The Ku Klux Klan boasts that it is now strongst in Michichigan. There is a "Black Legion." The city is full of migrant workers from the south who are members of the Klan there, and have brought into the city the southern attitude in regard to the Negro, with bitter opposition to his rise in the economic scale. The Negroes contributed to the lawlessness by fighting back and even taking the lead at points.

JUL 29 1943

NEGRO HOOLIGANS INVOLVED

From the trusted observer in Detroit I have received many details of the "mindless hate" which abounds in that city. He writes me that "it is simply impossible to lay the whole blame on any one group. It isn't merely a case of white provocation or persecution, and the intelligent Negro leaders are doing their best to curb the holliganism of the young Negroes, which is one of the contributory causes."

He reports two cases of lawlessness by Negroes in his neighborhood as of his own personal knowledge. On the other hand, Negroes report numerous attacks by white sailors and by civilians, and constant and bitter hostility on the part of members of the unions.

In the south the most serious riots have been in Mobile and Beaumont, and here the responsibility seems to rest clearly on the side of the whites. In the Mobile case the military authorities are quoted as laying the onus upon the shipyard in which the trouble originated because of the advancement of twelve Negroes to welding jobs. It is now hoped to stop the racial hostility there by limiting the advancement of Negroes to four ways or yards; in other words, there is to be racial segregation. No less than 80 workers,

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and other kinds played their dead- is a most serious menace to the war
t in Detroit. effort, but even that aspect shrinks in-
JUL 29 1943 to insignificance, for in this growing
racial warfare lie the seeds of a strug-
T CAN BE DONE?
gle likely to last and to rock the na-
e surely not necessary to set forth tion long, long after the war is at an
urther facts to prove the gravity end.
e crisis. What matters now is
can be done to stop the growing Aside from the economic rise of the
n all over the United States. It Negro brought about by the war chang-
es, the admission of Negroes to unions

and to industrial opportunities heretofore closed to them has brought them into contact with great multitudes of whites who never before worked with colored men, and are not in the least eager to share with those of darker skins the huge wages they are making out of the war for the Four Freedoms they are not willing to grant to others less fortunately situated than themselves. Some of these economic phases will obviously disappear with time. But on the oher hand, there is a new and dangerously militant spirit among the Negroes—dangerous because for years past some of their leaders have been preaching the wicked doctrine that they must meet violence with violence, and if shot at must shoot back. Detroit proves in part how effective this teaching has been.

In the last war there were no such manifestations of an aggressive determination on the part of Negroes to have their democratic rights. This war, for what has been called the safeguarding of the personal dignity and liberty of the individual, finds them so far advanced in education and power as to demand that they be given the benefits at home of the program for which we say we are fighting in the whole world.

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PRESIDENTSHOULD SPEAK

The very first thing that is needed to remedy this situation is that the President of the Uniced States should act at once, by ending forthwith all discrimination by the government against Negroes in the armed services. Here is Mr. Roosevelt's opportunity for a fireside talk than which none could be morer important in this country today, lest the flames of racial discord flare up every where and give tremendous aid and encouragement to all enemies of democracy here and abroad. Mr. Roosevelt has never fully done his duty on this issue, despite various admirable acts. It is especially incumbent upon him because it is Mrs. Roosevelt's fine, frank, most honorable and truly American position on the coor question which has precipitated much of the trouble in the south.

But there can be no clarifying of the issue until the federal government itself lets it be known that it will tolerate within iself no color line anywhere, and that, admitting its fault of the past, it is throwing open its armed services to colored men so that they may have the right to fight and die for their country on absolutely equal terms with their white fellow citizens. Most of all is it necessary that the head of the nation should set forth o all citizens the horrible possibility of a continuing and increasing race war.

SOUTHERN SEGREGATION NOT NOW INVOLVED

This does not mean, as some southerners fear, that the federal authorities should order the abandonment of segregation everywhere in the south. I agree with Virginius Dabney, who wrote in his article in the January Atlantic Monthly that " reforms in this sphere cannot be forced by executive fiat, but are the fruit of gradual evolutionary developments." He is right in saying too, that if the attempt is made forcibly "o abolish segregation throughout the south, violence and bloodshed will result." But that only means hat everyone in a responsible position must do his uttermost to give leadership into the pahs of peace and cooperation. Mr. Dabney is also correct in saying that we might drift "into the bitterest and most disastrous fratricidal strife in eighty years" if therre is not wisdom and justice on both sides— and long-suffering, too.

Already in New York Mayor La Guardia and his police commissioner have been warned by a brilliant colored member of the city council, Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., that they should be working hard to prevent a similar clash in the metropolis. Mr. Powell declares that there have been cases of police brutality to Negroes, and that the mayor and the commissioner refused to discuss with him and a group of representative Negro and white citizens plans for preventing outbreaks—a mosts indefensible attitude. To my mind a defeat by Japan is less to be feared by the United States than a steady, continuing clash within our own borders between people of different colors.

Again we have beforer us the failure of war to solve any fundamental problems. The Civil War did end human slavery in America; it did not and could not soyle the question of the races dwelling side by side in friendly, cooperative amity. To the American spirit, to our own institutions, here can be no greater challenge than is now given to our government. If Mr. Roosevelt cannot lead us in the right direction in this respect there will be little chance of any worthwhile gains from this global war, if only because the colored races the world over are watching us day by day to see whether here at home we shall prove our sincerity and the genuineness of our assertions that we arer in this war to make men all over the world safe from want and fear and injustice and foul racial discrimination.

The Christian Century

Dixie Jim Crow Smells On Trains and Busses

A Judge Chaws CC's Face Red

Afro-American

By W. A. BROWER

Impressions of a roving reporter: Baltimore, Md.

Within the last two months assignments have taken me to several points in the South. An expatriate Southerner (of about a year), I expected to find the old order intact. I wasn't disappointed.

JUL 17 1943

In traveling, I noted that colored bus passengers are being pushed farther and farther to the rear. Those using trains are often directed to evacuate air-conditioned coaches for whites.

Uniforms Mean Naught

Here are a couple of illustrations of what I mean:

In Hattiesburg, Miss., nine colored selectees were returning by bus to their homes after being inducted at Camp Shelby, Miss. With the five seats reserved for colored occupied and no standing room available, except in the lily-white section up front, they were crowded into the baggage compartment of the vehicle.

There they rode, huddled and cramped over all kinds of luggage, for more than an hour-and-a-half while traveling fifty miles. (It must have seemed ironical to this group of fledgling service men who had to begin military service two weeks later to fight for some mystic four freedoms while consistently bedeviled by a jim-crow transportation system.)

To accommodate whites boarding a train at Meridian, Miss., a conductor ordered colored travelers out of one coach into another half its size and already well filled with passengers. Service men were also included in the group that was forced to vacate the car.

Dining room service is now available on Southern trains to colored clients. But there's a catch to it. They are allowed to eat only in a section near the kitchen, shielded from the rest of the diner by a curtain.

Two Exceptions

While traveling in the South remains one of the most loathsome problems confronting service men, there are a few instances wherein there have been efforts to solve, or at least mitigate, it.

At Camp Butner, near Durham, N.C., soldiers are transported from camp to town (and vice versa) in special buses running at regular intervals. In Durham, the buses can be boarded at a sub-station located in the main colored commercial area.

Officers at Brookley Field, near Mobile, Ala., have made available army trucks for regular use by colored troops in the two aviation squadrons and quartermaster unit stationed there.

Taxis by Color

Whites are pretty resourceful in exploiting racial discrimination. In Hattiesburg, there are no colored taxicab operators because, according to colored citizens, they are required to post an exorbitant bond which is not levied against white hacks.

At the same time, an ordinance keeps colored and white passengers from riding together, even if they are going to the same destination or in the same direction.

White cab companies add insult to injury with discriminatory rates: Fare for white, forty cents; for colored, fifty cents.

C.C.'s Face Red

A couple of weeks ago, Judge Hubert T. Delany, justice of New York City domestic relations court, was speaker at the dedication of a new USO building in Durham, N.C.

He fired such a blistering shot at jim-crowism that the face of C. C. Spaulding, the insurance tycoon, sitting on a platform otherwise arrayed with whites, became red.

Needless to say how red the faces of the whites turned.

Speaking on the home grounds of jim crow, Judge Delany, in brief, said that whites can't take it. He said:

"If my worst enemy were white, I'd hate for him to be colored for one moment and have to put up with the indignities we suffer. He wouldn't be able to stand it. He would commit suicide first."

A Judge Chaws

During the recent trial of Bishop M. H. Davis at Henderson N.C., the presiding judge, John J Burney, white, chewed tobacco throughout the proceedings.

In his briefcase he reserved a compartment for his favorite brand and came to court each day well heeled with it. A couple of times he invited friends to come up to the bench and join him in a chew.

I talked with an official of the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Company during the Mobile race riot. After he gave me a statement, attributing the riot to subsersive forces, he asked me not to divulge his name. Reason: Fear of reprisals against himself and his family by these same "subversive forces."

It later developed, according to the Office of War Information, that the management of the shipyard was the real subversive agent, because it refused to comply with an FEPC directive, issued six months earlier, ordering the upgrading of colored workers.

by all classes of whites.

But in that respect, Baltimore is only slightly different from High Point, N.C., or Centreville, Miss. You get plenty of "boy" around here.

'JIM CROWISM' IN PLATFORM OF CANDIDATE

Chicago Defender

Mississippian Says He'll 'Keep Negro In Place' If Made Governor

JACKSON, Miss. — Making a strong bid for the white vote by injecting the racial issue into his campaign, Lester Franklin, a native of Choctaw county, last Sunday announced his candidacy for the governorship of Mississippi in the daily newspapers here, declaring that the Negro is ordained to occupy an inferior position and that he will not permit anyone to establish equality between the races.

As did Franklin, ex-Governor Conner and Tom Bailey also advocated white supremacy and states' rights when they announced their candidacies for the governorship.

Apparently referring to the recent federal indictments returned against two Jones county sheriffs and several residents for their connection with last year's Laurel, of Howard Wash, Franklin condemned the "practice of the federal government in usurping the rights of the states to govern their own internal affairs, and in bringing criminal prosecution in the federal courts on matters purely of a local nature and in nowise involving federal questions."

Fights 'Interference'

Franklin then urged every white Mississippian to pledge himself to fight "to the bitter end" this interference. Concerning race relations, he declared:

"The Democratic primary election which is being held with which Franklin hopes will sweep us by outside meddlers who do not understand our problems with respect to our relations with the Negro race...So long as the Negro race remains in the place ordained to it by nature, I shall do my best to promote peaceful relations between the races on that

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Culbertson's Book Omits Negro from World Plan

When Ely Culbertson says in his new book, *World Federation Plan*: "Before liberating the peoples of the world from economic enslavement, we must chain the war lords. . . . Before freedom from want, there must be freedom from war," he evidently has in mind the enslaved people of Europe.

He proceeds to set up a system of regional federations with a superimposed world federation controlling the major instruments of war an da great mobile army to police the world and to keep the peace. But in doing this he simply redstributes among the European and American countries the force and power that has long been used tot subjugate the darker races of the world.

By his system he hopes to prevent future wars and freeze the world into a static pattern where European nations now enslaved will be happy again. But he has forgotten about the millions of African and Asiatic peoples who do not want to be frozen in their present state of servitude.

Believing that the cause of this and all wars of aggression "reside in a purely psychological mechanism — a clique in control of a nation," which "proceeds to solve the economic problems that perpeutually beset the nation by the smple expedient of looting other nations," Culbertson says, the solution is not in attacking the causes of war.

Using the same old argument that colonal peoples are not ready for self-government, Culbertson makes provision for their rise to nationhood but leaves the direction and control in the hands of the British and French, who have been the greatest offenders of people's rights, an dthe United States, which makes pariahs of 15,000 Negroes.

The famous brdge expert hasi wrtten what he calls an outline of a practical and detailed plan for world settlement, but like Clarence Streit's "Union Now," one of the first blue prints for a better world, and an article by Governor Stassen of Mnnesota in the current issue of *Saturday Evening Post*, this book is the product of a Western mind working within the framework of an imperialistc concept.

If you object to a card expert plannng for world adjustment, the introduction explains that bridge systems have been but a hobby with Mr. Culbertson and a by-product of his real interest, which has been mass psychology. His father was a mining engineer who founded the Grosny oil fields of Russia, and his mother was the daughter of a Cossack general. Mr. Culbertson has wide personal and worl dexperience and is a product of six universities, it is explained.

However, Mr. Culbertson should try again.

—*Llewelyn Ransom*

A Tenth of a Nation

NEW WORLD A-COMING. By Roi Ottley. 364 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

By RACKHAM HOLT

Author of "George Washington Carver."

ROI OTTLEY has performed a distinguished service for the better world toward which some individuals are striving by giving a clear-cut, over-all picture of what present-day Negroes are thinking, spurred to what he calls "constructive belligerency" by the realization that in this democratic country they have not yet been integrated.

Mr. Ottley here describes the current leaders and their backgrounds, briefly but succinctly, and also the Washington racial advisers on matters affecting Negroes and the degree of influence they exert. The Negro vote except in the South, of course—is important, because it will usually be in a bloc and in favor of a candidate who stands on issues which have to do directly with Negro welfare rather than automatic following of party lines.

The time has passed for the black-face clowning which used to amuse a former generation. Mr. Ottley's humor, quite understandably, is in an ironic vein. In the matter of the spiritualist, dream-book religions of Harlem, this is of a worldly sort, held decorously in restraint. Cultists are bound to flourish among a bewildered and discouraged people. Though a Father Divine will be considered a charlatan by educated and thoughtful Negroes, he will still make a powerful appeal to the more simple by offering "free lodging, cheap meals, human companionship and spiritual solace."

Great as the provocation is, comparatively few Negroes have succumbed to the Japanese propaganda which endeavors to split black and white America and align Negroes with the darker-skinned people of the world. Sympathy with India, however, is deep and strong.

This is fostered by a militant Negro press as part of its program of race consciousness. The Negro press is a powerful propellent in the new movement, because detailed news of the backward steps in lynching and the forward steps in recognition is fully reported in its pages.

As a reporter, Mr. Ottley writes of those things of which he has knowledge. He sets forth the varied aspects of Negro urban life with a dispassionateness which, in view of his deep concern and close identification with his race, is a minor miracle. Few other Negroes, caught up in sudden and justifiable anger, have achieved so clear a view.

Into this book has gone a great deal of painstaking research. The documentation is thorough but never tedious and the reader cannot but have faith in its accuracy. It is a handbook and a guide which should be on the desk of each editor, preacher, politician, leader of opinion; in fact, every person in America who is at all interested in the state of the world. As the author says, the race has been "implacably set in motion." We cannot continue to proscribe one-tenth of our population.

Negroes have had to wait eighty years, three generations since the Emancipation Proclamation, for another Presidential directive intended to improve their standing. And even Executive Order 8802 assuring employment without regard to color has not been properly implemented. "Chronic unemployment and inadequately paying jobs," says Mr. Ottley, "is essentially what ails Black America."

He has made the chapters on home life in Harlem, from "Slum-shocked" to "Cafe-au-lait Society" simply two of many, and has laid no particular stress upon the former. That is a part of his objectivity. But I would like the various commissions which are being hastily organized to consider "The Negro Problem" to pay it particular heed, because this situation is duplicated in varying degrees in all the large industrial cities of the North.

I can also recommend for their consideration the Negro program, which calls for an end to lynching, stopping the poll tax or any other method of disfranchisement of Americans, the abolition of segregation — particularly and immediately in the armed forces —trial by unprejudiced judge and jury, and the accessibility to jobs and job training accorded other Americans.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Wise Counsel Would Urge Action Against Race Intolerance and Punishment for All Offenders

By ELMER CARTER

I do not know who advises the President of the United States on the problem of color. But whoever he is, he is rendering a disservice to the colored people and to his country if he is either incapable or unwilling to face the facts written in blood in Detroit, Mobile, almost anywhere. Heaven knows where next it shall be written. These facts are:

1. That a compromising lassiz-faire policy in respect to the colored people's fundamental rights of citizens, breeds contempt for law and order.

2. That the persistence of segregation and discrimination in housing open to citizens without regard to race.

3. That these elements are insuccess. The President must depend, in reality in the minority but they are highly articulate and must be then, to a large extent on trust-dealt with as any other subversive ed advisers. If they have the

4. [illegible] the President must take positive action to crush these "copperheads" who create disunity at home and embarrassment abroad.

The President is the busiest man in the world. He faces a rebellious if not a hostile Congress. The reactionary South has succeeded in enforcing its will on nearly every project which will serve to benefit the colored people.

Affects Northern Housing

A most glaring example is the regulation of the National Housing authority that Federal funds for [illegible] to be used to build new low-cost housing with the provision that where racial segregation is legal, the power of the State of [illegible] is capable of racial prejudice and intolerance. New York where racial segregation is illegal and where mixed housing has been an unqualified success.

Subversive Minority

[illegible] commander-in-chief of the army, to order the recruitment of a voluntary military unit, a division or even less open to all Americans without regard to race.

Active FEPC

As the first American to advise the Fair Employment Practice Committee, to move with vigor and dispatch against any employer, government departmental head or labor union which practices racial discrimination.

To step up the building of more

TOO MANY NEGROES

New York, N. Y.

MORRIS MILGRAM, national secretary of the Workers Defense League, revealed last week that he has been asked to vacate the

office he occupies in the Maryland Building in Washington, D.C. because he has "had too many Negroes" at his office and because twice he took Negro guests to the Cornell Cafeteria below his office. The cafeteria and building are under the same ownership.

Under the terms of the lease for the office, Milgram admits, his landlord has the right to ask him to leave at short notice.

Too many Negroes.

And this in America—the land of the FREE and the home of the brave. In the United States of America, self-proclaimed arsenal of DEMOCRACY, would-be leader of the United Nations, the fount from which pours all of the high-sounding phrases about freedom for all men.

Too many Negroes.

Does not this phrase sum up also the feeling of the hard-backed, fanatic Southern proponents of "white supremacy" who rant wildly against any attempt to bring a feeling of unity and cooperation between Negroes and whites?

Would not this phrase adequately describe the feelings of the vicious mobs who stormed through the streets of Detroit stalking black men and women in blind, blood-thirsty rage a few weeks back,

Is not the meaning of this phrase the same as the slogan of the bestial lynch mobs who have profaned the history of this nation with a long list of horrible sadistic crimes of violence against their fellow humans of darker hue?

Apparently, not only is it a crime to be black but it is an equally grave offense to associate with Negroes—at least beyond certain limits.

That, of course, is the philosophy of the Rankins, the Coxes, the Bilbos and the Dies' in this country. From that phrase spring the lyrics to the discordant hymn of race hate which is chanted endlessly in the auditorium and the corridors of our seat of government.

Too many Negroes.

With these three words the enemies of all that is truly democratic are ceaselessly trying to stir up the basest impulses of the American public. But the weapon has a double edge.

We too, can make use of "too many Negroes." And we must.

We must wrap our defiance of the race-haters in the same phrase and hurl it back into their teeth. We must show them, again and again, that there are "too many Negroes."

There must be "too many Negroes" united in the desire for their rights as citizens to be ignored. There must be "too many Negroes" aroused and ever alert to the dangers that threaten.

The enemy—and they are just as dangerous on the home front as the Nazis, Fascists and Japs are abroad—has drawn the battle lines. It is up to us to see to it that all their assaults are repelled.

They can't win—as long as we can maintain in our ranks, fighting shoulder to shoulder—"too many Negroes."

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

PROBLEM DOES EXIST

PERHAPS THE STUBBORNLY blind government officials who persist in letting racial outbreaks sweep the nation before they'll admit a problem exists will pay some heed to the matter now that the powerful white press of the country is recognizing the state of affairs. The New York Times has been running a series of articles prepared by one of its experts who is touring the country. Last week there appeared feature articles on the cities of Indianapolis, Indiana and Columbus, Ohio.

Outstanding in each of the articles is the definite indication that the increased racial friction has resulted from war conditions. In each case, also, it was noted that an influx of white workers has played a major part in stirring up the animosities out of which are born riots and other forms of violence.

Analysis of the articles thus far makes clear that the shadow of trouble which hovers over the entire country is one which has its origin in the economic conditions. The quest for employment, even in time of war and manpower shortages, drives people to hatred of those they view as competitors.

The Negro, long starved of equal opportunity for employment, has a place in the current situation and has reached the stage where he will fight, if necessary, to claim that place.

The government can avoid facing such a crisis—by simply insuring to each and every American, black and white, the equal rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution.

'Hold Your Job!'

Kansas City, Mo. Call

The individual has duties as well as rights. Progress goes on two legs, the one being what he does for the community, the other what the community does for him. Since without either one there can be no progress, Negroes must be ready for the equality they ask, or their rights when won will be an empty victory.

Organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have done a magnificent job of establishing Negroes' legal rights. But only the individual can make himself welcome where common interest in work, play, culture or religion bring men together. Many of the barriers which custom maintained between the races are down. But that freedom of opportunity will not last unless we replace the falsework of war's necessity, with solid construction of our own designing.

Our today's dollar comes from the great need for workers. Tomorrow's wages will be paid us for what education, cooperativeness, good citizenship and personality make us capable of doing. We must supplement our fight for rights with that bid for work, or be failures.

The course of events has involved us American Negroes in world revolution. Some time ago Dixon of Alabama, Jones of Louisiana, and other unreconstructed southern Democrats dragged out the Negro issue in order to line up their states against Roosevelt. It was purely factional party strategy. They knew the nation, for all its complacence about their violations of the spirit of the Constitution, would not repeal the war amendments. But what they did, became known outside the south with the result that men like Wendell Willkie and Vice President Wallace speak out for race equality and American fair play.

The Negro is an issue in the 1944 campaign whether he likes it or not, because this cheap trick of southern politicians coincides with a world war in which the real issue is the master race idea which features Southern politics.

It will be a new sensation to the Negroes of this generation to be an issue. As a result, it will be easy for them to get the mistaken idea that all is well if the election goes "right". In that they will be wrong, utterly wrong! The most favored American, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired, and descended from the Nordic of Nordics, has duties and responsibilities! He has to work to keep abreast in education and skill, in culture and congeniality, in good citizenship and public service. And so must the Negro! To have a right does not save one from having to qualify.

At this hour a saving call is raised which all of us need to heed. It is "Hold Your Job!' A conference held in the offices of the Rosenwald Fund, which resolved itself into a continuation committee, is behind the appeal. Every person, preacher, teacher and what not, is being asked to put his influence into a drive to make Negroes see that the job they have now is the beginning, not the end—the beginning of their climb to real citizenship, not the end of their employment at skilled work and living wages, like other men.

Langston Hughes Hits Race Barriers In N. Y. Address

Defender Chicago, Ill.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Race discrimination was dealt a scathing denunciation by Langston Hughes, noted Chicago Defender columnist and nationally famous writer and poet, here last week before an audience composed largely of graceful.

New England socialites.

Decrying the "difficult barriers that face the colored race in America," Hughes told the Saratoga Historical Society that "we are made to feel ourselves a separate race kept up, while we are fighting more than ever before in this war Hitlerism and Tojoism in foreign lands

Negro of every side in military service, in hardships in travel, and in living." It is not understandable, why these barriers can be made went on, how these barriers can

despite the fact that the Negro American is behind the nation's war effort as any other citizen.

Hughes scored the American Red Cross for its refusal to abolish a Jim-crow policy in the handling of blood plasma and attacked the railroad practices as disgraceful.

"Barriers," he said, "confront the

for democracy,"

Hughes read not less than 12 of his poems, including some which hit hard at bigotry and American unfairness. His closing poems were serious-minded and his last reading was from his famous "Freedom's Plough."

Following Hughes' address, author of the new platform was Miss Agnes Smedley. Orient, "Battle Hymn of China."

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SILVER LINING

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois — By HARRY McALPIN — MAR

The Negro Takes It

THE OTHER DAY I overheard two white men discussing the Negro.

It was a new angle from a ite man's point of view — east I had never heard one ex- ss it before — though I can imagine it has often been a thought in the minds of many of them.

"What I can't understand," said one of them, "is how the Negro can be so content with all the hell he catches."

"What do you mean?" asked the other.

"Well," the first replied, "I just don't understand his psychology. There's no other group of people in the world, I'll bet, who'd take what the Negro takes lying down."

"You know, I've thought of that, too," said the other. "But that's certainly in the white man's favor, don't you think?"

"Definitely so. Just imagine what would happen if the Negro were not such an humble, forgiving, and good-time-loving soul. Suppose he should begin to take seriously this matter of freedom. As it is, he'll get mad as hell about some incident of discrimination or insult that occurs today — but he'll go out that night and have a good time either in church or in a tavern, and the next day he isn't mad any more. I heard one say to a friend once, concerning such an incident — 'You know that made me mad as hell yesterday' — and he meant just that. The next day he was ready to grin and say 'how do, boss' to the very man who humiliated him the day before."

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Dying for Freedom?

"BUT IT GOES even deeper than that," mused the other. "What I often think of is this. Suppose this Negro we kick around so should suddenly throw off his yoke of suppression and stand up like a man. It would cause a lot of changes. Take down in Mississippi and Georgia and Alabama. I'll bet lynchings would stop like traffic at a red light if Negroes, who are in a majority in most localities, would lynch a white man every time a Negro was lynched. Or even if they met a lynch mob with its own medicine and shot down a few of them as they came for their intended victim."

"Yes, but that won't happen," the first man assuredly replied. "You know why? The Negro isn't willing to die for his freedom — at least he doesn't seem to be. He does a lot of big talk through his n[illegible] leaders, but the rank and file o[illegible] Negroes have always been a m[illegible]

tery to me. Why, they wouldn't need an anti-lynch law they make so much fuss over in Washington if they'd take advantage of the laws already on the books and fight back for their own lives."

"That's dangerous talk, fellow," said the other. "But I have to admit you're telling the truth. I think about the Indians in India — that fellow Gandhi — and the Chinese, and the Fighting French. They aren't afraid to die for their principles and for freedom. It would really be a mess in this country if the Negro started getting those ideas."

"Yeh, there wouldn't be any more lynching of children in Mississippi, and there would be more practiced democracy and less lip-service democracy where the Negro is concerned. I've often thought of a sentence I read in one of Westbrook Pegler's columns. He said something about 'If I were a Negro, I would live in constant fury. I would no be satisfied with anything less than the status of a full citizen.' But the masses of Negroes don't seem to feel that way. They get aroused— or at least their leaders and their newspapers do — about certain incidents. But it doesn't last, and it never is transferred into action."

"You know what, I understand they even boast about their happy-go-lucky characteristics, their patience and their ability to bear up under suffering and humiliation. Frankly, that's why, I think, they catch so much hell. Those who dish it out know they can get away with it. That's only human. Nations are that way, political parties are that way, organizations are that way, individuals are that way. If a weakness is shown, someone will always take advantage of it. A chicken never attacks a hawk — it's the other way around."

"Yep, now if I were a Negro —"

Peonage Ahead

MY ANXIETY not to miss a word of what followed was my undoing. I leaned forward and dropped my book. For the first time the men were aware of my presence. The conversation ceased.

But I came away thinking — that after all the Negro is human. He is exposed to the great American tradition that if freedom is worth having, it is worth fighting and dying for. And I became very much worried (and I still am) about the Senate passage of the Bankhead bill for deferment of agricultural workers.

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The fact that that bill, with its amendments, in effect repeals the anti-peonage legislation; for all intents and purposes vitiates the Proclamation of Emancipation; and ignores the existence of the 13th amendment of the Constitution, may be the fuse attached to a powder keg.

Should that bill become the law of the land, tying the agricultural worker to the farm, refusing him permission to move from one county to another, denying him — by federal edict — even the minimum comforts of decent housing and minimum wages, that fuse may be ignited.

It may be true that the Negro has been "smart" enough to [illegible] from physical violence in the [illegible] past. At least, he has been able to see a ray of light coming from an open-ing ahead. To attempt to return him to slavery — government sanctioned and enforced — may be another story, with a different ending.

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WMC Jim Crow

A HIGH War Manpower Commission official was discussing the reorganization of the D. C. Employment Center the other day.

Referring to the demands for integration of the staff in that government agency, he said it would probably mean "appropriations suicide." He was referring to the promises made by Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board to Malcolm Tarver of Georgia two years ago when the D. C. Center was under the board.

Those promises were to the effect that no Negro would ever be allowed to supervise whites at the center, and that Negroes and whites would not be integrated in the set-up.

Following the conference with the Vice President, the group met Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy with whom they discussed problems of treatment of colored soldiers in the Army, inclusion of qualified colored men in Army public relations bureaus in Washington and in the field, increased mobility for colored corespondents in war zones, increased coverage of colored troop activities by Army public relations and Signal Corps men in the war theatres, and the Army policy on recruitment of colored women for the WAC.

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In answer to requests for War Department action in cases of unfair treatment of colored soldiers, Mr. McCloy requested that specific cases of such treatment be reported to the War Department where they would be thoroughly investigated.

Both Mr. McCloy and Col. Stanley Grogan, chief of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, agreed to the fairness of the request for colored representation on the public relations staffs of the army units in the field, but failed to commit themselves upon the necessity for colored writers on the Washington BPR staff.

INCREASED NEWS SEEN

A request for the breaking down of casualty lists according to race was similarly turned down because of the difficulties involved. Mr. McCloy stated that a request for increased coverage of the activities of colored troops in the various theatres of war had been presented to Secretary of War Stimson shortly before his departure for England and that more news of the activities of colored troops overseas might be expected.

It was pointed out, however, that the questions of policy affecting the WAC would have to be submitted to Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, commander of the WAC, and that publishers would be advised of the policy as soon as it could be ascertained.

A series of five questions presented to Navy Department officials, pertaining to admission of colored women to the WAVES, attendance of non-segregated schools, commissions for colored enrollees in the Navy, and the admission of colored men to Naval aviation were answered "off the record" although it was stated that the policy affecting use of colored WAVES is now under consideration.

CONFER WITH McNUTT

This Manpower official said he thought a plan might be worked out providing for physical separation of the races — with a line of white interviewers, and directly across from them a line of Negro interviewers facing each other. The files would be combined, and all would use the common files.

In this way, he said, there would still be the separation of the races that Tarver of the Southern bloc demands as the price of getting appropriations to run the vitally necessary war function of an Employment Service.

In the words of Li'l Abner — "As any fool can see," this is still appeasement. It gets one nowhere. Already, although the WMC has capitulated to this race-baiting, the U. S. Employment Service has been denied much needed funds requested by McNutt. But, the suggestion of this official is a small step forward. The idea of making it possible to combine the files of applicants would eliminate the necessity of the switchboard operators at the D. C. Center asking employers whether they want "white or colored" workers. That still goes on.

Negroes have got to figure out a way to combat this Tarver-Starnes-Southern bloc influence. Their best bet is a political power that will bring to their cause the numerical superiority of Congressmen responsible to voting Negro constituencies.

Just another argument for a Peoples Political Movement — unshackled, unpledged, unwavering.

A discussion of the inability of colored newsmen stationed in Washington to gain admission to Secretary of the Navy Knox's press conference resulted in a promise that action would be taken upon the matter following conferences between Washington newsmen and Navy Department officials early this week.

The problem of War production training for colored workers, severely curtailed by the elimination of the NYA, was taken up with Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt during the second conference held by the group on Saturday.

JUL 20 1943

In an earlier conference held with H. M. Bittner, chief of the Printing and Publishing Branch of the WPB, the publishers outlined the difficulties and hardship which would be brought upon them by the curtailment of newsprint allotments.

Commitments to give the problem further study were obtained from the WPB officials.

WILLIAMS COMMENDED

At the McNutt conference the group commended Aubrey Williams, NYA administrator, upon the job done by his agency before its liquidating and requested action by the War Manpower Commission to insure the following:

1. Opening of all war production training to colored trainees.
2. Publicizing of information outlining training programs available to make certain that colored Americans understand the training opportunities offered:
3. The placing of advertising publicizing war production training and placement opportunities, paid for by the government, in Negro newspapers.
4. Fullest possible utilization of all available labor supply and the payment of particular attention to the elimination of practices which prohibit normal participation in war work programs by colored workers.

JUL 26 1943

In answer to these requests, Chairman McNutt said that every effort would be made to secure full and equitable participation in the war production training programs and declared:

"The full utilization of every worker on every job is one of the primary keys to our task of supplying manpower for war.

"If you will examine the record, I think you will agree that the War Manpower Commission has consistently promoted the full utilization of Negroes. Through all the activities of [illegible] training, placement, utilization and upgrading, we are continually urging the full use of all available manpower.

"The fact that the Fair Employment Practices Committee has been removed from this agency does not mean that Executive Order 8802 will not continue to apply in the War Manpower Commission and to the areas and local USES offices."

JUL 26 1943

PLEDGES SUPPORT OF 8802

Following the Friday sessions the Committee members were the dinner guests of Spurgeon Burke, manager of the Lucy Slowe Dormitory. During their stay in the city they used the offices of Dr. William H. Thompkins, the D. C. Recorder of Deeds, as their headquarters.

SENGSTACKE PRESIDENT

Members of the Executive Committee, therefore it was taken up with draft boards within the draft age, the publishers' mittee in attendance were: John H. Sengstacke, President, pointed out that the Negro press was young in comparison with the white press and [illegible] workers were most of its [illegible]

In presenting the case, Editor Scott pointed out that the Negro press was crippled as the result of the induction of its employes.

Hershey, during which C. A. Scott, the Negro press was represented by the publishers of the Atlanta Daily World, serveon guests of the Washington Tribune and the Chicago Defender; Howard Murlunch guests of the Washington AFRO-AMERICAN.

SCOTT IS SPOKESMAN

Saturday afternoon, the publishers held the conference with Selective Service Director, Lewis B. Hershey, expressed appreciation for the cooperation received from the Negro press and said he was necessary that [illegible] give liberal consideration to the [illegible] cases of trained newspapermen and

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People's Voice New York

JUN 26 1943

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Whites Warned Of Racial Superiority

Defender-Chicago, Ill.

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Negro Pens Brilliant Study of Problems of His People

PM

New York, N. Y.

"NEW WORLD A-COMING," by Roi Ottley. [Houghton Mifflin, $3.]

Reviewed by Fanny Butcher.

"New World A-Coming" is a Life-in-America prize book, and, in every sense of the words of the award, it lives up to both the phrase "Life in America" and the coveted word "prize." It is subtitled "Inside Black America," and there again it fulfills its promise, for it is not only a picture of the physical life of American Negroes as that life is lived in Harlem, but it is also a clear analysis of the spiritual and mental life of the Negro. In it, as in Lin Yutang's "Between Tears and Laughter," there is an unemotional record of the terrifically cogent emotions of a large group of the citizens of the world—emotions which are not to be passed over lightly, but recognized and understood, if the new world a-coming is going to be a good world for the white as well as the colored races.

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He states the economic and social situation in which the Negroes of our country find themselves. He gives documentary evidence for his statements. But his book is in no sense only documentation. Primarily, it is an intensely human record of human beings—a record which covers every imaginable phase of their life, economic, social, emotional, and spiritual. And that record is so inherently dramatic and so fascinating that the author need make little comment on the pictures which he unrolls before the reader's eyes.

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The history of Harlem, its life in the past, its mushroom-like population, the horrors of its slums, its overcrowdedness, its disease, its blaring, tensely emotional life of today are all vividly alive in these pages, as are also the fantastic "cafe society" of Harlem, the millionaires, who spend $40,000 on a wedding, $650,000 on a house, have 24 carat gold plated pianos, and phonographs. Alive, too, are the house-rent parties, the "buffet flats," the street corner employment agencies of the depression days, the pigs' feet vendors, the fantastic parades of the "Back to Africa" and other movements, the religious cults.

Portraits of the leaders of Harlem give the book personalities as well as personality. Father Divine, the amazing follower of the amazing Marcus Garvey; Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Joe Louis, Mme. Walker, the St. Louis laundress who made millions out of a hair straightener, "the black cabineteers," the men and women in high places in government, the fine and intelligent heads of the movements which are working for the betterment of the race, the erudite W. E. B. DuBois, A. Philip Randolph, Walter White all live in these pages.

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AUG 15 1943

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JUN 20 1943

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Among these were the need for greater action toward the elimination of mounting race tension; the manpower situation; alleged discriminatory policies in the armed forces; improved news coverage of the activities of colored servicemen in theatres of war; draft deferment for vital men in the newspaper industry and allocation of needed printing materials.

Voicing their support of the ideals for and supported by Vice-President Wallace, the committee clothes that all of them were criminal men in the newspaper industry and devise some plan to call them in for all time. Neither do we like the blanket charges made in California against the wearers of these hideous clothes that all of them were criminal or not.

And it just so happens that the first steps toward Fascism; the condoning of lynching, the spreading of race hatreds and the denial of colored to minorities of the right to full participation in government, the nation's war effort by the denial of equality in the armed forces; and ending of discrimination in the newspaper industry, printing and allocation of needed

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DEPLORE TENSIONS

Among these were the need for action toward the elimination of mounting race ten-

sions; the manpower situation; industries; and ending of discrimination policies in the armed forces; improved news coverage of colored servicemen in the activities of the War Department; draft deferment for vital men in the newspaper industry and allocation of needed materials.

Voicing their support of the ideals and policies of Vice President Wallace, the committee fought for and supported by Mr. Wallace their own hands and punish them clothes that all of them were criminals, and the encouragement of solall time. Neither do we like the

Somehow, we are going to learn some day to deal with each fellow on the basis of an individual, and quit condemning a whole class of people for the mistakes of one. Otherwise, old white supremacy and the racial superiority of Hitler go hand in hand.

Mexicans

policy with Mexico when Mexicans in that state are being mistreated for no other reason than that they are maintain the so-called good neighbor

was "somewhat ing our state department's efforts to

JUN 17 1943

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Pursuit Of Democracy

Coddling, Gradualism or Dixie "Protection," Which Offers Solution for Negroes?

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY MARJORIE McKENZIE

CONGRESSMAN MARTIN DIES, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, threw a protecting arm around his Negro brothers (under the skin) last week and assured them they would no longer be the victims of Northern coddling. Many Negro leaders and their most conservative, luke-warm friends viewed the Dies "threat" —I mean promise—with some apprehension.

It is clear that the new, self-styled saviour of the Negro people believes that his investigations will reveal that death stalked Detroit as the inevitable result of interference with the plan of God and nature, at least nature, for the proper relationships of the races. No doubt he blames the unnatural efforts of what Gov. Chauncy Sparks of Alabama refers to as "zoot-minded propagandists and reformers" as being solely responsible for the present disaffection between the races, who in "protected" situations can live together in utter harmony.



Miss McKenzie

JUL 10 1943

TEXAS "PROTECTION" MAY BE ANSWER

If the investigation comes off, contrary to the wishes of misguided coddlers, unquestionably Mr. Dies and his committee will recommend the extension of a protectorate, such as exists in Texas, for instance, to the entire United States. There are 924,391 Negroes in Texas to whom the remaining 12,000,000 of us may turn for verification of the tranquility and joy that are offered by "protection." Take education in Texas for instance. The proponents of the theory of gradualism in race relations gradualism being a tenet in the creed of all protectors, advocate temporizing many current problems until Negroes have acquired more education and are ready for the benefits that radical coddlers would now shower upon them.

NEGROES comprise about 20 per cent of the total population of Texas and Negro children are about 20 per cent of the total school enrollment. Texas spent for instructional expenses, that is minus overhead control, a total of $49,539,963 on the education of white children and $5,305,787 for Negro children during 1942. The per capita expense for whites was $9.02 and for Negroes $5.74. In other words, Negro children are about one-fifth of the enrollment and get about one-tenth of the appropriation.

JUL 10 1943

RIGHT TO VOTE CASE IN POINT

Of course, as was pointed out to me when I obtained this information, it costs more to educate a child. I wonder why. Because it is dumber? Because it has more to learn about how to get along with other human beings? Or, perhaps, the gradualists are so entranced with their theory of racial progress that they would like to prolong the process as long as possible. It would be folly, therefore, for Texas to provide equal educational opportunities as has been required by the coddlers on the Supreme Court bench in the case of Gaines v. University of Missouri.

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LET US also consider voting in a protected state like Texas. Negroes are not permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries. But think how effectively this protects them from exploitation by unscrupulous, lower-class white politicians who would seek to buy their votes. To an outsider, who has watched the long procession of Texas cases involving the rights of Negroes to vote in the primaries before the Supreme Court, it might seem that some foolish and ungrateful Texas Negroes are not entirely happy about their protected status. Even now, a certain ingrate has a case, identified as Smith v. Allright, pending on this issue which will be heard during the October term of court.

JUL 10 1943

WANT A BEGINNING SOMEWHERE

It has been predicted that the court will declare that the right to vote is a basic right of American citizenship, which no political party can abrogate. Such a decision would mean that a whole lot of federal coddlers, maybe even an army of them, will have to go into that protected situation in Texas and disturb those happy people. If such an untoward thing were to happen, Congressman Dies might have to compromise some of his principles and do a little coddling himself in order to remain in Congress and continue his investigations into similar un-American activities.

JUL 10 1943

SPACE AND a reticence to expose the Negro people of Texas to the envy of other Negro Americans, especially the coddled ones in the North, prevent my describing the remaining advantages of the protected life. Suffice it to say, I am reliably informed that gradualism in theory and practice seldom breaks down. The only instance I have heard of, is the non-gradual induction of Negroes into the Army. Lynching also appears to be a pretty quick process, but, of course, we coddled Negroes don't know so much about that. Personally, I am inclined to see something in this theory of gradualism, if only any gradualist, Mr. Dies for example, would be willing to make any sort of a beginning —anywhere.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

OWI Shelves 'Negroes And War' Mag

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The printing of such publications as "Negroes and the War" has been discontinued, the Office of War Information announced here Saturday afternoon.

APR 24 1943

The pamphlet, which provoked nation-wide criticism when it left the presses for circulation among Negroes, has been shelved along with a large number of other periodicals and no more copies of it will be printed, OWI Director Elmer Davis stated. The reason: "They are not helping to win the war," according to Davis.

While much of the criticism directed against the publication came from the colored race itself, widespread disapproval was voiced also by southern white farmers who cried out, immediately they saw it, "Nothing but harm can come from this thing which plainly advocates racial equality."

South Didn't Like It

Latest critics of the pamphlet were police jurors of Rapides Parish, which embraces Alexandria, La. The jurors became enraged when the publication arrived at the office of the county agriculture agent with instructions from the Department of Agriculture that "they be distributed among Negro families throughout the parish."

They took the same position as that adopted by jurors of Caddo Parish, at Shreveport, that "we do not mind the government using propaganda methods with Negroes, but we think that all mention of equality should be left out."

Negroes had condemned the publication from the first on the grounds that it painted a rose-colored picture of conditions which did not exist among colored people.

The President's Negative Race Policy

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

Our guest editorial today is by Thomas Sancton, a Mississippian who is widely recognized as one of the outstanding younger spokesmen of the new South. A former Nieman fellow at Harvard, he is managing editor of The New Republic, and is now working on a book entitled The Southern Mind and the Race Problem.

JUL 15 1943

Mayor Edward Jeffries of Detroit likes "to work in a quiet, unobtrusive way" to prevent race riots—"on the theory that that's the best way." This was one of he mayor's several extraordinary observations made in a PM interview June 28. "Publicity," the mayor said, "would only aggravate the situation and defeat the very thing we sought to accomplish."

Throughouut the history of America's race problem there has existed a breed of weak and inadequate government officials who, like this mayor of Detroiit, have fallen back upon the hush-hush method of dealing with the problem. Of all the alternative approaches to a dangerous situation, this approach is the one which requires absolutely no guts. It is the approach which inevitably fails.

JUL 15 1943

Here in Detroit Mr. Roosevelt may view the image of his own supremely negative policy toward the race crisis; and here in the tragedy of rioting and sulliied national prestige he may witness a preview of the inevitable failure of his policy. Mr. President! It is time for you to say something and do something about this crisis. Throw off the negative advice of the hush-hush men about you and see this thing for the living open danger that it is.

Msgr. Haas' recent announcement that his FEPC commitee would come to life and undertake an uncompromising investigation of Detroit discrimination was welcomed news, but it was not enough. Educational programs on race tolerance by committees, unions and other organizations are not enough.

The American Negro — maturing socially and politically; thrust upward through economic strata by the war economy; smarting at the mockery of a Four Freedoms war and a caste-ridden homefront—is challenging for a new social basis. This is one of those evolutionary currents of humanity, which no amount of high-flown white oratory will ever divert. And white America, North and South, driven by the subterranean fear and ignorance in our culture, is beating back at the Negro with open violence. No committee, no legion of committees, is going to be able to subdue this crisis through piecemeal efforts.

As an emergency stop-gap measure we need a great out-spoken speech by Mr. Roosevelt, discussing the race problem, pointing out its dangers to the war effort, appealing at last to the springs of simple idealism which have all but dired up in our national life. And then, for the first time since 1876, we must tackle the race question with a broad national policy.

We need a cabinet office for race relations, as Carey McWilliams suggests in his book "Brothers Under the Skin;" since this is a maximum and somewhat optimistic hope, we should at least expect to see created a powerful division for racial minorities within the Interior Department. We *need* a national fair racial pratices act, patterned after the machinery of the Wagner act; the Administration at least should begin the fight to get it through. This Congress would almost certainly kill it, but the ground work must be laid. We need strong Administration support of the anti-poll bill; not this contemptible hands-off policy. We need a propaganda technique by which the OWI can enter areas like Detroit and attempt to cut away the mounting tensions by open propaganda and educational campaigns. We need a program like the Farm Security Administration to lend Negro families money to continue to leave the South in large numbers and to supervise their settlement in other areas. The concentration of the Negro population in the South has caused the caste system to develop a fiercely self-perpetuating tendency. The Southern poll-tax cabal in Congress is one evidence. It seems to me that the long-range solution of the race problem depends largely on continued migration of vast numbers of Southern Negroes.

JUL 15 1943

—THOMAS SANCTON.

From PuL

JUL 15 1943

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RACE IMPERIALISM

Willkie Points Out The Negro Problem Is Part of World Struggle

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

WENDELL L. WILLKIE discovers the world.* "I left New York," said Willkie, "on August 26 to see what I could of the world and the war, its battle fronts, its leaders and its people. Exactly 49 days later . . . I landed in Minneapolis, Minn. I had encircled the world . . ."

In encircling the world, Wendell Willkie did indeed learn much about the world, its leaders and its people. Exactly 49 days later . . . I landed in Minneapolis, Minn. I had encircled the world . . ."



Mr. Cayton

In encircling the world, Wendell Willkie did indeed learn much about the world, its leaders and its people. He discovered, as he states, that it is **One World**, but organized into two camps, one fighting for democracy and the other for tyranny. But Willkie discovered even more. He discovered that all over the world people — such as those in the Middle East — needed four things: More education, more public health work, more work, more of the social dignity and self-confidence which come from freedom and self-rule. Throughout his trip, Willkie was impressed by three things in the Middle East which could indeed characterize his reaction to the world. They were:

1. Most people that he met were on our side, that is, the side of the United Nations.
2. That the common people of the world had been aroused.
3. That there was no automatic guarantee that these people would continue to accept our leadership and challenge.

WAR AIMS MUST LIBERATE ALL

So great is the hunger for freedom, security and self-expression that Willkie doubted that the colonial system would, at least in its present form, weather the war. "I know," stated Willkie, "there is much historical and even present-day justification for the protective colonial system. Pragmatically, however, in view of the ferment which is going on, it is a question whether that system can be maintained. Idealistically, we must face the fact that the system is completely antipathetic to all the principles to which we claim we fight. Furthermore, the more we preach those principles, the more we stimulate the ferment that endangers the system."

WILLKIE concludes, in attempting to define our war aims, that is in a war of liberation. Liberation, however, must not only be from our imperialist enemies but from the imperialism which exists within the United Nations. This war has set in motion a process, he believes, which will only be completed with the liberation of all people.

FINDS IMPERIALISM HERE IN AMERICA

With singular courage and insight, Willkie plucks the mote from his own eye while discovering the mountain in his enemies. We too have an imperialism he finds: "It has been a long while since the United States had any imperialistic designs toward the outside world. But we have practiced within our own boundaries, something that amounts to race imperialism. The attitude of the white citizens of this country toward the Negro has undoubtedly had some of the unlovely characteristics of an alien imperialism — a smug racial superiority, a willingness to exploit an unprotected people . . . When we talk of freedom and opportunity for all nations, the mocking paradoxes in our own society become so great that they can no longer be ignored."

THE American Negro problem then is put into a world setting, made part and parcel of the world-wide struggle against fascism and for freedom of the common people. The importance of the American Negro as a symbol of the inequalities existing within the so-called democracies is pointed out in the following passage: "Everywhere I found polite but skeptical people, who met my questions about our own. The maladjustments of races in America came up frequently..."

THE COMMON ENEMY IS OPPRESSION

Willkie discovered the world. And in discovering it, discovered Mississippi. Willkie discovered it was **One World.** And he discovered that the pattern of human exploitation of Mississippi was the same as that practiced in the Middle East and in China. Willkie discovered that the common man throughout the world was on the march, and that the common enemy was oppression whether foreign or domestic in character.

*"One World," by Wendell Willkie.

NEGROES ARE ADVISED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

Savannah, Ga. Press
October 11, 1943

Tells What She Would Do if She Was Member of Race.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (UP).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in an article entitled "If I Were A Negro," appearing in the October issue of Negro Digest, published here, counsels that representatives of that race should not do "Too Much Demanding."

Mrs. Roosevelt, who has participated in numerous activities to improve the status of negroes, wrote that "If I were a negro I would take every chance that came my way to prove my quality and ability and if recognition was slow, I would continue to prove myself, knowing that in the end, good performance would be acknowledged."

If she were a negro, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote, she would have "moments of great bitterness," and would find it hard to sustain her "faith in democracy" and men of other races. She emphasized, however, that she would participate to the full in this war. She would accept every advance that was made in the army and navy "though I would not try to bring those advances about any more quickly than they were offered."

History Of Race Advancement Work In Jamaica Shows Retrogression

New York, N. Y.——

By MERCER MEREDITH

JAMAICA, N. Y.—While many people will tell you that this town is one of the most attractive for the prospective home buyer, satisfied to ive in a suburban area with easy access to Manhattan and Brooklyn, the fact remains that there is another side of the picture ignored by the over-zealous enthusiast—a picture which reveals the lack of a community of Negroes to come together for their own advancement economically, politically and apparently, in all other ways.

Unless we face certain truths, it is doubtful if we will ever be able to extricate ourselves from an almost deplorabel state of affairs in a town which at one time was looked upon as the "guinea pig" for trying out certain forms to discover if there wasn't something deeper than the emotions to our oft attempted plans for true race advancement.

This part of Queens, like other sections, has had its full share of "mass meetings" which turned out to be gatherings that gave professional leaders an opportunity to engage in empty mouthings and pose as saviors of the race. The record discloses so many failures along civic, social and political lines one wonders fearfully if anybody will ever be able to arouse the 30 to forty thousand Negroes living here to the necessity of making an honest and sincere attempt to escape the slough of deep despond in which thy have been wallowing for nigh on these fifteen years.

Among its record of failures prominently stands the attempt of a local newspaper to capitalize on the distribution of Christmas baskets to a few deserving families. The promoters have long since discovered that employing a thousand dollars worth of energy to raise a hundred dollars to cover their "generosity" did not make sense and they faded from the scene to take a prominent place in the graveyard of abortive attempts to bring the colored population together for the common good.

In the year 1921 a Community Center was started with James H. Hubert, at the time director of the New York Urban League and who acted as chairman of this new venture with the late Frank M. Turner as secretary . In the same year was born the Midvale Tennis Club followed some years later by the Merrick Park Recreational Center and the South Jamaica Property Owners Association. In 1932, the Merrick Tennis Club was hailed as the most successful adult recreational project fostered by and for Negroes. Then came the Merrick Park Civic Association, and the Elizabeth Tolbert Clubs, and in 1931 the Jamaica Branch of the Housewives' League.

Organizations of the Past

Today, all these organizations are in the limbo which also houses the cemetary of well-meaning efforts upon which the population later turned their thumbs down. The Colored Kinsmen of America was conceived as a glorified employment Agency wherein for a slight fee, there was to be plenty of work for the members who would also be buried when they had shuffled off this mundane sphere. This organization was incorporated in 1930 and the joining fee $5.00 The Lebanon Square Club with J. Foster Philips as president also bowed out with the others already mentioned.

The Queens County Republican Club preceded other political efforts which included the Roosevelt Democratic Club, Inc., and while the Cherokee Republican Club is still heard of at campaign time, the passes made for political recognition like that of the Poitier Democratic Club, is classified in the category of waste motion. Later came the Queens County Colored Democracy and the Queens County Negro Democratic Association. Jamaica also made a stab at YMCA work when the South Side Department of the Central Queens Branch of the YMCA organized in 1926 with Fred A. Johnson as executive secretary, but like the YWCA work which began in 1919, this too, petered out

Even the Family Welfore Division of the Salvation Army is seldom if ever spoken of these days, while the Big Sisters of Queensboro, Inc. is utterly unknown to thousands of new-comers here. Splendid service was rendered by the Family Welfare Society of Queens, but the only things successfully grown here within the past ten or fifteen years are fruits, flowers and vegetables. The local branch of the NAACP is battling for its very life these days. Under the leadership of Dr. Charles M. Reid, who served the organization for six years, the branch had over 400 members, and it is to the everlasting credit of those serving it today that they still retain the courage to carry on in the face of many obstacles, most prominent among which can be found the vaporous lip-service of many business men assuming a pious pose as lovers of race advancement and whose only contribution to group effort is the purchase of a few tickets for some "recital" or church "cantata."

In the heat of the wave of motion surrounding the birth of the March On Washington Movement, an attempt was made to form a local branch for the work here, but Jamaica had a record to maintain, and this effort was so short-lived, it isn't worth mentioning except for the chance it gave many local residents to point out the fallacy of the movement with one wit remarking: "A march was staged on Washington by hundreds of white men and women protesting evils far less than those suffered by our group, yet it ended up with a series of head-whippings that shocked the nation. Can one imagine hundreds of Negroes marching on a capital held in a death grip by the crackers and with the lack of housing facilities being what it is today."

Jamaica stands as a challenge to test the courage of the most courageous. The time was never more propitious for missionery leadership in every phase of human endeavor here, for at the slightest exhibition of weakness the structure will come tumbling down on the heads of the well-meaning but misguided. What advance we have made out here is in spite of and not because of a real desire to make our contribution to the splendid work accomplished by other Negro communities.

Those fighting today will be better able to approach their work by securing a knowledge of the past—a past which presents the most discouraging picture for the student of human progress.

We have talked a great deal and demanded much, in that the white man abandon his prejudices against the Negro, but we have done little toward breaking down the Negro's prejudices against the whites.—Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Negro professor at Atlanta University.

56k-1943
The Worker
New York, N. Y.

WON HIS FREEDOM



Peter Clarke thanks Sam Darcy, Pennsylvania state secretary of the Communist Party, Elise Smith, Communist organizer, and Mac Wiener, Pennsylvania business manager of THE WORKER, for their work in freeing him.

MAY 2 1943

'I Go Into the Army May 8th'
---Pete Clarke Tells of His Life

MAY 2 1943

MAY 2 1943

By Peter Clarke

I'm 22 and I was born in Worcester, Mass. I always had a desire to travel and see the United States and my first trip as I can recall it I went with some white boys from Worcester to Belle Glade, Florida—I was 11 at the time—to work in the food groves for the A. F. G.

We beat our way down on freights. My mother worked in a laundry in Worcester and I don't remember my father. We didn't live on easy street. I just slipped off with these fellows—they were Italians. I learned how to spell and read and write mostly by myself traveling on the road. I like to read. I worked in the food groves from sun-up to sun-down for about eight months. . . . After that I went back to my mother in Worcester, Mass., but things weren't a bit better than they had been. But I stayed with my mother.

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After my mother died I left Worcester and went back down South to Georgia to my grandmother in a little country town. I worked there on a farm, hoeing cotton, and breaking corn for a farmer. I stayed there for a year. During the time I was there that was the time I got in trouble—the first time.

RETURN NORTH

We got paid off at the farm on Saturday and then a bunch of fellows would hop a freight to Louisville, a Georgia town of about 8,000 people where we could have some fun. When we got ready to come back to Millin and walked back into the train yard, I was alone and got picked up for hoboeing. I told them I was working in Millin but it didn't do any good even though they knew the man I was working for. I had a trial, though I stayed in jail one month waiting for the trial. I was sentenced to six months and served the sentence. I worked on what they called then the chain gang, building roads. Sometimes they picked up men just so they'll have them to work for nothing on the road or leastways that's what I understand.

As soon as I got out by hopping a freight up North to Philadelphia. I had relatives here but I didn't know it then. I had an uncle in New York who gave the address of my aunt here. Most of the time I lived with my aunt. About last year I started to write the story of my life and I wrote about 14,000 words on it, most as a warning to other fellows.

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I was arrested for stealing coal one winter when it was cold and I didn't have a job and I was given a suspended sentence. The next time I was arrested for breaking in a house. It was the house I lived in and I wanted to get my clothes out. I was given 20 days that time though I was acquitted because I didn't have a criminal registration card with me. Nobody ever told me anything about a criminal registration card. All the other times I was arrested it was for hoboeing but it all added up on my record so that the record said I had 20 arrests against me but I figure the only real arrest was that time for stealing the coal when it was cold.

Once I went down to St. Petersburg, Florida, to work but I got the wrong train and was picked up in Tampa, Florida, and arrested for hoboeing and sentenced to three months, building roads free.

AUNT ALICE HOWARD

MAY 2 1943

I got along fine with my aunt and my cousin. My Aunt Alice Howard is the one who wrote to **The Worker** about me and which got me free. My cousin Rebecca and my aunt think I'm all right and didn't get the breaks. Now I'm going into the Army and I hear the hardest thing there is to take orders. But I'll do it I know and get along good. The way I feel about things now is that I would still be in jail if it hadn't been for **The Worker** who came forward to help me. I'll try to show how much I appreciate their help by making good. I want to help win the war and do whatever I can to get rid of the dictators in the world. I go into the Army on May 8. I volunteered in March and then I was picked up on the charge of loitering with intent to steal a woman's pocketbook. There was no evidence against me and I was serving a 90-day sentence when my aunt wrote to **The Worker** and the Communist Party and they helped to free me after serving 35 days.

Peter Clarke, 22-year-old Negro, was arrested on Friday night, March 12th, while on the way to work, on a fake "purse-snatching" charge. When this charge could not be sustained, he was sentenced to three months in Holmesburg prison, as "an idle and disorderly person."

As a result of letters written by his family to* The Worker *and to the Communist Party, the facts about this case were exposed in* The Worker, *and a campaign of protest and a mass meeting, initiated by the Communist Party, won wide support.

After 35 days in jail, plus seven days waiting for his hearing, Mr. Clarke was released by Judge Flood, April 21, on a writ of habeas corpus, filed by Philip Dorfman, civil liberties attorney.

Mr. Clarke proudly carried with him as he walked out of court an order to report to the Army on May 8th, and a letter which Judge Flood had received from his Selective Service Board, confirming Clarke's claim that he had volunteered, but could not get into uniform on account of the sentence that kept him in jail.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala



THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Among current "reactions" is one in favor of the Southern liberal position on the Negro question. It is a reaction against Northern agitators and extremists, and equally against those elements in the South which hate, fear, cheat and exploit the Negro. That is something to remember. Negro leaders like Walter White and Randolph are losing out but so has Eugene Talmadge. Blessedly supplanting both is the Southern leadership, white and black, which seeks advancement for the Negro but in orderly and enduring ways of evolution rather than in dangerously impossible ones of revolution, and which accepts the fact that the Negro question in the South is neither the one in New York nor the one in India. These leaders know that, without regard to right or wrong, certain advances are possible for the Negro in the South and certain other ones are not. They want to bring the possible ones about.

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That this balanced view is growing was suggested in the spectacle of Alabama's new governor, Chauncey Sparks, delivering the Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute last Sunday and in his declaration there that even though the races must remain separate in the South the Negro must be given "economic justice, a fair deal and all the opportunity of entering every channel of service among your people." What a world of "advance" would have come about for the Negro if some of our Southern whites would merely stop cheating him, denying him simple economic and legal justice and a chance to do his best!

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This—and the Negro's duty to develop himself—is the viewpoint of Charles C. Spaulding, the remarkable Negro about whom The Saturday Evening Post carried a story in its March 27 issue. His North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company is the largest business enterprise in the world operated by and for Negroes. At a recent meeting of the Southern Education Foundation in Philadelphia he told me his philosophy of making the best of one's self, of seeking opportunities rather than equalities. He deplored as much as I did the extremists who have been agitating his race. The Post's article was written by Archibald Rutledge, a South Carolina aristocrat who is as Southern as a cotton field and, I think, as liberal as a practical Southerner can be. That The Post should carry an article by such a man about such a man is comment enough on "reaction" in favor of the Southern liberal point of view, it seems to me. And that is good news for the 30,000,000 Southern white people and 10,000,000 colored who have to get along with each other no matter what happens in India or New York.

APR * 6 1943

"For a long time, possibly forever," Charles Spaulding was quoted, "there will be two separate and distinct races in America, and instead of insisting on the forced recognition of so-called equality I give my time to bringing up the levels of my own people." And he does it, let us all note, in two ways, (1) by seeking opportunities for them, and, of equal importance, (2) by encouraging the character and responsibility to be worth opportunities.

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"Yes I think these should be the fact that we are at war need not permit us to remain tive to those things in our midst for which there is a definite need for correction. The work of such organizations can be made to serve a definite and lasting good as it appears increasingly likely that those who contribute most in this war will get the most out of it."

". . . those who contribute most . . . will get the most . . . "

That axiom is one that might well be heard by every man. It is a phrase that is particularly pertinent to colored America. The American Negro finds himself at the crossroads of his fuller integration into American life — economically, industrially and educationally. New-found opportunities that have appeared during the past few months can form the foundation of a lasting development if only those opportunities are realized in their true significance.

Crowded Off the Front Page

By OSWALD G. STYMIE

At a recent press conference gro organizations such as the N. A.A.C.P. and the Urban League should continue insisting upon recognition of the constitutional rights of the civil and Negro people, an internationally famous American, even though so many other ple, even though so many other ican was asked, "In times such as these, problem remain to be solved? Mr. Willkie replied, "For a long time, possibly forever," Charles Spaulding was quoted, "there will be two separate and distinct races in America, and instead of insisting on the forced recognition of so-called equality I give my time to bringing up the levels of my own people." And he does it, let us all note, in two ways, (1) by seeking opportunities for them, and, of equal importance, (2) by encouraging the character and responsibility to be worth opportunities.

Mr. Willkie agrees that the functions of militant organizations can serve a definite good. They can focus attention on those things that are admittedly wrong with our nation's treatment of the Negro. By so doing, they can keep an interested public alert to the many avenues open to betterment of the situation. They can awaken that lethargic portion of our nation that may not be entirely aware of conditions that exist. They can encourage legislation that gives protection to minorities as well as to the majorities.

But what is probably even more important is the necessity of awakening the masses of Negro Americans to the fact that they themselves must be constantly alert to making the absolute most of the opportunities that have come as a result of manpower shortages, the military needs and other exigencies that have created a demand for Negro personnel of one sort or another. The mere fact that many employers need and employ Negro workers now is no insurance that they always will. Future employment depends largely upon how assiduously we develop the present need for us.

We have an opportunity to prove to a skeptical world that we are as capable as anyone else to perform highly skilled and technical tasks. We can prove that we have the loyalty and job interest that creates valuable workers. We can prove that we have the background to see a position in its largest sense . . . that we have the work-vision which builds.

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Not long ago, a certain large department store employed Negro girls as elevator operators. Now, certainly an elevator job is not strange for a Negro to hold. But the important thing was that it was unusual for that particular store to employ Negroes in that capacity—it was a new opportunity which had not previously existed . . . humble though it might have been. As one rode down on that particular elevator he felt some satisfaction that another barrier had been partially destroyed . . . until he noticed that the young colored girl operating the elevator was far more interested in carrying on a conversation with an acquaintance that was riding up and down with her than in calling floors and caring for the convenience of the customers. Discussing personal affairs in a loud voice, she was utterly oblivious to the questions addressed to her by the passengers. Needless to say, all sense of satisfaction vanished from one's mind.

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It is still a bitter, but irrefutable, truth that the colored applicant for work must do his job just a little better if he is to receive the same recognition as his white competitor. Since that is true and since there's very little that can be done about it at the moment . . . at least until the employer has been educated to the acceptance of the Negro worker on the same basis as the white worker . . . it would seem that we ought to be anxious to exert that extra bit of effort necessary to offer security of opportunity for ourselves and for our children.

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The next few years will have a far-reaching effect on the future progress of colored America. It will decide whether the post-war world will accept the Negro worker and take him for granted as a vital cog in the new system or again relegate him to the "colored" jobs that have produced economic slavery with its attendant evils up to now. Much of that decision will depend upon how much we put into our own special job right now.

Listen, World

By Elsie Robinson

WE MUST MAKE, NOT MERELY SAVE, DEMOCRACY

Independence days!

Not quite like the fourth of July many of us knew as youngsters, but the same thrill is there. Flags tumbling against an azure sky . . . trumpets calling till they ring your heart strings . . . tears and laughter and pride like a flame for the boys who are guarding the seven seas. And orations pealing from every grandstand in the land. Tall, golden words about democracy . . . heart wrenching appeals that we save the American way of life—



Elsie Robinson

Yes, it's moving us, this Fourth of July, more than it ever moved us before, perhaps because there are more of us to move, perhaps because our plight is more desperate and our sacrifices are driving close to home.

And it's easy to lose our heads in all this emotional appeal. Those orations—they act on most of us like jungle tom toms. It's easy to feel sure and triumphant. . . . It's easy to feel that we and we only are in the right.

So I'm rising to move that we'd better snap out of it and pronto! I am as patriotic as any American living. I would as willingly make any sacrifice that I am called upon to make. But I am not kidding myself. I do not believe that guns or planes or submarines or fine words and lofty vows are going to save us or save democracy in this crisis. None of these things will set us free. Only the truth will set us free. And it is high time we began absorbing a little of it.

The simple truth is that with all our "sweat and tears and blood" we do not realize the truth about America or the American way of life. We think we hold a full house and royal flush and an ace up our sleeve. We do nothing of the sort. And unless we realize that fact speedily we are going to get the worst shellacking in history.

These are strong words to say in the month which is hallowed by tradition but they are necessary words and every one of us, whether we are fighting on the war front or on the home line, had better think of them seriously. The Japs know what they are and what they want to do and how they intend to go about it. The Germans know what they are and what they want and how they intend to go about it. Ditto our ally, Russia. But we Americans are still muddling around in a sentimental froth, quoting Longfellow and pinning medals on ourselves. The simple truth is this—

We Are Not a Democracy.

We have a dream of democracy and we made our first bloody skirmishes toward that end in 1776 but we have never even scraped the edges of real democracy.

This war must not only save democracy, it must build democracy. And that's going to take a lot of lard off some of our waists and eyebrows.

This is the greatest Fourth of July America has ever seen because it is the grimmest challenge that has ever been thrown in the face of our lofty assumptions. And unless we can meet that challenge we are going to be liquidated, not by the enemy but by the weakness and the unfairness and the cock-eyed smugness, and ignorance within ourselves. America has never know democracy. It has loved to dream of freedom and equality. But as long as people live in squalid tenements within sight of the White House, as long as there are race riots and vicious race discriminations in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Detroit, as long as the coal miners' shacks sprawl like a gangrenous sore in Pennsylvania—we have no right to the name of democracy. As long as one child goes rickety and ragged while its neighbor has conservatory coddling, we are not democratic.

I am not a sentimentalist. I have no rosy theory about us all being born free and equal. There is a little thing called evolution that gives us the hoss laugh on that. Two babies may lie in their cradles side by side—they may even both be given a decent break as they grow—but unless you can reach back into the dark beginnings of the mystery of life those babies will never reach the same plane of life.

But there is one thing those babies can have. They can have fair play and an equal deal. They can have friendliness and respect—good food, clean rooms, right jobs and protection regardless of the color of their skin. And until we can guarantee that to them we have no democracy. We are just making fancy faces at each other and using high falutin' words.

I look at the flag today but I no longer see it as a finished product—I see it as a vision and a vow to which we must all consecrate ourselves . . . a vision and a vow which must constitute the most sacred foundation of our spiritual and political lives. This war in which we are engaged will not prove anything unless we can come back from it with a new concept of human right and responsibility, and unless we can come back from it then all our fine speeches are just so much eyewash.

Boston Christian Science Monitor
Circ. D. 139,619

JUL 9 - 1943

"We Will Take You Into Town"

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

We have received a long and moving letter from a Negro woman in Detroit, discussing the recent grievous race riots there. In the course of the letter, she tells this inspiring event:

"I would like to . . . tell of one of the Negro race who said that the streetcar on which she was riding had to drive into the barn miles away from town, and she had to start walking through the area where the mob violence was most stirring in two spots. Two Southern white men passed her, stopped their car, and called out: 'If you are not afraid, we will take you into town; you are in danger walking along there alone.'

"She said she thanked God, and got into the automobile with the men, and one of the men said: 'The thing which will straighten out this whole situation is that the people should know more about God and his care for all men.' They brought her to where she was to get on a bus and saw that she was safely on. In the downtown section there stood thousands of men and women, some in the mob and others looking on. She said she really trusted in God and arrived at home safely, without any harm."

This incident, probably not unique, shows the fundamental human decency which we all know is the birthright of all Americans. It is, so to speak, the true character of the citizens of Detroit, which was so badly tarnished and corroded by the riots. It is an example of the achievement of an interracial moral order. And it is our job, surely, to clear the way—in America and in the world—so that this true birthright may be manifest.

* * *

To that end, an article in the current Nation by Horace R. Cayton, an able Negro journalist, says some fine and challenging things. "The United Nations," he says, "will have the task after the war of setting up a new balance of power based upon a moral order which, to be workable, must include yellow, brown, and black people. How can America share in this when it does not include its own black citizens in the moral order prevailing within its own boundaries?"

How, indeed! Mr. Cayton begins at the right end, with the moral relationship which must prevail between men. The many discriminations, the lack of opportunity and facilities. which today face Negroes in many sections of the Nation would soon be soluble if the basic conditions of interracial moral order could be realized. Here the South, which has often had the warmest kind of feeling toward its Negroes, can make a contribution that sometimes escapes the North

(These are the opening words of the American Declaration of Independence):

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it, and to institute new

But the problem is world-wide, and Mr. Cayton puts it in terms that every white citizen should ponder soberly:

"How about the Negroes; how do they feel? Many white persons who have inquired place in the mentality of the Negro. . . . have been frightened by the answers they

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PEOPLE AND PLACES

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois By WALTER WHITE 1943

Looking At the Post-War World

MAY 22 1943

IN COMMON with all parents who are concerned with the kind of world into which our children now in school will enter, I have been concerned about the probable course which post-war industrial, scientific, and other developments may take I have been trying to answer the questions of n only my own children but of other young people regarding the courses they should take in school to prepare themselves for fuller participation in helping to rebuild a war-torn world, and to build a newer and better one.



Walter White

So I have been making some inquiries among technicians, educators, and some of the sounder post-war planners.

Although it is a risky business to attempt to speculate on what will happen after the armistice is signed when, despite the Tunisian victory, no one knows when the war is going to end, some of the technical and scientific developments already appear certain to play an enormous role when the fighting is over. We shall, of course, continue to need doctors, dentists, lawyers, and teachers. But Negroes must broaden their horizons and prepare themselves to participate in other ways in building the new world.

Role of the Airplane

AMONG THE MOST certain of the post-war developments is that of greatly increased use of airplanes, both for passengers and freight. At least two of the largest airplane manufacturing companies are working on designs for planes which will seat 60 or more passengers and which will fly from Los Angeles to New York in not more than eight hours. The development of airplane design in the building of huge bombers which are larger, heavier, and faster than any man dared dream would stay aloft a few years ago has led to work towards the building of enormous freight planes which when peace comes will probably replace to a large extent the carrying of goods by ships and trains.

Paul Williams, the brilliant Los Angeles architect, is working on plans for the use of such freight planes in South America to transport goods carried by ship from the United States to coastal cities from which these goods will be flown into the interior of South America to regions inaccessible since the beginning of time because of the expense and difficulty of building roads and tunnels. These planes in turn, Mr. Williams believes, will bring back minerals and other valuable materials. This will permit, if wisely and conservatively handled by governments, great increase in the prosperity and in the physical comfort of the peoples of North and South America. Thus in the designing and building of aircraft, training in aeronautical and electrical engineering will permit those so trained to participate in what is most certain to be one of the greatest industries after the war is ended.

It is estimated that at least a million new home units a year for several years after the war will be needed in the United States alone, to say nothing of what this country will have to do to help rebuild the devastated areas abroad. Millions of miles of roads in the United States will have to be repaired, as well as many hundreds of thousands of new roads to be built when the machinery, materials, and manpower are available which now go into war materials. To meet the competition of airplanes and to modernize and improve equipment, the railroads of the United States and of the world will require the training and genius of technicians of all sorts.

MAY 22 1943

A Better World

WE CAN ALSO HAZARD a guess or two on some of the new products and industries. It is possible that the development of nylon and rayon may continue to the extent that silk will no longer be used to any great extent. The dehydration of foods is another new industry into which talent and time can be poured with profit. Plastics of various sorts appear to offer an even greater area for development in all manner of projects. Look Magazine for May 18 devoted many fascinating pages to an exposition of what is being done with the humble soy bean, much of this development being based upon the work of a black genius, Dr. George Washington Carver, though no reference was made to the late wizard of Tuskegee in the article.

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Will these and other developments for the betterment of mankind insure a better world? It certainly can and probably will be a more comfortable one for those able to afford the new products which peacetime will bring. But one can never tell what the greed which grows out of such industrial development or what creative genius turned to the invention of deadly weapons of war may create. Those, however, are questions which must be reserved for later discussion. My purpose here is to try to indicate some of the opportunities in the post-war world which Negroes can grasp only if they train themselves now to grasp.

Naperville, Ill. Blatesman
July 8, 1943

Chicago University Round Table Says Race Segregation Must Go

Advocates Federal Laws and Bayonet On "Federal Level" and Committees Like the Ralph McGill Urban League On "Local Level."

The Rosenwald and allied groups spread their doctrine of racial inuse the Chicago Roundtable to termingling, placing their faith on the ability of "local committees" to sell people of the South on the idea, with federal officers taking care of those who might not like amalgamation.

Our Enemies

The Roundtable at its session last Sunday referred to Southerners who might oppose the "new order" as "our enemies" and banked heavily upon the conditions and confusion brought about by the war as the chance to put it over. All of the Roundtablers agreed that the only difference in a white man and a negro was merely the difference in the color of his skin, and it appears that they classify all who hold a contrary view as "enemies."

Working, They Say

One of the Roundtablers was a negro from Howard University, and a fellow faculty member of the negro communist associated with Walter Cocking in the OPA until he went full time with the communiy protege of Cocking, led the negroes in Washington on their protest against being refused jobs as street car conductors and bus drivers. He reported that he made a trip through the South and that he had no trouble at all eating with white folks on Pullman's and dining cars and saw the time fast approaching when the South's cherished segregation would be a thing of the past.

Frequent Programs

The Roundtable has a negro equality program ever so often. Ralph McGill having appeared on the last one to back up the negroes' claims as outlined at the Durham, North Carolina, convention. The new regents of the University System apparently are cooperating with the plan by displacing Professor Holley, who believes in continuing the good relations which have existed between the whites and negroes of the South, with a negro professor from this same University who sponsors these programs.

Alarmed At Opposition

The Roundtablers are alarmed at the opposition to racial intermixing which is being evidenced by widespread disorder in all sections of the country. The name of the program was "The Growing Race Tension," a thing which the Rosenwald folks swore upon their honor a year ago was unheard of and did not exist at all. Now they say it has been brewing for years.

The negro member of the Roundtable seemed to have more sense about it than either of the Chicago University professors. He appeared fearful that forcing the intermingling of the races would continue to bring about disorder unless the folks in Washington took a firm hand in controlling the whites. At that point in the discussion the Chicago professor advocated voting out of office every public official who was unwilling to tear down the bars and wipe out every vestige of segregation.

They seemed to have the familiar Rosenwald slant on the problem.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
Reid Says Appeasers No Aid To Race Problem

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. —Dr. Ira De A. Reid, sociology professor of Atlanta university, told an audience at Hampton Institute last week that "appeasers" of the compromisers, and not the pass- ive resisters nor the procrastinators are not longer restricted by geo- will make the peace in the field of graphical boundaries. Our interest race relations, but those who be- lieve that there can be no com- promise with justice."

Declaring that Negroes should "We must know these things and the truths and stereotypes which have grown up about the 'race problem'."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SAYS RACE RELATIONS ARE A STATE PROBLEM

JUL 2 1943

South Carolina's Governor Hits Federal 'Interference'

JUL 27 1943

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 26 (AP) —Gov. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina asserted in an address here tonight that each State was best suited to handle its racial problems.

JUL 27 1943

"I believe in forty-eight sovereign States united together to fight against the common enemy and to fight for the common good, but I do not and will not stand for some inexperienced politicians in Washington interfering in our local problems," he declared.

Speaking at a meeting of executives of the Chamber of Commerce of the Carolinas, the Governor predicted that after the war "we will have to battle against as great an enemy, if not a greater, than the Germans or the Japanese."

He said this battle would be known as the "post-war conflict" and would involve unemployment, restlessness among returning soldiers, the bureaucratic system, immigration, preparedness, racial problems and the fight to restore individualism.

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Mr. Johnston predicted, too, a post-war movement "to continue the wartime legislation so that the Federal Government can further dictate to the States," and added: "If we are to win the fight for States' rights, we must refuse to sell our liberty and our rights for a Federal subsidy."

Novelist Denies She Said Negro Better Off in South

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — (ANP) — In bitter, disappointed word, Zora Hurston, author of successful books and highly trained anthropologist, denied the gist of an interview which purported to give views and which was printed by a New York daily last week and subsequently carried by numerous colored weeklies.

"The article is untrue and twisted," Miss Hurston said, "I have only high regard for Douglas Gilbert who wrote the story, but I deny categorically that I ever said that Negroes were better off in the South. Neither did I approve of segregation in the South or anywhere else.

"What I really told Mr. Gilbert, who is trying to fit it into his brief space left out the essentials or perhaps permitted his own views to gain ascendency, was:

"I do not see the business or race prejudice as a sectional one; there is plenty of race prejudice both North and South, but the South by opportunity of long practice had worked out a system, while the North, caught between its declarations of no prejudice and its actual feelings, when the situation came up was groping around for the something, but with fine phrases.

FEB 26 1943

A MATTER OF REASON

"I told him how I laughed to myself watching northerners, after saying to Negro individuals how distressed they were about the awful conditions down South, trying to keep Negroes from too close a contact with themselves. The South, having been perfectly frank all along, is unembarrassed.

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"In the matter of segregation, I said that Negroes have their own theaters and places of amusement, sometimes owned by Negroes, but often owned by whites and managed by Negroes; that Negroes were happy in their own social gatherings and has not more desire to associate with the whites than the whites had to associate with them.

FEB 26 1943

'RED HERRING'

"I made this point deliberately, because this 'social equality' has been the red herring that white people like Talmadge, who do not want Negroes to have equal opportunity, drag across the issue to becloud it. Their claim is that Negroes are eager to marry into white families, and so they have to exert themselves to prevent it. They know that this is not true but it has been a useful cliche for a long time.

"Neither did I say that Negroes were better off in the South than in the North. What I did say was that there is a large body of Negroes in the South who never get mentioned.

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"I said propagandists always talk about sharecroppers and the like, but never mention these people. I said they do not move north, because they are making good where they are.

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'ONLY OF DEGREE'

"They are respected by the whites of their communities, even highly favored, and treated quite differently from the uneducated and shiftless Negroes. They hold a sort of prestige in their communities which they would lose in the north.

"I hate talking about the race problem. I am a writer, and leave sociological problems to sociologists, who know more about it than I do. Perhaps my saying that the north was prejudiced too was tressing after all the fine phrases which have been poured over us up there.

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"But I look behind the phrases and see that Harlem is a segregated neighborhood just like any in the South. I have listened to the northern abstractions about justice, and seen the cold hardness to the black individual.

"In some instances the South is kinder than the North. Then the North adds the insult of insincerity to its coldness. My stand is that the South is wrong but the North is not guiltless. It is only a matter of opportunity and degree."

FEB 26 1943

We grow so utterly tired of everything that has no possibility of the unexpected in it.

Oppose Small (N) On School Certificates

Pittsburgh Courier

ATLANTA, June 17—(ANP)—Members of the Atlanta Civic and Political League Wednesday went on record as opposing the spelling of the word "Negro" with a small "n" on certificates issued to evening school graduates, appointing a committee to register protest with the Atlanta Board of Education.

Emblem Club Speaker Says, Negro Must Press For Peace Table Seat

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Feb. 27, 1943

If the colored man expects to benefit materially in the post-war period, he must press for representation at the international peace conference, Dr. Rayford W. Logan, acting dean of Howard University's graduate school, said Monday.

Hope of Negroes all over the world will be centered on the action of Americans because this nation will wield a powerful influence at the peace table, the educator told the Christian Street YMCA Emblem Club.

The Atlantic Charter

"We must bring pressure on the State Department to see that the Negro problem is given the consideration necessary," Dr. Logan, who heads the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, declared. "As yet there has been no clear cut indication that Negroes in any part of the world were included in the Atlantic Charter".

Home Front Program

On the home front, he urged continued fight for the abolishment of the poll tax, lobbying for Senate Bill No. 1313 which would provide $1,300,000 for education in the South, and support of the American "Beveridge Plan" which would include domestics and agricultural workers in social security benefits.

Must Aid Africa

For Africa, he urged an extension of the mandate system to all of the continent but not complete independence which he said the people were not ready for independence yet because they had been victims of exploitation too long.

"Unfortunately for Africa the recognized spokesman for the 150,000,000 natives is Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts, prime minister of the Union, whose speeches reek with statements of white supremacy, disfranchisement and segregation," Dr .Logan declared.

Outline Job Fight

An outline on the NAACP's fight to have the Philadelphia Transportation Company hire colored motormen and conductors was given by Miss Carolyn Davenport, executive secretary. She pointed out that so far the PTC and the company union had sought to pass the buck in regard to who set the employment policy.

U. S. Must Solve Own Racial Problems, Pearl Buck Warns

The fact that America has not yet solved her own racial problems was pointed out by Pearl Buck, Noble Prize winner, as the reason this country cannot lead the world after the war.

The noted novelist expressed this opinion as she addressed the opening session of the three-day Institute on Minorities, last Friday, at St. Paul's Baptist Church, 10th and Wallace streets.

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The Institute, sponsored by local and national labor and social service organizations was conducted during the other two sessions, in the YMCA, 1724 Christian street.

James B. Carey, national secretary of the CIO, presented a five-point program of the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, which plans to confer with civic leaders and trade unionists.

Tht conferences are to further legislation; determine the extent of Negro participation in the war industrial program with a view to increased employment; launch a drive to upgrade qualified Negroes in CIO unions; fight discriminatory practices in Federal training programs; and seek appointment of qualified Negroes on governmental agencies.

Who Stir Race Trouble

Because it has pursued a policy of openly discussing the negro question, the most serious social and economic problem in American history, The News and Courier sometimes is criticized for "stirring up trouble".

"Why can't you keep quiet about these things?" well meaning citizens inquire.

The News and Courier believes that this problem should not be permitted to boil under a tight cover, to accumulate a head of steam that eventually without warning may blow the sides out of our country.

Southerners are being accused of Hitlerism because they believe there is a difference between white and colored races, and they are likened to the Nazis.

Ruffians exist everywhere, as in Detroit, who mistreat negroes, but in the South there has been no organized persecution of negroes. Their civil rights are protected in the courts; no one interferes with their ownership of property, they come and go without let or hindrance, except that they may not mingle with the white people. This restriction is assailed with increasing ferocity by so-called Liberalites who would break down the barriers between the races.

A letter along this line published Monday in The News and Courier has brought a flood of protests from Southerners, some of them couched in unnecessarily violent language, that might be misconstrued without allowance for the deepness of the writers' feelings.

Without exception, these Southern people leap to defend the purity of the white race, to avoid a mongrel nation of mixed colors. It is this doctrine of "race" that the Liberalites are assailing. No decent Southerner favors persecution of the negro; he wishes the negro well as a race and has genuine affection for him as an individual, but he will not tolerate any tendency toward amalgamation. Those who interfere with this deep-seated conviction, which likewise will be found to exist among the majority of people in the North, are the ones who stir up racial discord.

If this be Hitlerism, make the most of it.

Latin-American labor leader, last week urged a large audience in the Temple Baptist church at El Paso to throw unstintedly every-thing they have into the war effort to "defeat fascism" and to "forge a happier world in which race discrimination will no longer exist."

"Fascism is based on race discrimination and what is its most

Says Racism Must Disappear

MEXICO CITY, July 29—(ANP) — Vicente Lombardo Toledano, ...

56k-1943

Red Bay, Ala., Progress

REPORT ON A YANKEE SPEECH

By George W. Dehoff

Recently I attended a banquet given by a civic club in Marietta, Ohio. Seventy-five business men from Ohio and West Virginia heard a New England Yankee tell how the Negro problem ough to be solved. In an address entitled, "America's India" the speaker gave what seems just now to be the prevailing viewpoint of a large segment of our population. I quote from the speech and give my comments.

Discrimination

"Negroes have been discriminated against in industry, business, school, the army and navy and even in government work." In some cases this is true but considering the fact that their ancestors were in the jungle little more than two hundred years ago, American negroes have come far in the matter of schooling and have made great progress in business and industry. Negroes fight in the Army in all-colored regiments — even the whites fight in all-white regiments.

"The Red Cross has discriminated against them in the blood bank. Negro blood plasma is kept separate from white blood plasma."Yes, this is true. A wounded white boy is given a transfusion of blood taken from white people; a wounded colored boy is given a trasfusion of blood from the colored people. What's wrong with that?

Lynching

"Two little negro boys were recently lynched in Mississippi. think how their parents must have felt." This lynching was unfortunate. Think how the parents of the thirteen year old white girl they attacked felt.

"A drunken negro soldier was recently battered down in the streets of Rome, Georgia and every time another white man joined the group he stomped him some more." This Negro had wounded a colored military police and had killed a white policeman. Only his uniform saved him from being lynched.

"Negroes have to sit in the dirty end of the railroad cars." The speaker failed to say whether they got dirty after the people sat there or before.

War Contracts

"In ignorant states like Alabama, negroes receive horrible treatment. You would expect the limping governor, Frank M. Dixon, to have some sense but even he turned down a war contract for ten million dollars because of the clause in the contract that Alabama plants would have to hire Negroes." The sovereign state of Alabama does not intend for the Federal Government to tell factory owners who to hire and fire. Governor Dixon was well within his rights. I had not noticed his limping, but, if so, it is in the foot—not the head. His leg was shot away when he was an aviator in the first World War.

"Southern women suffer from rape psvceses. Every time they see a Negro man they think he wants to rape them, and if he makes a move of any kind they run up the street yelling and ignorant Southern men run and have another lynching." This is too silly to answer. The south is remarkably free from this horrible crime but when some reprobate does committ it he knows that even a corps of Yankee lawyers can hardly save him.

Take No Part in War

"I advise negroes to take no part in our present war. They could be treated no worse under Hitler. If Hitler should conquer us, then white people would be treated like the negroes have been. If Negroes must fight for Democracy I advise them to fight at home. Conciliatory measures will not work. I advocate drastic action."

This statement would be seditious were it not for the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt has made similar statements all over the country. Sensible Negroes know that if Hitler won, they'd be exterminated; that's why they're fighting for Democracy. Note, here is a Yankee advocating revolution and the worst sort, too, a race riot. Fortunately, most negroes have more sense than the radical whites who make such speeches as this.

Our Problem

We do have a colored problem in the South but Yankees would do well to solve their own problems and then remove the mote from the Southern eye. Gang wars are as bad as lynching. Lynching is not a sectinal problem and occurs as frequently in North as South considering the percentage of colored people there. It is a racial problem. Dope rackets, bootleg rings and counterfeit gangs have had headquarters in the North for many years. The folks on the lower east side in New York city and in the slums of other cities are in as bad plight as any southern negroes or whites.

We have one-third of the nations children and one-eighth of the nations taxable property in the south. Naturally this creates a school problem for both black and white. Southerners are doing remarkably well with this problem. We plead with Northern reformers and long-haired agitators who have never been down here to at least come down and see the problem first hand . . . but preferably to stay at home and tend to their own business. We plead with Mrs. Roosevelt and others to desist from stirring up racial hatred and disunity at this critical time and to stop coupling social aims with the present war effort.

I asked a Negro business man in Marietta, Ohio what he thought of that speech. He said, "It's fools like that who stir up trouble. Negroes can get ahead by hard work, honest dealing and right living same as anyone else." This colored man told the truth.

An example may be seen in Dr. George Washington Carver, of Tuskeegee, Alabama, of whom the entire nation was proud.

"Negro Must Fight For Rights", Says Southern White Writer

JAN 16 1943

The Informer, Houston, Texas

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—That the Negro will not "get any right or freedom which he does not fight for" plus a conviction that he must rely upon his "own strength, organization and self-reliance" to achieve his inalienable rights is the view expressed by Thomas Sancton, a white southern writer, in the January issue of the Negro Quarterly.

Sancton's article entitled "A Southern View of the Race Question," asked: "What Negro reader wants to hear me taking gentle issue with Virginius Dabney, Mark Ethridge and John Temple Graves when he himself feels fierce resentment that these men, in the midst of this four freedoms war, can state badly that the Negro must always expect to be jim crowed in the South? I have a profound respect for these men, although I consider their current writings pale, dish-water liberalism.

"I have respect for them, especially for the liberal scholarship of Virginius Dabney of past years, because as a white southerner I have an awareness of a great service they have performed in lending the weight of their names and characters and intellects to the growth of a liberal tradition in the South."

Sancton accused the southern liberals referred to of being guilty of the crime of "intellectual heredity," although he admitted they had gone far past the generation of their fathers in their views and attitudes on the race question. They, however, have not gone far enough, he thinks.

"In varying degrees, they have spoken for years for better treatment of the Negro; they have wanted better schools for him, they have asked for greater justice in the courts, they have written in behalf of his economic welfare. Actually there is nothing remarkable about their efforts; but in a South which produces Vardamans, Bilboes and Talmadges, the humanitarian southerner could only be thankful for the emergence of Dabneys, Graves and Ethridges.

"But their liberalism has always been the liberalism of yielding, not dynamic. Fundamentally their liberalism with respect to the Negro has been the liberalism of yielding on points of injustice, rather than an active, dynamic effort to create justice and extend it through the whole broad field of race relations."

The article states further that southern leaders fear that open revolt against long-standing jim crow regulations will result in violence against the Negro. Sancton points out, however, that if he were a Negro he would not be swayed by the white liberal who whispered "take it easy" although he recognized that a minority group was inevitably the "mathematical" victim of the majority group.

"Here is the cruelest enigma that I or any southern white man has ever faced. I know that the Negro is his own best friend and that he is never going to get any right or freedom which he does not fight for.

Negro Leadership Drifts To Radicals

Birmingham News

JAN 25 1943

THE MOVEMENT TO IMPROVE THE WAR LOT OF THE NEGRO SEEMS TO BE DRIFTING INTO RADICAL HANDS. The two reputable Negro advisers of the War and Navy Departments have silently resigned.

Birmingham News

The common interpretation is that their moves were intended as a protest against cancellation of a scheduled hearing before Mr. Roosevelt's fair play board, at which the Negroes were to air more complaints.

JAN 25 1943

Agitation is being taken up by such radicals as A. Philip Randolph, who calls himself "national director of the March On Washington Movement," and is threatening to start a campaign of civil disobedience and non-cooperation. Randolph apparently wants to have Negroes violate enmasse the laws to which they are opposed in the manner of Gandhists in India.

Birmingham News

JAN 25 1943

This would be a campaign of violence under the name of non-violence. The Indian with whom Gandhi deals has probably the most phlegmatic, immovable personality of any nationality in the world and, even so, bloodshed has generally followed campaigns.

We in this country, black and white, lose our tempers much easier than the Indians, in wartime, therefore, Randolph's plan, which he promises to take up in a May meeting of his following, may assume a very serious insurrectionist legal complication in wartime.

The promising meeting of Negro educators in North Carolina

Soldiers' Race Clashes

Recent race clashes between white and Negro soldiers in California exemplify once again the point of contact is the point of friction. The hot heads of both races produce the few rows." Radical minds on both sides, who treat Negroes as fellow-citizens, are responsible for all the trouble with Negroes. Ninety-nine times out of 100, a Negro will be responsive to courtesy, and have far less trouble in controlling their sort of trouble, except by insane per- Almost all the South had

Birmingham News

JAN 25 1943

a few public men who, instead of declaiming forever about "white supremacy"—which is not remotely threatened—would talk sometimes about white amity. The good will that exists already suffices to keep the peace. Were that good will doubled, economic justice would prevail. With the establishment of economic justice, the Negroes would be able to live their own lives in self-respect and decency.—Richmond News-Leader.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

JAN 2 - 1943

By MICHAEL CARTER

Exclusively for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

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Pearl Buck says that although all people should join the struggle to win the war, she cannot blame a colored man for refusin gto serve in our army. "I am simply against jim crow anywhere, and the sooner we get rid of it the better off we shall be."

Miss Buck made this bold statement in an exclusive AFRO interview. She welcomed me into her private room at the offices of her publishers, John Day Company, New York, and said that she was more than glad to talk to colored people, for colored people, and about colored people.

JAN 2 - 1943

"I have every sympathy for any colored man who refuses to serve under jim-crow conditions," she declared. "I think those who refuse are making a mistake, but I can understand their reasons.

Equality No Gift

"This is a peoples' war, and the people must use it to destroy fascism here and abroad. At present the war is in a malleable state. I believe that we can sooner arrive at our ultimate ends through service, rather than refusal.

"You must plunge into it so it will keep its democratic shape. Nobody is going to give you equality. You have to fight for it."

She feels that unless we in America solve the major race problems of the world we shall have lost our war aims.

JAN 2 - 1943

Learn More About People

"Race prejudice flourishes when peoples don't know each other. We know something about India and China but we know too little about Maryland and Harlem," Miss Buck said.

"Unless we little people of all colors get together, we might have some kind of international fascism after the war.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
JAN 2 1943

RACE PROBLEMS MEETING TOPICS

FEB 16 1943

Pastors Hold Sessions; Methodist Laymen To Hold Rally

A rally has been announced for Methodist laymen to be held in the First Methodist Church, March 4. This announcement was made Monday morning by Dr. G. M. Davenport, Birmingham District superintendent, at the meeting of Methodist preachers. The rally is expected to be one of the most important meetings of the year from a Methodist standpoint.

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The Rev. L. D. Tyson, pastor of Acipco Methodist Church, was speaker at the meeting held at the First Methodist Church. The Rev. Mr. Tyson had as his subject, "The Joys and Privileges of Being a Methodist Preacher." He dealt with his subject both in a serious and humorous vein.

The Baptist pastors at their meeting in the Baptist Educational Building heard Dr. D. F. Thompson, pastor of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, speak on race relationships. Dr. Thompson is pastor of one of the largest Negro Baptist churches in the South.

He said there is no problem between the races that cannot be settled here at home by whites and Negroes sitting down together and reasoning out their differences and adjusting them. He said the people of the South are capable of settling their own affairs.

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The Presbyterian pastors, meeting at the First Presbyterian Church heard discussions by the Rev. Charles Tyler and the Rev. J. H. Baker, who discussed race relations in the South. Tyler said there is a good deal of tension between the two races in the South, but he said the tension can be erased by the whites and Negroes meeting in a friendly spirit and discussing their supposed differences.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 2, 1943

Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Virginia,
January 27, 1943.

Editor, Daily Press.

Sir:

First, congratulations and thanks to the Daily Press for sponsoring this round table discussion on race relations through its columns. Only a broad-minded editor would do it. Thanks again.

Second, thanks and three cheers for Mr. James Glynn who courageously wrote his views on race relations and had the guts to come back when his views were attacked. Mr. Glynn, you have brought up one of the important questions Negroes, too, have been asking themselves for years whenever there is talk of bettering their economic condition and that is why always resort to the idea of inter-marriage? There are a few, isolated, insignificant cases where a Negro would want to marry one of the pure, blue-eyed Nordics; but this is just as undesirable to the bulk of the Negro population as it is to the whites themselves—if only they could see it that way.

Third, let me inform Mr. Dennis who also expressed his opinion through this column a few days ago, that he has a warped idea of the Negro and at sometime and somewhere in his life he has been fooled by whatever was told him about Negroes—or maybe those Negroes knew what Mr. Dennis wanted to hear and told him just that. Could be.

Fourth, hats off to Mr. C. V. Brown and Miss Doris Cohen for their letters on the matter of "an unfortunate incident," which happened to be a basketball game played between a white and a Negro team with:

1. A white coach.
2. In a white school building.
3. With a white audience.
4. In a Southern town.

(which meant the Negro team was playing under terrible odds—in fact, all the odds were against them).

To Mr. Yokemick we bow in gratitude. He showed that he is qualified to teach not only a basketball game, but the game of life.

Take that one incident as an example and look how far behind what the nation is fighting for the minds of the local "educators" really are. Even though they cry democracy—do they really want it?

I venture to say that not one of the members of the school system would "apologize" if one of the boys their sons played an honest game of basketball against, were to save their son's life on some distant battlefield—which isn't too impossible just now).

What can the Negro pupils expect from a school board that comes out 100 per cent against a mere basketball game played between Negroes and whites? I wonder what the attitude of the school board would have been had the Hampton high school won? It's a queer world—it might have made a lot difference.

A NEGRO READER.

NEWS IN THE WORLD OF RELIGION

BY W. W. REID

A Christian Chinese student is reported to have become homesick while he listened in London to a Bohemian symphony based on American Negro themes (Dvorak's "New World"), because he had sung the air that Americans know as "Going Home" in his college glee club in Fukien Province, China.

The first Friday in Lent—March 12—is being generally observed throughout the Christian world as the "World Day of Prayer." The theme of special prayers and addresses this year is "Father, I pray that they may all be one." The first observance of this day dates back to 1887 in the United States. Since that time it has spread to more than fifty of the major countries and nations of every continent. In the United States its observance is principally promoted by the United Council of Church Women, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, China's first lady, now in the United States, teaches that every woman should be an excellent housekeeper, and in addition should have a "cause" that is outside herself and beyond the confines of her home, says Dr. George W. Shepherd, missionary friend of this leader and of her soldier husband. He says: "Madame Chiang runs sewing machines, rolls bandages, knits in her spare moments, seeks subscriptions for charitable causes from her friends, and then dips deep into her own funds that others may be fed and clothed, educated, in good health, and given a chance to be useful and happy."

In calling the twelve million Baptists of the world to observe Baptist World Alliance Sunday on February 7, American leaders of the church have asked especial prayers for "all followers of Christ in the Soviet Republic." Under the old empire in Russia, the Baptists had a strong missionary and church organization in that country. "For many years we have known little of our brethren in the U. S. S. R.," says the statement from the Northern Baptist Convention. "Now the curtain is drawn aside, and we are informed that there are millions of Baptists involved in the heavy trials of their countrymen, and still witnessing and working for Christ. We shall offer fervent petition with them and for them, and for all followers of Christ in the Soviet Republic, that the strength and joy of the Holy Spirit may be theirs, and that the blessings of just peace may ere long be granted to them and to the whole world."

Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, Brooklyn, N. Y., church leader, and chairman of Indusco—the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives—has recently returned from a tour of northwest China where he visited more than 300 cooperative industries that manufacture a large variety of goods—much of them for the Chinese army. He believes that the cooperatives, using China's vast natural resources, "offer great potential possibilities for the fastest possible completion of China's industrial ascendency." On this trip Dr. Carpenter saw the suffering of refugees from Burma, Hongkong and other Japan-invaded regions last summer. There were 1,200,000 refugees at one time awaiting transportation at railheads, he said; and many were camping in fields, huddled in huts made of cornstalks, with no protection from the cold and with little food.

More than one hundred leading churchmen of the South—under the leadership of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, of which Howard Kester, of Black Mountain, N. C, is secretary, have issued a statement calling for the application of Christian principles to break down the barriers between whites and Negroes in the United States. They say: "No single factor so scars the conscience of the true believer in Christianity and democracy, of so imperils the whole fabric of our national life, as our attitude toward the Negro who has become a symbol of the worth of these great faiths. As Christians make in the desert of free-dom's betrayal a highway for our God . . . . No one is truly free while another is oppressed."

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A Journey Into Mississippi—Down Behind Where The Rising Sun Goes Down

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

BY ROBERT DURR

MAY 15 1943

The resume of what I observed, on my trip to and from Piney Woods School at Piney Woods, Mississippi last week, might interest a lot of our readers who are interested in Mississippi, especially in the light of recent lynchings and attempted conviction of the alledged lynchers in that state, therefore, I give it to you for what it is worth.

I was supposed to have left Birmingham at 10 p. m., but could not get a seat on the train because soldiers had all available seats. Hundreds of others ,along with myself were told to go over to track No. 3 and we would find a coach attached to an express.

When we got around there, we found a porter standing in the door, determined that none of us should broad the car until the conductor came around. While we were waiting, the conductor came along and got into a heated argument with a white soldier who wanted to get into the car. He was told that the car was for colored, but he quietly insisted that he had been riding a long time and that, he wanted to know why he couldn't ride in the cars or or why the conductor did not get another car. The conductor heatedly told him that there were no other cars available ;that he was not to be blamed, he finally blurted out: "You can't ride that car, because it is for coolred, so what do you want to do about it?"

The soldier kept insisting on knowing why he could not ride in the car, if he wanted to . The conductor got as hot as a six shooter and blurted out, "You don't want to ride with them niggers do you?" The soldier, didn't indulge in racial aspects in reply, but said: "I want to ride."

Seeing that the white soldier wasn't phased by the appeal of racial prejudice, the conductor yelled to the colored civilians and soldiers, "Go ahead and get on any way you can." He had previously told all of us civilians that we could not ride the train and would have to wait until next morning for a train. The argument between the conductor and the white soldier resulted in our being able to get on the train. We had to stand up—all night—all the way to Jackson ,Mississippi.

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NEGROES BARRED AT STATION

When I arrived in Jackson I sought to get my bags checked in the check room, but was informed that, I couldn't not go into the room for that purpose or for the purpose of getting a paper of, a magazinefrom the news stand in as much as a rule had been recently made barring Negroes from such advantages in the railway station, even though they have always been able to check their bags and buy newspapers at the news stand and check counter. I could not get any food because I did not have time to go three blocks away into the Negro section and had to lug and watch my bags. I was told that Memphis has a similar rule at the union station there.

But, when we called at the ticket window, a clerk wanted to know if there wasn't some sort of big thing going on at Piney Woods College. We told him it was the occasion of commencement. And we noticed that the conductor of the train on the way down was very friendly to those who were on their way to the school.

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COUNTRY WHITES APPLAUD EDITORS

On the night of the commencement day many whites came to the school from the surrounding community to enjoy the annual musical. When the musical had ended, the president of the school informed the white people that the music side of the program was over and that although they were free to stay, they could retire in as much as the balance of the program for the night would consist of "chin music" meaning, that Mr. Anslem Finch of the Pittsburgh Courier, a representative of the Louisiana Weekly and myself were to be called upon for some "chin music." But the whites did not move—they stayed and applauded the "chin music."

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SOUTH'S BLACKS AND WHITES MARVELOUS

As I rode from Birmingham down nto the heart of the hills of Mississippi and beheld the red hills ,the sandy land, the shacks and emancipated children along the way, I had the same depressed feeling which besets me as I rode down to Tuskegee. And, when I realized that for hundreds of years, poor whites and blacks amid poverty, ignorance and superst tion have had to struggle against the things which depressed me, I was as usual made to feel that despite their inumerable shortcomings—the poor whites and blacks, down underneath are in many ways marvelous people. They had to be to survive against such great odds.

SELF SUFFICIENT ECONOMY

More than that, I feel that education is needed, here in the south by both races more than in any other part of the nation. I told the people assembled at Piney Woods that those who educate in the south would build better than they know; that teaching people to read and write ,to cook, do carpentry and other domestic trades are doing a fine thing, but they, as important as these things maybe are educating people especially black boys and girls is a bigger business—they are turning boys and girls into sturdy, capable and adaptable contributors to all that has to do with the provision of a richer and fuller life for all the people.

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I hold that as each boy and girl go out from a school such as Piney Woods and the many other good schools, they go back into their community as contributors to and as native leaders; they go back wanting more of the better things of life. They will buy more of the goods at the small town stores, more automobiles, better breed of cattle, refrigerators; they will be more concerned about the health of the people of the community, they will build better homes, keep them in better repair and in all-around way become assets to the community instead of liabilities. All of this tends to bring about what I call a self sufficient economy in the South.

If the Negro sells his demands for better educational facilities, his desire for a basis for a contented life on the basis of what he can offer, if the white south can come and see the question of justice to Negro on that basis, both will realize that oppressing the Negro is a direct blow to that which is best for the whole south it self.

An uneducated Negro is satisfied to live in a cheap shack, exist on malnutritious diet, wage a losing war against the social diseases and tuberculosis and other preventable ills, go on in a lackazical way an object of contempt with little purchasing power, but an educated Negro society would present an opposite picture.

Suppose the thirteen million Negroes—seventy percent of whom live in the south, were developed to the fullest extent of which they are capable. This would mean that every man who has anything to sell would sell hundreds of times more than he is now selling. It would mean that the manufacturer in the south would have a home market thousands times more fertile than at the present time and on the present practice of taking from the Negro that which he seems to have.

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SOUTH WASTE BILLIONS CRIMINALLY

In refusing to develop its Negro people, the south has lost billions and billions of purchasing power yearly. It has persisted in bleeding its economy and conspiring with those who be commission or omission, have sold the south down the river. The basis of all our troubles in the south, is economic. And we will become more and more economically independent as a section in proportion as we develop in the south, first the people of the south to the end they will want to produce and consume more of the things which we can produce in the south out of our human and natural resources.

May I add that ,the most interesting sight I saw at Piney Woods school was a demonstration of a twelve or fifteen year old boy operating a modern farm tractor. He, and the tractor taking the place of several larger boys who have gone to war. This little capable shaver, might without such training ,as he is getting at that school, be contributing to the troublesome juvenile delinquency problem of the nation, a non-contributor to society or the war effort or the home front, but there he was handling a giant tractor as if it were a marble, to keepthis nation and our fighting men well fed.

upon another occasion, he says three white women, came to the school from Mendenhall, Mississippi and informed him that their Missionary Society was sponsoring a better interracial understanding meeting of the white and Negro citizens of that town at the white Methodist church, and that they desired that he should come and address the group, however, he didn't know whether to go or not—nothing really good had ever known to happen in Mendenhall. but he sent a couple of teachers on ahead who were to listen for anything which might sound foreboding. They were to slip out and call him back. If they did, he would have skipped the meet, but they did not call. So he had to go.

When he got there, he drove the car up near the church and sat there for a few minutes before he saw three white men standing in a huddle near the back of the church. They saw him about the same time he saw them. They came directly to the car two on one side and one on the other. They stuck their heads into the car and asked him if he was Prof. Jones. He plead guilty. They said, "well, we have been waiting for you—we are the committee to escort you into the church." Inside the church, the cooks, ministers, nurses and the town working men of the colored race sat on one side. On the other side of the church was filled with white folk. There they asked him to come to the front and sit on the platform. He tells me—white and black people—neighbors and friends, were in the same church, bent on trying to understand each other in order that they might helpfully get together. He observed in the course of his talk that none of them had been soiled by having black

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GOOD QUEER THINGS HAPPEN

While at Piney Woods School, I was the guest of the president of the school and because of the presence of so many visitors on the campus he lodged me in his room. We talked of many things, far into the night and early in the mornings. I was anxous to know about some of his experiences with the white people of that section. Here are a few of his observations, which I think will interest you:

One day someone called upstairs tohim and told him that there were four white men down stairs who wanted to see him. He began to recall if he had done anything which might cause four white men to come to see him in a delegation. He could not think of a thing, so he went down and greeted them and asked of them what he could do for them, after he had invited them into an office. . One of the men spoke up and said, " My name is Milton and these other three men are my brothers. Our father died yesterday and we are to have his funeral tomorrow. Our father thought a lot of you and we wondered if you would come to the funeral and say something." He told me that, to hear that was a great relief and he readily agreed to be were, he there. He went and was taken into the church and presented to the hundreds of white friends and relatives who had assembled to pay their last respects to the late Mr. Milton.

...ed off on them. The white folk and the colored folk talked—all without chips on their shoulders or without trying to put anything over on one another.

Finally the white woman who had been the chairman of the committee which had been intelligently studying a book by sociologist Chas. Johnson of Fisk University on the Negro, got up and confessed that all her life she had regarded the Negro just as she regarded her car, furniture, cow and chickens. She had never known or thought of them as having feelings, sensibilities, aspirations or as plain human beings like other golk. As she talked, the report has it that she cried and ere long almost all the folk in the church—white and black alike were pretending to wipe their glasses or perspiration from their faces, but were in reality trying to dry their tears.

MAY 16 1942

Sane Discussion Of The Important Race Question

Washington, May 22.—Southern states are beginning to realize that they must catch step with other sections of the country in the treatment of labor organizations and Negro workers. There is no escape.

Threatened months ago with a Negro march on Washington, the President issued executive order 8802 prohibiting discrimination against colored workers in the employment of labor for defense or in war production plants. It is ordered that there shall be no discrimination because of race or creed or national origin. Negro leaders, aided by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have seen to it that the wishes of the White House are being carried out in Washington and nearby states and the campaign for better compliance is being extended daily.

The following release from the Office of War Information shows how effective executive order 8802 has become:

"The National Labor Relations Act affords no protection to employees who strike, or threaten to strike, over the employment or upgrading of Negro workers in industrial plants, an NLRB trial examiner ruled this week in a recommendation to the National Labor Relations Board.

"The ruling, first NLRB recommendation involying racial discrimination in war plants, was made by Trial Examiner William B. Barton in the case of the Glamorgan Pipe and Foundary Company of Lynchburg, Va., and the United Steelworkers of America, C. I. O.

"The point was raised in a hearing before Mr. Barton on the cases of Elzie H. Williams and Anthony F. Lloyd, two of five employees of the foundary company whom the union charged were fired for joining or assisting the C. I. O. 'in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.'

"The company charged, however, that Williams and Lloyd were discharged on April 16, 1942, because they had protested against the employment of a Negrgo as a crane operator and had threatened to call a strike in the plant."

In upholding the company's contention on this point, the trial examiner ruled:

"As found above, the reason these employees (Williams and Lloyd) protested to the respondent and discussed going on srtike was because the respondent has assigned a colored employee to the position of crane operator.

"Although Section 7 of the act protects employees' concerted activities which have 'the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection,' such protection does not extend to concreted activities directed to other purposes. The protest of Williams and Lloyd if successful, would have resulted in racial discrimination rather than in 'collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.' The undersigned is persuaded and finds that their strike designs were not of such a nature as to come within the meaning and protection of the act.

"Since Williams' and Lloyd's conduct was of a type for which the act affords no protection, the respondent was wihtin its rights in exercising disciplinary measures against these employees for their conduct."

The OWI statement added:

"Testimony before the examiner had indicated that Williams and Lloyd had protested to management when Otey Tucker, a colored employee, had been assigned to work as a crane operator in the place of a white worker discharged the previous day for intoxication. Although the two men testified that they had opposed Tucker's employment solely because they wanted to make overtime by leaving the crane idle, the examiner ruled against them after it was pointed out that Lloyd and Williams had attempted to have another white man assigned to the crane.

"On April 2, 1942, Asby Wright, another white crane operator, was laid off for 10 days for striking the Negro crane operator when he was sent to relieve him on the machine. The strike threat developed after the Wrighgt-Tucker incident. Following his dismissal on April 16, 1942, Lloyd was allowed to resume employment on April 26. The company refused, however, to reinstate Williams.

"Although the examiner ruled against Williams and Lloyd in the case involving strike threat, he found, from other incidents and testimony, that the company had discouraged membership in the United Steelworkers of America and had discriminated against Williams because of other union activities.

"The parties may take exception to the ruling within 15 days and the board will then issue its decision and order in the case."

It is safe to predict that the board will uphold its examiner.

Not satisfied with order 8802 Negro leaders are urging a more drastic one. The following is recommended: "That there should be no segregation or discrimination of any kind against any citizen of the United States on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

"(a) In any department, bureau, office or unit of the federal government, or

"(b) In any public or private institution, corporation, plant, industry, bureau, which holds a federal contract, operates under federal license or in any way utilizes federal funds or aid."

That is virtually in effect in the National Capital. Any one who wishes to see it in operation may do so by visiting the Office of Price Administration in the Census building within the shadow of the Capitol where white and colored workers use the same wash and welfare rooms, and work side by side daily.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
July 12, 1943

N. C. ADVANCES NEGRO WELFARE

Governor Stresses State Racial Harmony In Address At Liberty Ship Launching.

WILMINGTON, July 11. — (AP) — Big strides in harmonious racial relations in North Carolina were pointed out by Governor Broughton in an address at the launching of the Liberty ship John Merrick here today.

The ship was named for John Merrick, North Carolina Negro who was born in slavery and who founded the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, now the largest insurance company in the world run by and for Negroes. It was the first Liberty ship built in North Carolina to be named for a Negro.

After reviewing the life of Merrick, who died in 1919, and terming Merrick's rise from humble beginning to a high position an example of the opportunities in a democracy for all races, Governor Broughton called attention to amicable racial relations now existing in the State.

Not since the Wilmington riot 45 years ago has there been trouble between the two races in North Carolina, he said.

RACIAL HARMONY.

"A record of racial harmony has been made in this State unsurpassed and perhaps unequalled in any State of the American union," he said. "We view with deep concern the recent serious race riot in Detroit . . . The attempt of some . . . to attribute the Detroit riots to Southerners who have come into that city, is made absurd and ridiculous by the mere publication of some of the names of the arrested persons—names not known or even understood south of the Mason-Dixon line."

The Governor said that during his administration the State has supplemented the salary of Negro teachers by more than $1,000,000, thus bringing such salaries to a plane of virtual equality with that of white teachers," he said.

In addition, he pointed to the State-supported Negro colleges of "the highest standards."

TRADITIONS.

"These things in our State have been accomplished by harmonious co-operation and mutual respect as between the two races," he said, "and not by listening to outside agitators, who . . . would flout established and mutually respected conventions and traditions—which cannot in this State, now or ever, be obliterated.

"We are striving in North Carolina to give the Negro equal protection under the law, equal educational advantages, the full benefits of public health, agricultural advancement, decent housing conditions, and full and free economic opportunity. This is our honest and determined purpose; and it is being carried out. This is the assured path toward racial harmony and progress, not only in North Carolina, but in all America."



GOV. OLIN D. JOHNSTON

SAYS S. C. FULLY ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF RACE QUESTION

July 23, 1943

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 22.—(AP)—Two protests against his threat to call out the home guard to expell any outsiders who might come into the state to agitate "social equality" among races have brought from Governor Olin D. Johnston an emphatic reassertion of his "warning."

"Are (we) to expect the home guard to be called out, to shoot down our people like dogs," the negro Baptist ministers' alliance of Columbia asked the Governor yesterday in a letter protesting his statement to the home guard, made at a review last week.

"My speech to the home guard, which you might call a warning, is my answer to this and other letters," the Governor said today. The South Carolina negro citizens' committee had protested his declaration in a letter Monday.

South Carolina is "fully able to take care of the race question without outside interference," Johnston told the guard. "If any outsiders come into our state and agitate social equality, I shall deem it my duty to call upon you to expel them from our state."

Will the home guard "intimidate any persons who may attempt to ask the courts of South Carolina to pass upon the question that do not stack up with the consti-

AN INTERESTING REPORT

JUL 31 1943

A news release says: "The alleged pro-Negro attitude of the Roosevelts is of comparatively little concern to the masses of southern whites, according to a poll by the American Institute of Public Opinion." According to this report. From what we read of the opinions of least about the Roosevelt administration," only five per cent of southern whites answered that the thing they liked least was sponsoring too much equality for Negroes." This is an interesting report. From what we read of the opinions of lit-demagogues, one might get the impression that this was the only thing about the Roosevelts that ac-the South dislikes.

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Hectic Harlem

New Republic
New York. N. Y.

New World A-Coming, by Roi Ottley. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 347 pages. $3.

UNDER THE CAPTION, "Hectic Harlem," Roi Ottley conducted an entertaining and popular night-life column in one of New York's Negro newspapers during the melancholy years of the depression. Chronicler of trivialities, creator of fables, and popularizer of much of the vivid slang current in Harlem, he contributed a note of gaiety in an era of gloom, and became one of the most widely read columnists in the Negro press. In "New World A-Coming," his first book, Mr. Ottley broadens the scope of his observations, taking a more serious view of the problems confronting Negroes today. In the transition, however, he has retained much of the flavorsome racial idiom which gave zest and vitality to his column. Unfortunately, some of the weaknesses of night life reporting are also carried over. There is the same accent on the bizarre, the embellishment of prosaic fact, and disregard of statistics. While disconcerting to the informed reader, these failings do not materially distort the picture which the author presents.

Mr. Ottley depicts Harlem as the capital of the Negro world wherein representatives of the darker races from every corner of the globe are fusing a common front in their struggle for freedom in a world too long dominated by the imperialist elements of the white minority. From all sections of our country, from the West Indies, from Central and South America, from Africa and from the Orient, the colored peoples of the world have gathered in Harlem. "Here live hundreds of different peoples," Ottley reports, "subdivided into a bewildering array of clans, tribes, races, cultures and colors—red, brown, yellow, white and black, and unimaginable shades between. . . . Today, in spite of the dissimilar elements in its populations, the community is well on its way to homogeneity." The realization of common interest has been heightened by the war. No wonder then, that in Harlem there is much keener understanding and deeper appreciation of India's struggle for independence than among the editorial writers and political commentators of the metropolitan press.

Among the more solid chapters is one aptly entitled "The Slum-Shocked," in which the story of the wild night of March 20, 1935, is recounted. That riot, like the more recent disturbance in Harlem, was deeply rooted in the social unrest prevailing then, as now, in that section of the city. The bitter and inevitable fruit of discrimination, poverty and frustration is violence. Police may suppress the mob, but cannot eradicate the cause. No lasting cure can be effected until the nation is purged of the virus of racial prejudice which imposes a status of second-class citizenship upon the Negro, forces him to live in run-down and overcrowded tenements and shacks, and denies him opportunities for economic security and cultural development. "Slum shock," Mr. Ottley asserts, "was brought on by years of living in such houses—plus chronic unemployment, dependency, discrimination, delinquency, disease and death."

The delicate question of anti-Semitism among Negroes is explored and evaluated. "Actually," the author reports, "the whole business of anti-Jewish sentiment among Negroes is largely an urban manifestation, and stems directly from the Negro's own depressed condition socially and economically, and is essentially an *anti-white* manifestation." The points of contact which Negroes have with whites are largely with fellow workers, landlords, merchants and employers. In a community like Harlem, these contacts are more commonly with Jews than with gentile whites. Understandably, no tenant loves his landlord—particularly the man who collects rent for a sub-standard dwelling. The fact is, as Mr. Ottley points out, many Jews have been in the forefront of the fight for Negro rights. Wealthy Jews have contributed to Negro philanthropies and working-class Jews have been instrumental in bringing Negroes into the labor movement.

In depicting the color and rhythm of Harlem, Roi Ottley is at his best. It is an area in which, as a native son, he is completely at home. He knows its dives and night clubs, as well as its business enterprises, its churches and uplift organizations. He knows the people, the leaders as well as the masses, their temper, their foibles, and the language they speak. He knows the problems which confront them, and the deep social unrest which these problems have created. Writing about this scene with zest, vitality and bright imagery, he faithfully reflects the mood of the people, voicing their militant demand for a full share of "democracy—cleansed and refreshed," and expressing their faith in the ultimate realization of this demand.

HENRY LEE MOON

New Republic New York, N. Y.

HENRY LEE MOON has been an assistant to the secretary of Tuskegee Institute and an editorial writer on negro newspapers in Cleveland, Ohio, and New York City. At present he is a Racial Relations adviser for a federal agency, and has contributed to The Nation, The New York Times, Phylon, Opportunity, The Crisis and The New Republic.

Guy B. Johnson Sees Race Issue A World Challenge

Journal & Guide k. Va.

By C. I. IRVIN

GREENSBORO, N. C. — "The war has focused the spotlight upon democracy, revealing as never before her strength and weakness," declared Dr. Guy B. Johnson, of the University of North Carolina, Tuesday, November 2, in Founder's Day exercises at A. and T. College.

"The south has not yet squared herself with the problem of race and color, and that problem may well be the greatest problem of next century," he said.

"Shall we delude ourselves with the outworn notion that we have no race problem or that it will work itself out if you just let it alone? Or shall we have the courage to come together in a spirit of democracy and cooperation and lay out a plan of social action which will serve notice to the world that we know what the right direction is and are headed in that direction?" the speaker asked.

HONORS DR. DUDLEY

The program honored the memory of the late Dr. James B. Dudley, who though born a slave rose to become a college head. Dr. Dudley was elected president of A. and T. College in 1896, serving until his death in 1925.

Several military units, including the Preflight band, Chapel Hill, N. C., took part in the traditional Founders' Day parade. Many outstanding military officials and leading civilians appeared in the exercises.

Market Manager Acquitted After Admitting He Beat Customer In Local Store

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

K. L. Brown, tried for assault and battery in connection with the severe beating and manhandling of Mrs. Lillian Banks at a Piggly Wiggly store, located at 70 Georgia Avenue last October 22, won a "not guilty" verdict from a jury of five white men in Fulton Criminal Court, presided over by Judge Jesse M. Woods, last Thursday.

The altercation between Mrs. Banks and the Piggly Wiggly market Manager grew out of a complaint which Mrs. Banks had made against the store for sending her what she described as "rotten bacon," by her two small children, when she sent to the store on that date.

The case, tried before Judge Conway on October 26 was bound over to Criminal Court, with Brown and Mrs. Banks being permitted to sign their own bonds of $100 each.

Mrs. Banks, wife of Walter Banks and the mother of three small children, in bed under orders of her physician, Dr. R. B. Jackson, alleged that she sent her two small children to the Piggly Wiggly Market to buy some meat and other articles. Seeing that the store-clerk had sent "rotten bacon" by the children, Mrs. Banks testified that she had the meat taken back to the store by a neighbor. The store refusing to take the meat back or exchange it, she testified that she got out of her bed against doctor's orders and returned the meat herself. On reaching the store she explained the matter to the Manager she said. Refusing still either to exchange the meat or to refund her money or points, Mrs. Banks stated that she placed the meat on the six foot counter and turned to leave.

JUMPS OVER COUNTER

Becoming incensed at her action, Brown, the Piggly Wiggly market Manager, jumped over the counter, taking a metal scoop, beat her over the head and face with the metal scoop, picked up a bottle of vinegar and burst it over her face, striking her beneath the left aye, struck her in the stomach with his fist, and then dared her to hit him. Mrs. Banks testified that the woman begged to stop beating her, but that she could not stop until she could summon the police according to testimony given by witnesses.

Two white women, Mrs. R. H. Eubanks and her aged mother, were eyewitnesses to the episode. Mrs. Eubanks testified that she begged the Piggly Wiggly manager to stop beating the woman. A woman employee of the market, who did not know Mrs. Banks, also pleaded for her. Both witnesses volunteered to be witnesses in Mrs. Banks' behalf.

CALL ACT OUTRAGEOUS

Turning to the jury, the white witnesses stated that the act was the most brutal and outrageous thing they had ever seen; and that they did not know Mrs. Banks, but that they volunteered to witness in her behalf because they knew she had done nothing to warrant the cruel treatment.

Responding to a question from a Reporter on the conduct of the trial, Attorney Walden stated: "Solicitor Crawford, in behalf of the State, conducted the case vigorously and Judge Woods gave a fair and impartial trial. I could ask no more than I received. Responding to warrants I possibly could and felt that I was perfectly justified in doing to her what I did."

WORLD Reporter

Attorney A. T. Walden assisted Solicitor I. Leonard Crawford in Brown's prosecution.

impartial charge to the Jury. And many court officials who heard the case tried, were surprised that Brown was turned loose in the face of the strong testimony of disinterested eyewitnesses. It was the most disheartening thing I've witnessed during the many years I've practiced at the Georgia Bar."

Police Officers K. A. Wooster and D. W. Clarton carried Mrs. Banks to the hospital shortly after the attack occurred, where it was necessary to take three stitches in sewing up the gash and cut under her eye.

S.C. Mayor Says No Bar on Our Weeklies

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tells AFRO That He Only Specified Manner in Which They Could Be Sold

WALTERBORO, S.C. — Mayor H. H. Sweat this week denied reports that he had banned the sale of colored newspapers in the city and at the army air base two miles from here.

"Somebody has put out false reports," he declared. "I did call in all newsboys selling papers here—white and colored — and told that that they would have to discontinue the practice of hawking their wares loudly in the streets, creating a disturbance."

Warned Tavern Cook

Among the persons so warned, Mayor Sweat continued, was a cook at one of the picolos (tavern-restaurant) in town.

"He is probably the one who circulated this report," he declared.

An Associated Negro Press representative had reported that Mayor Sweat had informed representatives of several newspapers, among them the AFRO, that they could not sell the papers any more.

Referring to the alleged ban, local leaders said that it was probably because two weeks ago, colored soldiers at the base, upon getting orders to leave for an embarkation port, went in the woods and fired several rounds of ammunition hidden there. No one was injured in the shooting nor was there any trouble.

Others believe the order the result of the establishment of NAACP branch at Walterboro, the charter for which was expected this week.

Tells of "Conference"

A representative for one of the newspapers said at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon Police Chief Mandel Smith took him before Mayor Sweat and he quoted the mayor as saying:

"You know better than try to sell such a damn newspaper as this around here. I've been trying to keep these white folks off you n-----' necks but the first thing you know they're gonna have you strung up on one of these trees. Since these damn Yankee soldiers have been coming down here they've been putting hell in you. I don't want another one of these damn n----- papers sold around here. I mean that too."

A committee of citizens planned a conference this week with Mayor Sweat on the matter. Soldiers reaching town from the air base were bitter because of the ban and said they had planned to take the issue to Washington if it could not be adjusted with their own officers.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Letters from World-Telegram Readers

U. S. Fighting Men Find Home News Disheartening.

[Editor's note: The following letter signed by 16 American soldiers in North Africa was duly passed by the military censor. We believe our readers will be interested in the letters printed below, which show the reactions of our fighting men to news from the home front.]

By 16 U. S. Soldiers.

Many of us soldiers overseas have been picking up the papers of late and getting a strong injection of the virus of discouragement. What seems to affect most of us, is learning about the strikes, labor-management disputes, race riots and other things that are happening in our homeland. One day we hear that production is going full blast and that everyone is behind the war effort, and the next day we hear that the workers in a certain industry are dissatisfied with wages or working conditions and are going out on strike.

We hear news that the price of living is going up and that therefore wages must also go up. Then, when the government tries to stabilize prices in order to remove the reasons for higher wages and resultant inflation, we hear that this bloc or that one in Congress is against it as it may mean lower profits for their particular group of backers. Just today there was an article in the army paper, Stars and Stripes, that mentioned that the government's policy of paying subsidies to various food industries or concerns, in order to stabilize prices and head off further labor trouble, has been specifically forbidden. . . .

We read all of this just at a time when North Africa has finally been cleared of the enemy, and we are all preparing for the toughest and bloodiest job to come, the invasion of Europe. . . . We cannot tell you how to do your job. That is your problem just the same as the war over here is our problem.

All of us over here have a job to do, whether it is fighting right up in the front lines with bayonet and machine gun, airoplane and tank, or just doing whatever job we have to do behind the fighting front, from seeing that all available supplies get up to the front, to making sure that enemy planes do not destroy our ports and lines of communication. The job of the front-line soldier is infinitely tougher and more dangerous than that of the soldier behind the lines. Yet they both draw the same rates of pay and are both doing a job that must be done. . . . To all of us over here it is all part of the game, and the price we must pay for preserving our freedom and independence.

No, we cannot tell you what to do. All that we can do is to do our own job to the best of our ability and pray that everyone at home will do likewise. . . . Surely there must be some solution to all this internal strife and dissension. There must be some way to reconcile labor and management to the needs of the nation. A way to control prices and wages, as well as living costs within reasonable limits. And a way to avoid a repetition of the racial disputes.

We have our job to do over here, and God willing, we will do it. It is up to you and the American people to solve your own problems over there, for unless we are backed up by a united and purposeful nation whose only concern is getting us every implement of warfare to finish this struggle, then our cause is indeed hopeless, as is the future of the democratic world.

North Africa.

Robeson Flays Bias As Handcuff to Victory

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Paul Robeson told the Herald Tribune Forum that victory for all America in the war is delayed by economic discrimination against the Negro people, by the segregation and inferior status assigned to Negroes in the armed services, and by the southern poll tax system.

Robeson spoke from the same platform with Governor Thomas E. Dewey, who ignored war issues and recent election of the Negro Com-munist to New York City's Council, in his remarks that:

"Today's militant protest of the Negro people, as illustrated in the recent election of a Negro Communist to New York City's Council, his remarks that: talk of a post-war world where the emphasis would be on "private enterprise, spurred on by the profit motive."

The cowardly attacks upon the Negro people in Detroit and elsewhere this summer, said Robeson, are attacks upon all Americans.

The Negro peoples' yearning for democratic freedom pre-dated Fascism, the speaker pointed out. And ever since the fascist attack on Ethiopia the Negro people have seen the connection between his own interests and the struggles of all oppressed peoples.

"They know that their struggle is bound up with the struggle against anti-Semitism and against injustices to all minority groups."

They know also, he said that the states-rights enemies of Lincoln found coin-

Nailing the Hate Rumors

New York, N. Y.

This is an absolute forgery, perpetrated in 1934. Charles A. Beard and Carl Van Doren, both authorities on Franklin, say that no such letter exists, or has ever been known to exist. The Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, chief depository of documents on Franklin, also supports this statement.

DEWEY AVOIDS . . .

Governor Dewey's studied avoidance of the war issue was an unmistakable appeal to the reactionary interests.

And a National Association of Manufacturers spirit was evident in Dewey's remarks that:

"That means Government not only plan the things to do, but most particularly the conditions under which private enterprise, spurred on by the profit motive, will produce, peacetime products and effectiveness in the war. Government must plan its political, economic and social affairs so as to create the conditions in which private enterprise can flourish. . . ."

"Negroes know that their rights can only be achieved in an America which has realized all of its democratic rights.

Dewey then called for a National Government "strong" in relationship on a plane

"which have membership in those sections of organized labor

"Halt to the war on hate-mongers, PM is publishing day by day the street rumors and fallacies which stimulate race hatreds, and will answer each catch phrase with the available facts. Today's is:

Benjamin Franklin wrote a letter urging that Jews should not be admitted to the U. S. A.

The answer:

56k-1943

Dixie Race Bias Laid to Yankees

"P. M. Daily" N.Y.,N.Y.

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON. Jan. 11.—Frank McCallister, Southern secretary of the Workers' Defense League, has charged that "Northern interests" are responsible for "a great deal" of anti-Negro agitation in the South.

Speaking at a luncheon in his honor here, McCallister asserted that Gov. Dixon's "white supremacy" campaign in Alabama was being financed by Northerners who "own the South, lock, stock, and barrel." He said that Northern financial groups were eager to foster racial discord to prevent unity of Negro and white workers in the South.

JAN 11 1943

McCallister warned that "the Klan is not dead" and declared that attacks on civil liberties were increasing in intensity throughout the South. He cited numerous recent cases in which labor representatives were victims of organized anti-union outbreaks.

On the affirmative side, McCallister pointed to a coming conference of AFL leaders from Southern states and predicted that 5000 delegates would attend the meeting. He also noted that anti-poll tax bills were being introduced in the legislatures of several states.

JAN 1 1943

Victor Rotnem, head of the civil liberties unit of the Department of Justice, attended the luncheon, along with representatives of labor and Negro groups.

By Albert Deutsch:

'Negro Rapist' How News Items Promote Race Prejudice

"P. M. Daily" New York, N.Y.

JAN 20 1943

A 21-year-old garage worker was held under arrest yesterday on a charge of robbing and raping a woman after forcing his way into her apartment. The man happened to be a Negro.

The crime, as reported, was a brutal one The arrested man, if guilty, deserves the severest punishment the law provides. Whatever the circumstances, however, it was an individual, not a race, who committed the crime. That statement may seem trite. Yet I submit that in the general newspaper treatment of this case—and others like it—the impression is insidiously spread that a whole race was somehow to blame for it.

Here's what I mean. According to the Police Dept. report for 1941—the latest available—a total of 726 rape cases were reported in New York City. Only a small percentage of these got into the news. But in those wherein the alleged rapist was a Negro, the fact of his racial identity was so prominently played up that it left a sum impression on the minds of many readers that hordes of Negro males were on the loose, hunting for white victims of their lustful desires.

It all adds up to a journalistic Ku Klux-ism that nourishes and intensifies race prejudice.

Take yesterday's case. Here's how the story was reported in four metropolitan dailies I saw:

¶ The *Journal-American* front-page story was headed: "'Gorilla' Admits Attacking Girl in Apartment." Its lead paragraph read: "A six-foot Negro, arrested as the 'Gorilla,' admitted today in the police lineup that he criminally attacked a 23-year-old secretary. . ."

JAN 20 1943

¶ The *World-Telegram* headed its story: "Pawnshop Trail Nets Negro Rapist."

¶ The *Sun* lead paragraph ran: "A husky six-foot Negro accused of a brutal attack on a 23-year-old girl last Jan. 10 was under arrest today on charges of robbery and rape."

¶ The *Post*, to its credit, was the only afternoon paper to omit the tell-tale Negro from its report. It contented itself with describing the man as "A 6-foot Harlem garage worker."

I know that many good people can't see why anybody should make a fuss about playing up the race angle in news reports of crimes involving Negroes. I still insist that this sort of thing is rank race discrimination, no less damaging because it is always insidious and often unconscious.

We have become so habituated to such news treatment that we don't question its validity. An unbiased study of its implication should satisfy any reader that it tends to promote race prejudice.

I am pleased to report, in this connection, that John P. Lewis, PM's managing editor, has drafted the following memo to the office staff:

JAN 20 1943

"Use of racial identifications in crime stories sometimes is discriminatory in that it associates a race with the acts of an individual. Racial identification often is legitimate or even necessary, but it not necessary every time a member of a minority race commits a crime."

Birmingham.

"B'ham News" "B'ham, Ala

FIRST THINGS FIRST"

To the Editor The News:

JAN 2 1943

I wish to congratulate and thank you for your timely and able editorial on Senator Hill speech before the Alabama Legislature, and its relation to the President and the New Deal. I believe that editorial will meet with the overwhelming approval of all good Alabamians, from one end of the state to the other, as giving credit to our great leader, President Roosevelt, for the things he, through the Democratic party, has done for his fellow-countrymen, both in war and peace.

Notwithstanding this, we have some political demagogues, some of them just leaving the trough after receiving their fill at the hands of this Democratic party which gave them their high offices, who keep sniping at the President and the Democratic party.

JAN 26 1943

Many of these loud-mouthed speakers have tried to revive the age-old question of the racial issue in the South, notwithstanding there have been no race riots or disturbances in recent years in the South, in order to bring about a division of the Democratic party and in this manner play into the hands of the Republican party.

JAN 26 1943

It reminds me of a great senator from Alabama who had a very bright future at one time: when he could not get the floor to talk about anything else he would bring up the subject of "the Wall Street gang" on the floors of Congress. This senator has long since been retired and all but forgotten. Wall Street still exists and will long after these political demagogues have departed from the scene and been forgotten.

Just so with the racial issue. We in the South understand the Negroes and they understand the white men. We have been and are now capable of solving the race problem in the South as we have always done. One of these outspoken speakers even suggests we deport the Negroes into some other land after the war which is unthinkable and absurd.

JAN 26 1943

In my humble opinion, all this overflow of oratory should cease and all public utterances should deal with the job at hand—that of ways and means of winning this war, which overshadows everything else. Our boys are dying on the field of battle every day. This is the thing that we should pray and talk about and do everything in our power to hasten the day when again victory can be achieved and they be brought back to us. All internal strife and bickering should cease, at least until this war is over; then we can clean up and put our house in order, and not before.

Let's attend to first things first—and that is winning this war. WALTER W. DOVER.

Birmingham.

The Watchtower

"American News" N.Y.C.

DISTURBING NEWS continues to filter through about the treatment of Negro soldiers here and abroad. The men at the top in the War Department may intend to be fair, but they have thousands of commanding officers, ranging from major generals down to second lieutenants, who use their own personal systems in handling Negro troops.



Some of these incidents get into the papers and many others do not. We all read about the Vallejo, Calif., fight involving our sailors and white sailors. Part of this trouble can be laid to the Navy policy on Negroes: our boys are supposed to be sailors, but they are being used only around navy yards and many, if not all of them, are doing laboring work. The white boys who are real sailors quite naturally "lord it over" their Negro comrades in the same uniform. The Negroes smoldering always under their humiliating and restricted position, are quick to resent insults. Fights result, as surely as day follows night.

A report comes from the Rocky Mountain region that a colored lieutenant, assigned to a post there, had to leave in a few weeks because white officers resented his presence in the officers' mess.

JAN 23 1943

Regular Plantation Boss

Another report comes from the Southwest that a white Mississippi-born lieutenant is a regular plantation boss over his small detachment of Negro soldiers located on some separate duty far from a regular camp. He calls them "niggers" and refuses to grant leaves, keeping them securely under his heel.

Another report comes from the Southwest Pacific area that one outfit with white officers, far from the home shores, is literally catching hell day and night from Southern white officers who tell them openly that "niggers" are made to work for white folks.

There was another story which did get into the press about a Negro Navy construction battalion somewhere in California being browbeaten, cursed and called "nigger" by their white officers. The story is that conditions became so intolerable that one lad grabbed an officer, held a knife to his throat, and threatened to slice his head off if he so much as "thought" the word "nigger" again.

Many Stories From Dixie

Of course, the stories from our boys in Dixie are a legion. One lad, home from Texas on furlough, said the place was "hell on earth" for a Negro soldier. A white boy from New York who is training in Mississippi reported that the ignorance and hatred were unbelievable and that, considering the treatment of white soldiers, the treatment of Negroes could be imagined. From a Southeastern State comes an unusually intelligent analysis of the whole system of repression and humiliation, with the observation that what we are fighting is a pattern, a pattern devised with cunning deliberation, a pattern to break the spirit and never let the colored soldiers become men for even a moment.

JAN 23 1943

From Australia one man writes: "When we arrived here the country was all right and we were treated as men, but that is all over and you can guess who changed it." In England Prime Minister Churchill has decided it would not be "gentlemanly" to interfere with the American way of treating Negroes. Meanwhile the American Red Cross goes busily about its business of setting up a strictly Jim Crow arrangement for our boys.

The latest exposure is the demoting of Sergeants Reed and Clemmons at Camp Lee, Va., to the rank of private and their immediate transfer to outfits destined for overseas duty. All this because they presented a petition, through regular military channels, pointing out the ill-treatment of Negro soldiers at Camp Lee and asking redress. For this their heads were chopped off and they were shipped overseas.

JAN 23 1943

All this adds up to: "You Negroes shut up and stay in your places; the Four Freedoms are not for you."

By ROY WILKINS

PM Bans Racial Identity In Most Crime Stories

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Illinois

JAN 30 1943

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Believing that racial identification in crime stories sometimes is discriminatory in that it associates a race with the acts of an individual, John P. Lewis, managing editor of PM, the Liberal Field daily newspaper, has drafted the following memo for his office staff:

"Use of racial identifications in crime stories sometimes is discriminatory in that it associates a race with the acts of an individual. Racial identification often is legitimate or even necessary, but it is not necessary every time a member of a minority group commits a crime."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

THE REBELS STILL YELL

Governor Sam Jones of Louisiana defiantly snorted out the old rebel yell when the Government issued an edict that the separate States collect a 5 per cent victory tax from the pensions of its few remaining Confederate veterans.

JAN 9 - 1943

The Louisiana governor declared: "By the eternal, I would be in favor of fighting the Civil War all over again before I would see these aged veterans deprived of these pensions!"

Many leading and important Southerners have intimated during the last year that they were not too patriotic to again take up arms against this nation rather than depart from their way of life. They have waived all considerations of abstract right and wrong and have been moved to their conclusions by the impulses to retain advantage and priority over the rest of America.

The people of the South have been more than petted and pampered. They have been indulged and overwhelmed with power emanating from the Government of the United States. They have been appeased by the "Cliveden Set" in Washington and catered to by the timid good people who do not desire to stir up trouble.

From the utterances and declarations made by Governors, Senators, and Representatives from the Southern States, it appears that the spirit of the rebel still lives and that there is seething unrest South of the Mason-Dixon line which must be dealt with before there is strife and bloodshed.

It is conceivable how the gentleman from Louisiana might object to having the followers of Jeff Davis pay a part of their small pensions for a war tax, but it does not appear that this tax should provoke thoughts of rebellion, secession and civil war.

The Southern people have been clothed with power in all departments of the government. They are permitted to flaunt the Constitution and traverse all the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and yet they echo the rebel yell. This is an issue that the Union must consider and meet squarely. There is no Abraham Lincoln perceivable on the scene, but heroes have arisen always to meet just such contingencies. We pray for him t step forth during this perilous year before us.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Elinor Clubs Non-existent

JAN 23 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney General Francis Biddle released this week, a Federal Bureau of Investigation statement asserting that no "Eleanor Clubs" exist in the South.

Rumor existed that such clubs, organized by domestic workers, purported to abandon jobs where Mrs. Roosevelt was spoken of disparagingly.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

America At War

FEB 2 - 1943

By Selden Menefee

City Of The Past

Vicksburg, Miss.

TO THE average inhabitant of Vicksburg, World War II still seems less tangible and real than the "War Between the States."

The present war has touched Vicksburg but lightly. There is a small shell casing plant, employing some 400 people; the U. S. Employment Service has sent about 500 skilled workers and semiskilled graduates of vocational training courses to Mobile, Pascagoula, and other centers of war industry; and the draft has taken a large number of the city's youth.

But the war boom atmosphere is entirely lacking in Vicksburg. The population of the city hovers around the 25,000 mark. For a year or two after the census was taken it was higher, when the U. S. Army Engineering Corps brought in a flood control project employing 2600 people. But with the completion of this project, two-thirds of these people left Vicksburg, leaving behind only the huge U. S. Waterways Experiment Station, the largest laboratory of its sort in the world.

Traces of Depression

FEB 2 - 1943

AS A result, there are still marked traces of the depression here. The Employment Service has a thousand registered jobseekers, half of whom are actually unemployed. The end of WPA means a problem here, especially since Mississippi has no provision for cash relief.

But the people of Vicksburg are little interested in these things. Ask the average citizen about his city and he will immediately describe to you the Vicksburg National Cemetery, with its 1300 acres of monuments and breastworks carefully preserved since 1863, when General Grant outflanked the defenders and swept up from the south to capture the city and cut the Confederacy in two.

He will proudly point out to you the old Warren County Courthouse, built in 1861 with slave labor and badly scarred by Grant's cannons. He may even offer to take you on a tour of "antebellum" houses, such as the Klein home, where a cannon ball fired by a Federal gunboat is still embedded in the woodwork.

Down by the riverfront you will get an even better picture of the city's lingering past. Along the banks above the levee are ramshackle houses about to collapse. The waterfront looks much like it must have looked in Mark Twain's days, except that the flooded river has immersed De Soto Island to join the Yazoo River Canal to the Mississippi. The ancient river boat Vestel is tied up to the bank, a fishing barge is just below her, and a raft just across the channel displays the sign, "T. M. Morrissey, Liquor Dealer."

FEB 2 - 1943

To Vicsburg residents, the Negro question is the town's burning problem at present. Southern women unused to doing any of their own housekeeping can't get full-time maids for a few dollars a week any longer, and their anger is unbounded. Many of them believe the rumors about "Eleanor Clubs" among the Negroes.

One even hears stories of how the white population is storing ammunition against the danger of a Negro revolt, either while the white soldiers are off to war or after the colored soldiers return.

These morbid fears seem to be directly related to the proportion of Negroes in the population. The whites point out nervously that they are outnumbered by the Negroes in Vicksburg itself. They add that just up river, in the delta cotton region, the colored population is over 90 per cent of the total in some localities. The fear that these Negroes may soon object to being "kept in their place" preys on the minds of many whites.

FEB 2 - 1943

Northern Negroes Appear

One of the things which most riles the people of Vicksburg and the South is the frequent appearance of Northern Negroes below the Mason-Dixon line, which is blamed for the increasing independence of the Southern Negroes. (In reality their independent attitude is mainly the result of increasing economic opportunities in wartime.)

There is much discussion of the Federal indictments recently returned against several leaders of a mob which lynched a Negro at Laurel, Miss., last fall. The better educated people of Vicksburg almost unanimously express the hope that the lynchers will be convicted, in order to discourage mob violence in the State.

What is probably the majority sentiment, however, was voiced to me by a lard salesman who said, "They'll never get enough evidence to make it stick. If they do, they can't get a jury together that will convict 'em."

This gentleman then described, with many a chuckle, how some years ago he took part in the mass killing of 18 Negroes, some of whom were alleged to have killed a local law enforcement officer.

When I ventured the opinion that the law should take care of such cases, he merely looked at me with amusement and said, "If you lived down here awhile you'd understand."

This attitude, and the unwillingness of many Negroes to accept it, may cause trouble in the South, if present trends continue.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

SURPLESS MAKES ANOTHER ATTACK ON NEGRO RACE

Brooklyn Magistrate Shouts Police Should Use Their Clubs To Stop Mugging

JAN 23 1943

Once more casting reflections upon the decency of the Negro citizens of the city, and insinuating that the only way to counteract "muggings" is to allow members of the police department to wade in with their nightsticks, Magistrate Azner Surpless, vitriolic Brooklyn jurist made the headlines again last week and at the same time called down upon his head another outraged protest from the leaders of the Negro people.

Presiding over a case in Brooklyn Week-End Court during which defendant Milton Brown of 577 Herkimer street was accused with disorderly conduct, Magistrate Surpless said Saturday:

"I am sick and tired of muggings in this city."

The fault, the judge said, was at the door of City Hall. He bemoaned the fact that Mayor La Guardia "is so concerned with the welfare of the various groups who go to make up our population instead of the welfare of the people as a whole."

"If the New York City police were allowed to use their nightsticks to protect the citizens of New York as in the time of the late Mayor Gaynor, then we would have law and order," Surpless continued.

JAN 23 1943

A similar outburst was issued by the Magistrate recently, also during the trial of a Negro defendant. When Mrs. Alice Thompson, the same borough, was brought before him on the charge that she beat up a school teacher of Public School 93, Surpless roared:

"You are a disgrace to your race, a menace to society and ought not to be allowed to enjoy freedom. The Mayor is responsible for mugging in Harlem."

Civic leaders in Brooklyn were reported organizing a drive to seek Surpless' suspension from the bench on charges that he has exhibited bigotry and prejudice.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Southern Religious Leaders Warn Rights Of Race Must Prevail

JAN 2 1943

than 100 church leaders connected by the dictators, must stop with the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen assert- ing this claim by Christianity are those who es- exclusion w pouse the fight of the Negro for must be br complete social, political and eco- ment said, nomic emancipation and who believe perpetua so liberal on the issue of race that periority in they may be called "color blind." cify the ho This was the theme of a state for a sane a ment drawn and signed by more "We who boastful cl

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C.—week. True followers of democracy and The barr Christianity in this country we cru- the claims of our own.